The New-York Times.

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CURRENT TOPICS IN FRANCE.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

MINISTER BUFFET'S RESIGNATION—THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENCE—THE TRASH CALLED "CENTENNIAL DRAMAS"—FRENCH PLAYWRIGHTS AND AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 25, 1876.

After the defeat of M. Buffet in four different localities, which, with his failure to enter the Senate, made five checks in the course of a few weeks, it was evident that he would retire from power. He could no longer hope to have the moral authority needed to control a great and rather insubordinate administration. The declarations of M. Buffet in the tribune of the Assembly led one to think him a strong man, and a very decided *préfet á poigne*. This expression, which has been in use in France for a number of years, is a simile drawn from the art of fencing, and means one who has a strong hand and wrist, or as we should say a double-fisted fellow, quite ready to deal out sledge hammer blows on the slightest provocation. From his speeches we inferred that M. Buffet was one of this class, but it turns out that he has been one of the mildest, easiest, and most conciliating Ministers that has ever held the portfolio of the Interior. He has argued with his subordinates instead of giving them orders, and he has overlooked cases of insubordination that would have been severely punished by other Ministers. Yet M. Buffet is a strong man in fact, but the fault lay in the situation; he had to take his subordinates from the ranks of four or five different parties, and could give them no very clear instructions. The Republic being the de facto Government of the country, he should have instructed them to promote the interests of the Republic; but all of them knew very well that their chief did not want to aid the Republic. A Bonapartist or Legitimist Prefect, for example, was safe in aiding his party, for although M. Buffet favored neither, he could not condemn a man for writing against the Republic. It will thus be seen that the situation was a false one, and when this is the case, there can be no such thing as authority. The Minister and his Prefects were accomplices and nothing more. After the elections it was imperative upon the Minister to give his orders in a Republican sense, and this M. Buffet could not do. There was nothing left for him to do but to send in his resignation. This he did the day after the returns from the elections were received, but the Marshal did not like the situation thus created for him, and begged the Minister of the Interior to remain at his post until compelled to quit it by an adverse vote in the new Chamber. M. Buffet thought that this was asking too much of him, since it was simply demanding that he should stay in office until sent from it in disgrace, and hence insisted upon leaving at once. It would have been indelicate, to say the least, to urge M. Buffet to stay under the circumstances, and he was allowed to depart. The Marshal sent for M. Dufaure and asked him to form a cabinet. He refused at first, pleading his age and the amount of work already put upon him, but in the end agreed to take the Department of the Interior during the interim. He is, therefore, Vice President of the Council. M. De Meaux has also resigned the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, but will continue in office until the Assembly meets. This information has already appeared in the official journal.

THE PERMANENT COMMISSION.

The Permanent Commission held its regular meeting at Versailles yesterday, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier presiding, but as no notice had been given of any interpellations, no member of the Government was present. But the meeting was attended by a number of Deputies newly elected, and by several of the Senators. The discussion ran principally upon a question of etiquette. There was a long debate relative to the formalities to be used on the 8th of March, when the old Assembly transfers its powers to the new. The situation being without any exact precedent, and entirely new to the present Deputies, they were a little at loss to know just what form of proceeding should be adopted. A great varity of opinions were expressed, the Extreme Left pronouncing in favor of the greatest possible simplicity. M. Brelay objected to any sort of display. It was finally decided that the old and new Presidents and Vice Presidents should meet on the 8th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the saloon of Louis XV., to arrange the transfer and to draw up a minute of the proceedings conjointly signed. This *procès-verbal* will be read in the Chamber, the old Deputies will retire, and the new Assembly will proceed to business. There is a great deal of discussion in parliamentary circles respecting the Presidency of the new Chamber, but it is generally thought that it will fall to the lot of M. Jules Grèvy, who made an excellent presiding officer. The choice of the future President of the Senate is also debated. The Conservatives have selected Count Daru for this important post, and as he is a moderate man, without any violent enemies, it is very probable that he will get the position.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Parisians are once more occupying themselves with the elections, the final ballotings coming off on Sunday. After that some few supplementary elections will have to be held, owing to this unfortunate right of option. M. Gambetta was elected in three places, and must make choice of one. This leaves the other two circumspections without representatives, and another ballot has to be taken. My observation tends to make me believe that there is no greater mistake than that committed in several countries of making the people vote too often. The masses will turn out as often as you please, each election day being a holiday for them, but the better classes of the community, who have something to do, will not go to polls. I think that we should surround the exercise of suffrage with a certain amount of dignity, and try to inculcate the great importance of the civic duties every citizen is called upon to perform. But we cannot impress this importance upon the public mind if our elections are too frequent. Here people turn out on the first day; on the second they stay at home. The ignorant and idle go to the polls on every occasion, for it relieves them from work; the honest and laborious portion of the community do not feel that they can afford to quit their workshops or their fields. M. Thiers has already exercised his right of option, and has made choice of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, that offered him by the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris. In consequence he has written a letter to his Belfort constituents explaining why he decides to remain a Deputy. The success of M. Gambetta in the late elections has changed the spirit of M. Thiers' dream. He was all for a Republic so long as he had hopes of being its Washington. Since it has become evident that M. Gambetta has the chances of reaping those high honors, he has gone once again to the Opposition. In all his conversations now he lays great stress upon the dangers of Radicalism, and thinks that the Socialists are once more menacing the ruin of the country. He has made up his mind to resent their encroachments and excesses; he means to fight with the Conservatives in the Chamber. He has taken his seat, in prospective, just behind the Ministerial benches, further to the right than he has ever yet sat, and if Gambetta's honors continue to increase, I should not be at all surprised to find him moving over to the Right Centre. Say what we will, personal motives do actuate even the greatest of men in their public careers. We are apt to think of the Fathers of our Republic as models, and to believe that they showed the most complete self-abnegation, but perhaps some of them were actuated by personal motives, like Aaron Burr, only their interests led them into a course beneficial to the country. If M. Thiers has once more become a Conservative, it is owing to personal feeling; and, since history judges men by results, it would be curious to know what opinion will be expressed a century hence, when the events now passing before our eyes have become historical items.

THE "CENTENNIAL DRAMAS."

My hasty notes about the Michaelis prize for Centennial dramas have just come back to me in type, and I find that I was far more modest in the expression of my opinions than I am inclined to be now. I fear that the awards were not fairly made. Victor Hugo did not read the five submitted to him by the first jury, but the authors of "Le Nouveau Monde" and "Un Grand Citoyen," being personal friends and protégés, read their pieces before him in his saloon. He knew who the authors were, therefore, and this was clearly wrong, for great injustice was done to the three other authors whose pieces were mentioned by the jury. For my part, I do not think that any great harm was done, for all the pieces were so bad that I should never have voted to give either even a second prize. There was great merit in them, but, according to my humble judgment, there was not one which was above mediocrity, and nearly all appeared to me supremely ridiculous. The prize drama, "Le Nouveau Monde," opens in "the County of Cumberland," in Ireland. A certain *Lord Cecil* tells his wife very coolly that he is going to divorce her for State reasons, and go to the New World. *Lady Cecil* is divorced in this summary way, after which she finds a young Frenchman climbing the balcony to see her sister. He is going to America also, and has persuaded the commander of the French troop-ship to come round by "Cumberland," in Ireland, in order that he may go on shore to see his sweetheart. He persuades her to go with him. She declines. *Lady Cecil* comes in to say yes, as she has been divorced, and declares that they will all go off together. Thus the French officer takes his lady-love and her sister off to America in the vessel, and *Lord Cecil* goes to London to go off to America with the English troops, not being aware, however, that his wife has gone there, too. In this way the play opens, and the scene then changes to Connecticut, I think, where the author pictures his heroine sitting under the palm-trees. They are in the midst of Comanches and other redskins, and panthers howl in the tropical forests of that region. I need go no further, for this will suffice to show that the author knows as little about our country as he does about Ireland. In his descriptions of scenery he is evidently thinking of Central America—perhaps of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Beyond doubt these gross errors of geography and of fact can be corrected by the translator, but then the plot of the piece, to my mind at least, is extremely absurd. As for "Un Grand Citoyen" I voted emphatically against it from first to last, though a good piece could be made of it, and feel quite displeased that my eminent colleagues refused to admit my favorite drama, a piece that was highly pleasing, and, with a few simple corrections, could be made an entertaining drama. This was the piece entitled "L'Indépendence," of which I spoke the other day.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PLAYS.

I learn, however, that the "Nouveau Monde" is undergoing correction, and that it will be brought out here in a short time, probably at the Ambigu. And I have also heard that M. Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, the author, took his model from some plays in the National Library. We find there a very curious collection of dramas relating to our country. On Thursday, 2d May, 1790, the Opera Comique gave a piece called "Asgill, ou l'Orphelin de la Pensylvanie," a melodrama in three acts, and in prose, mingled with airs, by J. B. Marcolia. The music was written by Dalayrac. On the 13th July, 1791, the Theatre de la Nation gave "Washington, ou la Liberté du Nouveau Monde," tragedy, in four acts, by M. De Savigny. Then came "Le Prisonnier, Anglais," drama, in five acts, and in verse by Benoit Michael de Comberousse, Deputy of the People in the fourth year of the Republic, or 1795. After that we find "Asgill" drama in five acts, and in prose, by J. S. le Barbier-le-Jeune. In this piece Saint Brix took the rôle of Washington. The scenery and tableaux were very curious, representing "the Congress," the "new Legislature," the "Ministers of *Public Worship*" and other departments, and then "the ghost of Washington's *son*." There was one remarkable scene in this play, and it roused the spectators to a pitch of enthusiasm rarely seen. It represented the "field of the Federation," the "Altar of the Fatherland" in the centre, and upon it reposed the treaty of alliance between France and the United States. The drama was a great success at first, but on the observation of the American Minister that Washington (called Wazington) had no son, and that certain parts of the play were untrue, it was withdrawn by order of the authorities. Then came "Washington, ou l'Orpheline de la Pensylvanie," the title being the same as the first with the exception of the gender. The first was a male, the latter a female orphan of Pennsylvania. This was a spectacular melodrama in three acts by M. d'Aubigny, one of the authors of "La Pie Voleuse," with music and ballets. It was represented for the first time at the Ambigu-Comique on the 13th of July, 1815. Still later we have an historical drama in verse entitled "Washington," written by Lesguillon, in which history was treated with a *sans-façon* beyond all account. The father of his country sings comic songs, and cuts capers upon the stage. Many more might be added to this list from the time of "Asgill" down to the present, one of the last being "Washington and his Cat," music by Offenbach, an extravaganza suggested by the story of Whittington. The name of "Asgill," encountered so frequently, is a mystery to me. I have no idea what it means, but it was probably the name of some one famous in that time, who took an active part in our struggle. Perhaps it was the name of some long-forgotten American lady who gave fêtes in Paris for the purpose of encouraging the sympathy of the French. Who knows how much she may have contributed to the great work since accomplished!

WASHINGTON.

PARTISAN MEANNESS EXPOSED.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER ATTEMPTING TO BESMIRCH SECRETARY BRISTOW'S NAME—AN OUTRAGEOUS STATEMENT DISPROVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The malevolence of party feeling and partisan meanness have at last attempted a blow at Secretary Bristow. The whisky thieves have been striking at him ineffectually, and every charge they have made has been instantly disproved. Now the Democratic paper printed at Cincinnati, called the *Enquirer*, has attempted to besmirch his name, with no purpose except to make a little party capital, because it fears he has commended himself too highly to the masses of the people. An outrageous statement was telegraphed from here to that paper last night, the point of the charge being that the Secretary had allowed a cotton claim, amounting to $180,000, with undue haste, and had been paid therefor $25,000. The statement is susceptible of the most absolute disproof, by reason of the fact that the Secretary has not allowed since he came into the department, cotton claims exceeding in amount altogether $60,000. He never was interested as attorney or otherwise in any cotton case before he came into the department. The judgments of the Court of Claims are paid by the Secretary as a ministerial act, to which he is directed by law, and in connection with which he has no official authority or responsibility whatever. By a rule of the department even these judgments are not paid till ninety days after they are rendered, so undue haste is impossible.

COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—THE REAL ESTATE POOL EXPOSURES—THE FREEDMAN'S BANK ACCOUNTS EXAMINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—George T. Wallace, of Norfolk, Va., the witness who was brought before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House to tell something startling, and to implicate the Secretary of the Navy, arrived here to-day, and appeared before the committee. His evidence was not concluded, and he was held for further examination on Monday. The points upon which he gave testimony to-day are not disclosed, but enough is known to justify the statement that he has thus far said nothing of serious import against the Secretary. He is on his parol of honor not to talk with any person about his testimony, and the further examination will be watched with interest. Gideon Welles was before the committee and testified in regard to the Secor and other claims disallowed by him, and since reopened. His testimony was similar to that given by him before the Blair Committee in 1872.

Hallett Kilbourne was to-day before the House special committee investigating the real estate pool, and again declined to deliver to the committee his books showing the transactions of the pool, and upon whose account the transactions were made. After listening to an argument by Judge Black, counsel for Mr. Kilbourne, the committee decided that the books must be produced, and gave the witness until 10 o'clock Monday to produce them. If not forthcoming at that time Mr. Kilbourne will be reported to the House, and a resolution introduced directing him to be brought to the bar in contempt. The Democrats have been very much misled in their information, or they have a big thing in the real estate pool. The opening of Kilbourne's books is expected to disclose all, and if there is anything wrong on the part of any public officer, the country ought to know it. In the meantime Kilbourne & Latta get a great deal of gratuitous advertising for their business.

The special committee on the Freedman's Bank met to-day to hear the report of the experts designated to examine the accounts of that unfortunate institution. The experts reported, after a critical examination of books for thirty-six days, that they were unable to find any particular fact for the committee to inquire into. For this valuable contribution to the Democratic campaign literature the experts were paid between six and seven hundred dollars, and were discharged. The truth is there is very little to be said or discovered respecting the Freedman's Bank that was not disclosed in the Republican investigation of last year.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PINCHBACK TO BE SERENADED—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—THE EXPOSITION AT CHILI—THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—At a meeting of colored citizens last night, it was decided to tender Mr. Pinchback the compliment of a serenade on Monday evening next, as a token of their esteem for him personally, and their appreciation of his services to their race in his recent persistent prosecution of his claim to a seat in the Senate to a final conclusion.

George H. Pendleton, who arrived here last night, promptly reported to the Sergeant at Arms this morning, and stated he was ready for examination whenever the committee should want him. Gen. Boynton has telegraphed from Cincinnati that he will return on Monday, and that he is not on his way to Canada.

The Treasurer now holds $355,311,715 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,741,500 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $77,000. United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,055,000. National bank circulation outstanding, $340,046,776, of which amount $2,099,190 are gold notes.

The revenue receipts to-day were $320,093 24; for the month to date, $3,129,318 46; for the fiscal year to date, $78,598,706 53. Customs receipts to-day, $484,293 66; for the month to date, $5,081,790 83; for the fiscal year to date, $104,893,370 87.

Receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,629,000	$1,039,000
Boston	395,000	1,318,000
Philadelphia	147,000	108,000
Chicago	113,000	104,000
Cincinnati	81,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	869,000	1,081,000
Total	$3,234,000	$3,700,000

Receipts to-day, $554,257.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price is ordered to the receiving-ship Independence at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard; Master M. M. Wood is detached from duty on the coast survey and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, from the receiving-ship Independence, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard.

Frederick Patterson was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and George Wilcox Gauger for the Eleventh District of New-York.

Commodore Robert H. Wyman, Superintendent of the Hydrographic Office, has received a communication from the United States Consul at Valparaiso, in which he says that at the late International Exposition of Chili a diploma and first-class medal were awarded to the Hydrographic Office at Washington and given into his charge. He stated his intention of forwarding them by the first reliable person going to the United States instead of by mail.

Judge Taft, accompanied by Secretaries Robeson and Chandler, called on the President this morning, and there met Chief Justice Waite, who administered the oath of office, after which the new Secretary of War proceeded to the War Department and began the duties of his office. He was engaged during the day in making the acquaintance of the officers in charge of the various bureaus, nearly all of whom had business requiring attention. On Monday the officers of the Army in Washington will make a formal call on the new Secretary.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $6,147,783; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,290,000; coin, $69,657,203, including $34,797,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

ANOTHER MEETING HELD LAST EVENING—A REPORTED VICTORY FOR THE HARD-MONEY MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Democratic caucus met to-night at the Capitol. Mr. Lamar tendered his resignation as Chairman, on account of sickness, but it was not accepted, Mr. Clymer being selected Chairman pro tempore, during the absence of Mr. Lamar, who will return to Mississippi, in accordance with the advice of his physician. There was a long discussion on the financial question, Senators Bayard, Eaton, Thurman, Bogy, and Kernan, and Representatives Randall, Reagan, and Luttrell advocating hard money. No action was taken. There seemed to be a clear comprehension of the issues involved, and a greater disposition to arrive at a satisfactory result than has been hitherto manifested, the tendency being toward hard money, Messrs. Landers and Holman being left almost alone in the advocacy of extreme views as to soft money. The opinion was generally expressed that the entire national debt should be paid according to the pledges of the Government—in gold—and in consonance with the principles of the Democratic Party. There were about one hundred members present during the evening. The caucus adjourned until Wednesday next, when a full attendance is expected, and a vote taken on the propositions pending, namely the majority and the minority reports of the Joint Committee.

THE POST TRADERSHIPS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, AND AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A special dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, states that the men who have sold most of the post traderships in Texas, are Gen. John M. Hedrick, of Ottumwa, Ia., at present Collector of Internal Revenue in that State, through his agent, A. Leighton, who was sent out to Texas in the Spring of 1871. A claim agent of Washington City is also mentioned in this connection. The following is a copy of a communication sent by James Trainer, formerly post trader at Fort Concho, to Congressman Hancock:

I came to the State of Texas in the Spring of 1865 as sutler of the Fourth United States Cavalry, in which capacity I served with great satisfaction to every officer of the regiment until the appointment of Gen. Belknap, soon after which I was advised that Fort Concho, where I was doing business at that time, had been given to Gen. Hedrick, of Iowa, at present the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of Iowa and Wisconsin. I immediately proceeded to Washington, where I was advised I could see Gen. Hedrick, and probably arrange to keep my position. Upon an interview with him he proposed that I should continue as sutler of the post by paying him $6,000 per year. I did not think the business would guarantee so large a sum, and declined to treat with him. Soon after my return to Texas I was visited by Leighton, an agent representing Gen. Hedrick, who proposed to allow me to remain by paying him $1,500 down, and the remainder of the $6,000 per annum in quarterly payments. I having purchased land, and expended some fifteen thousand dollars in building store-houses, besides having a stock of goods on hand which I would have been forced to sacrifice, had I been compelled to vacate my position, submitted to the proposition under protest. In a short time after this, W. T. Clark, then a member of Congress, commenced drawing on me, which drafts I at first paid, but on allowing one to be returned to Washington unpaid, I found myself suddenly relieved by one Josh Loeb, who, I am informed, paid a claim agent by the name of Wolff $3,000 per annum for the position. Upon his arrival I was compelled to sell my houses and land, costing me originally $15,000, for $4,000, and my stock at a similar sacrifice. Thus I was compelled to compromise with my creditors as best I could, and left myself without a cent."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 12—1 A. M.—Threatening weather has prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, with north-east to south-east winds, high barometer, and slight changes in temperature. Generally clear and warm weather continues in the South Atlantic States. Heavy rains are reported in the South-west, Lower Mississippi Valley, and the Ohio Valley, with colder, northerly winds and increased pressure. A severe "norther" prevails in Texas. Clear and partly cloudy, colder weather is reported from the upper lake region, where the winds are north-west, and the barometer risen rapidly. Light rains have prevailed in the lower lake region, with variable winds. The Mississippi River has risen slightly at all stations above Cairo. The Ohio has fallen two feet at Pittsburg, and risen nineteen inches at Cincinnati. The Missouri has risen three feet at Booneville. The Savannah has fallen seventeen inches at Augusta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, decidedly cold and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer east of the Missouri Valley.

For the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and rain in the Ohio Valley, thence southward to the gulf coast and in the Lower Mississippi Valey, followed by clearing weather during the afternoon or evening.

For New-England and the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day, followed by colder weather in the Middle States.

For the lower lake region, light rain and snow, winds shifting to northerly and westerly during the afternoon, with colder clearing weather and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Galveston and Indianola and at stations on the New-Jersey coast.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Nos. 48 and 50 Walker street caught fire last night from some cause as yet unknown, and was damaged about $1,000. The first floor and basement, occupied by Messrs. Harrison & Shiner, cloth merchants, was damaged slightly by water, while the second floor, tenanted by Messrs. Mechsler & Co., shirt manufacturers, on which the fire originated, was damaged by both fire and water to the amount of $1,000. The occupants of the third, fourth, and fifth stories, Messrs. Steinreich & Friedman, wholesale clothers, were subjected to slight loss on stock by the smoke.

The residence of A. A. Gibson, at North Andover, Mass., was destroyed by fire Friday night. One thousand dollars in coin in the house was melted. The total loss is estimated at $9,000; insurance, $6,000.

The front building of the Rochester Brewing Company was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000; fully insured.

Last night the stables at Point Breeze Park were destroyed by fire. No particulars were received.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ARREST OF BANK SWINDLERS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BELGIUM BANK ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLING 6,000,000 FRANCS—THE LOUISVILLE BANK FORGER IN PRISON.

LONDON, March 11.—The man suspected of being connected with the embezzlement of 6,000,000 francs of the Banque de Belgique's funds, who was arrested at Queenstown yesterday as he was about leaving for New-York on the steamer City of Paris, is undoubtedly M. Kindt, Secretary General of the above-named institution. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Brussels correspondent writes that the bank's shares have depreciated 12,000,000 francs since the frauds connected with the Banque de Belgique have been known. This bank should not be confounded with the Banque Nationale, which does the Government's business, occupying a position there analogous to the Bank of England here.

In the Bow Street Police Court yesterday the Solicitor of the London Bankers' Association appeared in behalf of the Falls City Tobacco Bank at Louisville, Ky., to prosecute Charles Brent, alias Clarence Rivers, charged with forging $15,000 worth of bills on that bank at Louisville. Detective Shore, of Scotland Yard, deposed that the prisoner had practically admitted his guilt in conversation. He found £56 and a draft for 39,000 francs on the prisoner, whom he arrested at Queenstown. Brent was remanded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE EXPOSURES OF CORRUPTION IN AMERICA—THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS WAY HOME.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* has a leading article on the exposures of official corruption in America. After a review of the facts as far as known here, it concludes: "On the whole, we cannot but feel that even though the investigations or prosecutions now pending should prove futile, the impression on the public mind must be that a nice sense of honor and propriety does not prevail in the official world of the United States."

BOMBAY, March 11.—The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, has sailed from this port for England. After calling at Malta, where a series of grand receptions is awaiting His Royal Highness, and also at Lisbon, the Prince of Wales is expected to reach Portsmouth about the 20th of April.

COTTON FRAUDS INVESTIGATION.

THE RESULT ANNOUNCED TO THE LIVERPOOL BROKERS' ASSOCIATION—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE NOT SATISFACTORY.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The Cotton Brokers' Association yesterday heard the result of the investigation concerning the dealings of its members with the absconded brokers. Five members were severely censured for dealing with Messrs. Munn and Hurst, composing the firm of William Peers & Son, without sufficient inquiry. The President of the association said that if they had not from time to time assisted the firm, which was known to be in a critical condition, it would have collapsed long ago, and these scandals would have been avoided. The *Courier* says the meeting was large and excited. There was a decided expression of opinion that the committee had not gone far enough in merely censuring. Similar views are also expressed on 'Change.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—A QUIET WEEK IN MINCING LANE.

LONDON, March 11.—Business on the Stock Exchange is quieter to-day. The changes have been unimportant. One failure, that of a broker, is announced.

The week has been one of uninterrupted quiet in Mincing lane. Prices show some further reduction, but at the close there is a little better feeling apparent. The rather large supply of plantation Ceylon coffee on public sale found buyers upon lower terms than last Friday. The demand has been steady throughout; foreign remains dull; prices of common sorts still showing a downward tendency. At yesterday's sales of sugar prices in several cases ruled favorable to buyers. Privately low sugars are more salable. White Bengal rice sold at full rates. The tea market has been without improvement. All kinds of spices have been difficult to sell.

GERMANY.

A TERRIBLE LAND-SLIDE ON THE RHINE—TWENTY-SIX PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, March 11.—A land-slip occurred last night at Caut, a small town on the Rhine, in Northern Germany, caused by the recent heavy rains. Eight houses were buried, and twenty-six persons were killed.

CAUB, March 11.—Detachments of the Pioneer regiments have arrived here to afford aid in extricating the sufferers from the *débris*. Thus far three persons have been rescued alive. Further land-slides are feared in the vicinity. Twenty-one persons are still unaccounted for.

BERLIN, March 11.—It is officially announced that the German squadron in Chinese waters will be considerably reinforced for the suppression of piracy.

FRANCE.

A SHORT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY ANTICIPATED—M. THIERS—THE WATERS OF THE SEINE.

PARIS, March 11.—It is supposed that the present session of the Congress and Deputies will be only of short duration. The Chamber of Deputies will probably resume its sittings early in May.

M. Thiers has written M. Grèvy that he elects to represent Paris in the Chamber of Deputies in preference to Belfort in the Senate, (in both of which districts he was elected.) He gives as his reason that he has represented Paris as a deputy for forty years.

The Seine continues to rise rapidly and causes great anxiety. Many accidents are announced.

SPAIN.

THE PHILLIPINE PIRATES DEFEATED.

MADRID, March 11.—A dispatch was read in the Congress to-day announcing that the Spanish squadron had defeated the Sooloo pirates off the Philippine Islands.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A TREATY RATIFIED WITH BRAZIL.

PARIS, March 11.—The Argentine Legation here has received a telegram announcing that treaties between the Argentine Republic and Brazil have been ratified, and all difficulties are now terminated.

A RESIDENT OF NEWBURG MISSING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, March 11.—Henry L. Purdy, an elderly gentleman and a well known and respected resident of this city, has been missing for about two months. The last seen or heard of him by his friends was on the day he purchased a ticket for New-York. Since then no tidings of his whereabouts have been received. The Police of New-York have looked for him in vain.

THE WITNESS MARSH.

MONTREAL, March 11.—The book-keeper at St. Lawrence Hall, says that C. P. Marsh is still there.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, March 11.—Between this city and New-York there is scarcely any ice in the river, and navigation may be said to be open. To-day a large number of sailing vessels were observed between the places named. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a propeller with four loaded ice-barges was bound south opposite Highland. Another propeller with ice-barges was going north opposite Yonkers, about an hour later. Boatmen of all kinds are bestirring themselves, getting ready for the season's work.

ALBANY, March 11.—From Down's Point, a few miles below here, to Cedar Hill Dock, the ice in the river is firm; from Cedar Hill to Castleton there is no ice; from Castleton to Coeyman's Dock the ice is firm; thence the river is open to Kinderhook, where it is closed again a short distance, and thence the river is open to New-York.

TERRIFIC TORNADOES IN THE WEST.

THE VILLAGE OF HAZELGREEN, WIS., VISITED BY A DISASTROUS STORM—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A terrific and destructive tornado broke over Hazelgreen, a small village in South-western Wisconsin, yesterday afternoon. The weather had been remarkably warm, the thermometer indicating 68° in the shade during the day and up to a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when gathering clouds gave evidence of some decided meteorological disturbance. Shortly afterward the storm broke, and, with a suddenness equal only to its coming, swept across the ill-fated town, laying a great portion of it in ruins. The wind, which rose to the height of a tornado, struck the town on the west side and tore its way with almost unparalleled fury northward a short distance, when it took an easterly course, sweeping through the entire length of the village, leveling to the ground between twenty-five and thirty buildings, consisting of residences and business houses. Frame houses were wrested from their foundations and dashed against brick structures, which crumbled and toppled before the furious gale, and fell one mass of ruin. Fences were torn from their posts, the air for a time being fairly filled with boards and sticks, as numerous as flying sparks from a great conflagration. The awe-stricken people were so completely taken by surprise by the sudden bursting of the storm and its lightning-like rapidity as it ploughed its way through the doomed town, that they had little or no time to prepare for safety in flight, and as a consequence large numbers were overwhelmed by falling buildings and either killed outright or crushed and maimed, so that their lives are despaired of. There were eight of the citizens killed, their bodies for the most part being terribly mangled. Some were caught under falling timbers, others were impaled by splintered boards, while some were dashed to death by being caught up in the storm and thrown against buildings, or thrown with great force to the ground. The carnage is reported to have been terrible to an alarming degree, and when the wind had passed by its path was marked by ruined buildings, and dead, dying, and wounded inhabitants. Immediately after this tornado had died away a heavy rain-storm set in, the water falling in perfect torrents, and extinguishing at once the slight flames which had sprung up, probably from a blacksmith's shop, which shared the fate of many other buildings. In addition to rain there was also a heavy hail-storm, the weather having suddenly turned cold. The dead, so far as could be ascertained, are Joshua Richards, Mrs. John Looney, Mrs. Thomas Richards, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Miss Thompson, daughter of Edward Thompson, who, together with his son, is supposed to have perished; also a son of Joseph Jackson. Between fifteen and twenty persons were wounded. The first news of the disaster was brought into Galena, Ill., by couriers, who were at once sent out from Hazelgreen for medical assistance. All the doctors available at once went to the scene of the disaster.

The village of Hazelgreen has a population of probably 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated twelve miles directly east of Dubuque, and ten miles north of Galena, in the extreme south-eastern portion of Grant County, Wis., and not more than half a mile from the Illinois State line. It is almost wholly a mining village, and is situated in very nearly the heart of the best Wisconsin diggings. It is one of the oldest villages in the lead-bearing regions, and in 1834 was quite a village, when Dubuque and Galena were places of less than 1,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a fine farming as well as mining territory, and contains several stores, a hotel, and all the usual adjuncts of a country village. The town stands out upon a rolling prairie, and hence must have received the full force of the fearful storm which bore death to so many of its inhabitants. Hazelgreen is noted as the place where the poet J. G. Percival died twenty years ago, and where he lies buried. Among the buildings destroyed was the Methodist church. The storm was pretty general over the North-western country, Sparta and La Crosse reporting considerable damage from floods, winds, and hail-stones. Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa, were also in the path of the hurricane, but received only a small part of its strength, which seems to have been held in reserve for the town of Hazelgreen.

QUINCY, Ill., March. 11.—The *Whig* has the following report of the effects of the storm in Missouri last night: The hurricane came from the south-west, and struck Elizabethtown, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, about 4 o'clock. Some seventeen houses were prostrated, five persons killed and several injured, some of them fatally. At Hasson, on the same road, three dwellings and the railroad depot were blown down, and three persons were killed. Wither's Mills, near Hannibal, Mo., were blown down, but no one was injured. The damage to timber and fences is very great, and it is thought that further reports will show a much greater loss of life in neighborhoods not heard from.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, March 11.—Columbia County will send the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: A. H. Farrar, M. L. Bates, C. G. Varney, P. H. Knickerbocker, C. W. Hinsdale, and A. Flack.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Republicans of the Second and Third Assembly District Conventions to-day chose ex-Speaker Henry Smith, Nathan D. Wendell, Mayor Judson, Senator Harris, George Dawson, Charles P. Easton, and Joseph Lewis, delegates to the State Convention.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—In regard to the shower of flesh in Bath County, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, the scientist, says in analysis of specimens examined: "In my mind this matter gives every indication of being the dried spawn of batrachian reptiles, doubtless that of the frog. They have been transported from the ponds and swampy grounds by currents of winds, and have ultimately fallen on the spot where they were found. This is no isolated occurrence of the kind. I have come across several in the course of my reading. The only one I can now fix the date of is recorded by Muschonbroeck as occurring in Ireland in 1675."

A DEMOCRATIC ORGAN WANTED.

CHICAGO, March 11.—It was published as a fact this morning that the Chicago *Times* had made arrangements to become an organ of the Democratic Party, and that Gov. Tilden and other prominent Eastern Democrats, together with prominent members of the party in the West, will have the control of the paper, which will be edited by J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, the proprietor of the *Times*, pronounces this statement a fiction without a foundation of any kind.

A RELGIOUS REVIVAL.

MILFORD, Penn., March 11.—The revival which has been in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church here for the past nine weeks, closed last night; there were over one hundred conversions. In all of the other townships of Pike County the revivals have also closed. The number of conversions in the combined districts will exceed five hundred.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consonsolidated Virginia, 430; California, 89¼; Segregated Belcher, 95; Ophir, 67½; Chollar, 124½; Savage, new stock, 18½; Imperial, 13¼; Mexican, 35; Gould & Curry, 22½; Best & Belcher, 62¼; Hale & Norcross, 59½; Crown Point, 25¼; Yellow Jacket, 117; Empire, 7¾; Alpha, 41; Belcher, 35½; Confidence, 26; Sierra Nevada, 22½; Exchequer, 17¾; Overman, 86; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 69; Succor, 1¾.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A FEW OF THE PECULIARITIES OF A FRENCH THEATRE—HOW THEY ARE MANAGED AND HOW THE PLAY-GOERS ARE RECEIVED—THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF OPERA BOUFFE AND HER FAMOUS JEWELS—THE RAGE TO SEE ROSSI—HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN "HAMLET."

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876.

If there be *égalité* nowhere else in this pleasant masquerade of a Republic it is to be found in the excellence of a first-class Parisian dramatic performance. To see a great tragedy or comedy conscientiously and thoroughly well played even to the least part, is a luxury scarcely to be dreamed of in America—here it is a matter of course. If a footman has to announce that my lady's carriage waits, he gives his whole mind to the speech—it is the speech of the evening for him, and he carefully dresses and poses for the occasion. If a *femme de chambre* has to listen at a key-hole, she puts her conscience into the act. There is scarcely a choice among the leading theatres here. Everywhere you find admirable, intelligent acting and plays admirably put upon the stage, truth to nature in scenery and truth to art in costuming. The dramatic vocation seems here to have almost the dignity of a learned profession, and the drama the stability of a science. The mimic life of the stage is about the most real and constant thing in France. Empires, and republics "come like shadows, and so depart," but the kingdom of art endures. Disastrous fortunes of wars may cause Parisians to economize in the luxuries of food and clothing, but never on the necessities of music and the drama. Palaces may be destroyed and churches desecrated, but the sacred temple of Thespis remains intact and unviolated.

For the benefit or amusement of the few distinguished Americans who have never visited Paris, I will venture to give a little idea of the way French theatres are managed, or rather to note down a few obvious peculiarities. Everywhere, as you enter a theatre, you come first upon three gentlemen, seated in a row, behind a long table or desk. These are *Messieurs les Contrôleurs*, to whom all tickets and orders must be presented for inspection, and all inquiries or appeals addressed. They are usually elderly men, of sternly serious aspect, and in their black dress suits look solemn, judicial, and inexorable as Pluto's Supreme Bench, Æacus, Minos, and Rhadamanthus. With the exception of the Français and the Grand Opera, all the theatres employ women for ushers—nice, decent bodies, though not lovely to look upon—with neat, stuff gowns and very gay caps. If they sacrifice on the soberness of their general attire, they wreak themselves on their bonnets, which are stunning affairs, mostly composed of ribbons. Profound pink is the prevailing color for all ages and complexions. Your *ouvreuse* always offers to disembarrass you of your wraps, and kindly insists on furnishing you with a little wooden foot-stool, which, by its size and tendency to hop about and disappear mysteriously, recalls the old name of "cricket." No seats we have ever had, in stalls, boxes, or galleries, have seemed to us so easy and comfortable as corresponding places in our own best theatres and opera-houses, nor has the ventilation seemed so good. But, then, more space is here given to stairways, corridors, and *foyers*, and it is the custom for all the world to go out for a promenade and a change of air between the acts. At the Italian Theatre and at most of the others there is ordinarily no orchestra. The rising of the curtain is not signaled by the pleasant tinkling of a bell, but by a series of startling, ominous "*coups*," or thumps, reminding one of the awesome knocking at the gate in "Macbeth." All the theatres we have visited have a bright, gay appearance—not quite so profusely lighted as our own, and so less trying to the eyes—and, withal, an air of singular neatness and good preservation, the secret of which was revealed to us one night at the Gaîté, when, having lingered a few minutes after the performance, we saw the entire corps of *ouvreuses* shrouding the seats and *loges* in voluminous dusters and hanging out their banners of brown linen on the outer wall of the gilded balconies. The frank, fearless economies of this people take my heart. Half our extravagance is miserable cowardice. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks of foreign ways and a foreign tongue, we have enjoyed the few French plays we have seen exceedingly. It is the most delightful and perhaps the best way of taking lessons in the language. At the Français and the Odéon, where classical plays are given, you have it in its utmost purity. At the latter theatre we have seen some of Molière's charming comedies admirably performed—every character a perfect success, an artistic, almost a historic, piece of portraiture. But the finest treat of that sort for us has been the representation by the combined comedians of the Odéon and the Gaîté of Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme"—a ballet, an opera, a brilliant spectacle, and a delicious comedy all in one. It was announced as an exact reproduction of the play as first given in 1670, before Louis XIV., at the Royal Château of Chambord, with all the original music, songs and dances, and the magnificent absurdity of the Turkish ceremony. Nothing could be more unique and charming than the whole representation. It was a work of enchantment, a marvelous anachronism. You seemed shot back into the heart of the seventeenth century, as Jules Verne's voyagers are shot into the moon. The old-fashioned operatic music is a little tame and monotonous, but exceedingly sweet, and the dances surprise one by their modesty and gentle grace, when we consider the character of the Prince and court for whose delectation they were composed. There were some charming coquettish as well as stately movements, and many lovely combinations, but not one startling pose, or breath-taking pirouette, not the faintest foreshadowing of the can-can.

At the Gaîté we saw also "The Voyage to the Moon," a superb extravaganza, which gave eye and ear and fancy one full evening of unalloyed delight. The songs, costumes, and ballet are alike intoxicating, and some of the comedy is delightful satire.

One night we all (I make a clean breast of it) went to see and hear Schneider, the queen dowager of opera bouffe, now that Judic reigns in her stead. She condescends to play in the Folies Dramatiques, a little dingy theatre, which we found very sparsely filled with a motley, but most demonstrative audience. Schneider is fair, fat, and forty something, retaining very little of the beauty of her blooming, joyous, audacious youth. Of grace of figure or action little now remains; she is undeniably coarse, but there is still a strange sort of magnetism about the woman—in her rich, strong vitality, her abandon, her abounding, perennial jollity. She radiates a strange contagious *insouciance*—something luxurious, defiant, and *débonnaire*—

which you certainly do not approve of, morally or esthetically, but which you can hardly resent or resist, as you doubtless should. She is still evidently the idol of a certain class of people—*bourgeoisie* and lower down in the social scale—as she was once the idol of gay young nobles and Princes. It was almost startling to hear the shouts and strange, shrill cries of delight which burst from the galleries whenever she sang one of her peculiar songs in her rich, rollicking way, or which greeted her most audacious bits of acting. Schneider still wears her famous jewels, many of them the gifts of princes. In one scene of "La Belle Poule" she looked as though she had been out in a rain of diamonds, and was dripping with great drops and live rivulets of light. They seemed out of keeping with that unrefined place of entertainment, where a free and easy audience talked and laughed loud between the acts, ate oranges and chocolate, and drank lemonade and *eau-rougie*. But even in that little low-priced opera-house we found admirable stage appointments, brilliant costumes, and good acting—even in the subordinates. But, as I have said, such things you find in all Paris theatres—as matters of course. The only exception we have seen is the Italian Theatre, whose shortcomings, incongruities, and often absurdities, in Shakespearean representations especially, only novelty and great genius can make up for and make pass. That the pampered play-goers of this most critical and artistic city are so indulgent with them is certainly a matter for wonder. They still crowd the *Salle Ventadour* three nights a week, and are fast acquiring a taste for English tragedy, served up with Italian sauce, smothered in the sweet cream of Tuscan speech.

Encore Rossi! We saw his last representation of *Hamlet*. It was an extraordinary occasion. The pupils of the Ecole des Beaux Arts were to present to the great actor, who has been during his stay here especially courteous to all artists, a magnificent album, containing sketches of some of the most eminent French painters. The Bohemians of the Latin quarter were there in a body, filling the orchestra seats with alert picturesque figures, and storming the stage with *vivas*, *bravos*, bouquets, and laurel-crowns. The immense audience, back and above them, were not behind them in eager apprehension, or beyond the contagion of their enthusiasm. A generous frenzy pervaded the entire house, though it raged most among the young men. It was really a sight to see, that surging crowd of young artists, dashing forward with outstretched hands, and waving hats and *mouchoirs* whenever Rossi appeared, almost wading through their wreaths in answer to their frantic calls. They almost rivaled the Venetians, who, once on a "Hamlet" night, called Rossi out more than a score of times. But though this was the flood-tide of his success in Paris, he was not at his best. During the day he had assisted at the obsequies of Frederick Lemaitre. The church was crowded and close. The ceremonies had vividly recalled the recent death of his son, and he had fainted. On his return home he found that he had taken cold, which seriously affected his voice, and even impaired his power in the early scenes, giving a something of effort and unreality to his first interview with the *Ghost*—a singularly gay and gorgeous-looking spectre, by the way, wearing a flowing scarlet mantle, and coming and going in a blaze of red light. Rossi's *Hamlet* can hardly be called scholarly, or even artistic. There is no smell of the midnight oil upon those inky garments. It bears little resemblance to the traditional poetical *Hamlet* of John Philip Kemble and Sir Thomas Lawrence—a type which the melancholy, large-eyed, and right princely Dane of Edwin Booth must nearly approach. Nor is it like the nervous, emotional *Hamlet* of Irving, or the passionate and plaintive *Hamlet* of Fechter. It is a personation very different from all these, in many ways, especially in little ways—those delicate points of difference which go to make up an original creation. It is clothed with a fresh vitality—an individuality quite unstaled by custom. Rossi seems, especially in this character, to have trusted himself to the intuitions of dramatic genius, more subtle, if not more profound, than the analysis of the critic and the student, and to have searched and felt out his own *Hamlet*, whether in the realms of Shakespeare's imagination—that mysterious, enchanted ground, filled with delusive shadows and more delusive lights—or in his own passionate and intensely realistic nature is the question. He seems to grasp his ideal firmly, and he presents it sharply, yet it almost defies analysis. What Shakespeare's idea was only heaven and the German critics know to a certainty, but most actors make *Hamlet* a melancholy and dreamy abstraction—a metaphysical puzzle—and for all that annotators and essayists have done for him he remains for most of the world a sort of male Sphinx, whose beautiful stony face confronts them with an immortal mystery and sorrow. The English or German *Hamlet* I doubt if any Italian could play or even conceive of. It is too purely intellectual and ideal. The chief distinction of Rossi's *Hamlet* is its humanity. A good deal of his "business" in many of the scenes is new, "but that's not much." It is this intensely human element which interests and masters us in spite of much that is startling and extravagant. The great scene with *Ophelia* is played more tenderly and lingeringly than I have ever seen it given by any other actor. The cruel struggle between *Hamlet's* love and his vow speaks in every tone and glance and movement. The "Get thee to a nunnery!" is said with a face which seems absolutely death-stricken, while his hands—marvelously expressive, magnetic hands—hover and quiver over and about her head and face in a wistful, yearning way, indescribably pathetic. As he passes out and turns to repeat the words, it is not as an injunction, but an entreaty; he seems not so much condemning her to seclusion as going himself into banishment. The scene with the *Queen* is the one which creates the wildest enthusiasm, especially the point when, in a magnificent passion of rage and scorn, he dashes his uncle's miniature to the ground and stamps it to powder, the traditional Anglo-Saxon *Hamlet* being calm and judicially stern and stately. Even after the killing of *Polonius*, and until the appearance of the *Ghost*, this innovation, as told of, seems a little violent, but seen, it justifies itself. It is a bold stroke, but seems at the moment a lightning stroke of genius.

Rossi marks most strongly the difference in *Hamlet's* feeling on first encountering the *Ghost* and on seeing it the second time. His awe at the first is mingled with doubt, pity, and something of curiosity; it does not unman him, though every nerve of his exquisitely sensitive organization quivers with a sense of the unearthly presence. The next time all is dread and fear. He is less the son than the culprit, doomed and haunted by implacable vengeance, in that once familiar and venerated shape. Irving makes his *Hamlet* betray the most excessive fear in the encounter on the battlements, and all through the first interview. Rossi brought tears to our eyes by his tender relenting toward his mother, and by his "Good-night," which, so far from having in it the slightest touch of superiority or harsh reproach, was meek and gentle, as from a sense of a common chastening, a common sorrow. He does not, before leaving the chamber, make the point so effectively made by Irving of taking the candle, lifting the arras, and fearfully inspecting the body of poor old *Polonius*; but I think he has a reason for this. That "perturbed spirit" was enough to drive all thought of the quiet dead man from *Hamlet's* mind, troubled and sore distraught.

Rossi's is the only *Hamlet* that has ever quite lifted me above the cumulated tragedies, the thickening, sickening horrors of the last scene of the play—not altogether by the power of its passion, but somewhat by that same simple human element of which I have spoken. It is first mutely shown by a wistful, remorseful look into the half-averted face of *Laertes* before the fight; next, in his shock of grief and horror when his mother cries out that she is dying, and last, in his loving "*Addio, madre*," to her dead body, and in his tender farewell to *Horatio*. Most *Hamlets* go on with their killing and their dying without apparently a thought of the poor woman's painful demise. Rossi's killing of the *King* is a Titanic piece of acting. He deals him a terrible back-handed stroke, which seems to go through him from side to side; then holds him up with one hand, while he compels him to drink the dregs of the poison—almost driving the goblet down his throat—and then flings him off to die as though he were some unclean wild beast. This done he springs upon the throne and there dies, standing almost to the last supported by *Horatio*. It is immensely effective.

As for looking the character, you begin by saying, "How unlike *Hamlet*!" but you end by thinking that *Hamlet* must have been like Rossi, and by quoting in support of the impression *Queen Gertrude's* remark on the personal appearance of her son, which is far from giving one the idea of a beautiful, youthful, and slender Prince—though he were "the rose and expectancy of the fair State." I have seen in this great test-part many a famous actor of Shakespeare's race, speaking his "to be, or not to be," in Shakespeare's tongue, and I yet believe that this Italian has the right—the royal right of genius—to say with the best of them, "It is I, *Hamlet*, the Dane."

CANARY BIRDS.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ON EXHIBITION AT THE LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE—SWEET SINGING BY A VARIETY OF WINGED CREATURES.

From the Spectator.

It is a safe assertion that the majority of mankind regard canaries with only a feeble interest, as characterless creatures of a monotonous kind. There is something to be said for that hasty generalization, and as pets, we do not think canaries are sources of sustained interest or of unalloyed delight. They get bronchitis, and whatever is the bird-equivalent for "staggers," with distressing facility; they hang themselves by their own absurd little claws, if their tiny talons are not trimmed with punctuality and neatness; they sing most sweetly and piercingly at inappropriate moments, and there is a divided interest, wholly irreconcilable, between them and the cat. On the other hand, a canary is the only living creature whom one sees with entire complacence in a cage. From the great sea-eagle, or his golden brother, with their wistful eyes with all the pain that imprisonment can inflict on strength and fierceness in them, to the busy, little, pottering, brown wren, who in an aviary is all a-twitter for the hedge-side, there is no other bird that does not pain us, while we admire its form and plumage with a secret felonious impulse to let it out and then stroll away innocently unconcerned. But a canary in a cage seems right and fitting, when it has plenty of notice and human society, which it likes. It does not huddle itself into a corner, except in the case of bronchitis or bird-staggers, and peer wistfully into the air-tracks with the listening look which we have all seen in birds, as though they heard the flutter and the sweep of free wings far away. It is, on the whole, a living creature about whose lot there is not much to pain one, and it seems to get as much out of the narrow compass of its little life as there is to be got. It has a market value, and is, therefore, pretty safe from promiscuous cruelty, and we have not heard of its being tortured in the interests of intellectual progress since Lord George Gordon's rioters tossed a cageful of canaries into the Protestant bonfire in Moorfields.

These are, however, only negative views of the Canary; for positive views there was a capital opportunity at the Crystal Palace last week, especially if one went there early in the bright, sunny morning, when nobody but the birds was on the far side of the crimson curtain, under the great white awning, and one might interview fifteen hundred of them in undisturbed leisure. Fifteen hundred, or nearly that number, all busy, and all except those whose as yet unfinished toilettes occupied their attention and their beaks otherwise, singing as if the phenomenon of sunshine struck them with no less astonishment than it inspired in the breast of British humanity, and met with more melodious recognition. Such sweet singing, such musical rustling, in the great, quiet space, made one think of walking in a wood in Avilion, or anywhere that is not; a human trespasser, indeed, but welcomed by myriads of unmolested, unfrightened winged creatures. The alertness, the life, the wonderful variety of them; the quaintness of some, the fussiness of others, and the curious effects that the canary-fanciers have obtained in their endeavors to produce birds which shall be as unlike the original canary as possible, would take many hours to study; but the general effect of it all is charming. There are great numbers of beautiful birds which one would hardly believe to be canaries, but for the catalogue, for their breasts and wings are amber, orange, cinnamon color, almost red, and they have the funniest little head-tire; sometimes a sober peruke of flaxen feathers, neatly flattened at the sides, like the stage versions of Baillie Nicol Jarvie's wig; sometimes a pert little top-knot of dark, thread-like feathers, worn as saucily as a rink hat; and again one finds a "gamin" among canaries, with a wink in his black eyes, the shrillest of whistles, and a disorderly black cap flung carelessly, anyhow, on his round little head, and tilted over his beak. These varieties are in great demand, especially the deep-colored, concerning which there was for some time much wonderment among the public, and the maintenance of a profound mystery on the part of the fortunate inventor of the variety. How was it done? everybody interested in canaries asked. At last it was found out—perhaps through the indiscretion of Peter Piper, who may now be supposed to have been a canary—and the secret was cayenne pepper! Chopped eggs and cayenne pepper—could more incongruous diet be associated with the innocent choristers of conservatories? What would Jean Jacques have said to it? The canaries like it exceedingly, and would willingly peck a great deal more of the stimulating food than would be good for them. Slices of carrot may be discerned in their cages, and that once contemned vegetable is said also to "help" the coloring. But let not the unwary purchaser of an orange-breasted canary exult too soon in his possession of a bird as unlike the original as science and fashion have as yet succeeded in making him. Nature, to use the homely but expressive phrase of Hans Breitmann, "will prove a bad egg for him yet." The pepper-procured color is not fast, it lasts only until the first moulting; then the over-stepped modesty of nature resumes its sway, the sweet "canary color" comes back—the color which Lubin affected in his waistcoats when Phœbe's top-knot was sky-blue—and not all Peter Piper's peck of pepper, even with the unintelligible addition of the pickling, will dye that bird's feathers to any other tint. Very quaint and dainty are the slim, delicate canaries whose plumage is no deeper than a pale primrose, and whose sleek heads are indescribably elegant and contemplative. Their peculiar feathering, with little bunches on their tiny thigh-bones, their long, dainty legs, and their high-shouldered shape, in some like a hump, in others merely like a shrug, give them a scornful, aristocratic air, as of Mr. Carlyle's notion of French marquises, when they wore primrose silken coats, and long vests with dangling breloques, and shrugged his shoulders previous to the shearing of them. It is very curious to note the character imparted to the birds by any little variation. Here is one with a gingerbread-speckled poll and a wider rim than usual round his eyes, whose aspect is quite professorial; and another with a decided hump and a contemplative air, who leans back in a corner of his cage, with an irresistible resemblance to Hablot Browne's drawing of Master Humphrey, in the old, old days, when his "Clock" was wound up and going. In a cage close by is a beautiful creature, with pale-yellow wings, an orange breast, and a black cap, Queen Titania's racing colors, whose stud is winged; and it has just lunched heartily on seed-cake, and having reascended its perch, is "chortling in its joy." There is never a complete lull in the song of the 1,500, but every now and then there comes, by seeming general consent, a grand, chorus-like outburst of music, so that the presiding cockatoos—permanent residents in the palace, and above the vulgar ambition of competition—grow excited, scream, and flap and cloop approvingly. In many instances, care is taken to enhance and bring out the beauty of the birds' coloring by the background of the cage, now dark blue, now light; and one lovely clear yellow Yorkshire is dancing, after a stately fashion, with the daintiest little legs and feet, on a perch of crimson and gold. The scales on the wee, slim claws looks quite transparent against the rich color, and the pale-yellow feathers form a delightful harmony with it. Yorkshire is most honorably represented, and Norwich is as distinguished at the more æsthetic as it is at the eminently practical poultry-show, of which its prosperous but anxious-minded hens, its absurdly pompous and protesting geese, and its turkeys, so irascible and so fat, are always distinguished ornaments.

A NEW CAPITALIST.

From the Detroit Free Press.

He didn't look as if his pockets held fifty cents, but a rich man has a right to dress as he chooses. He loafed up Griswold street until he saw the right sort of a face, and then he asked: "Can you show me a bank?"

"Yes, Sir; three doors below, or just across the street, or right back there."

"Thanks. I'd like to put some money in some bank, but I'm a little afraid of banks. I always did prefer a note of hand to a bank."

The citizen pricked up his ears and asked: "You have some money to lend, have you?"

"A trifle," was the answer. "Do you know of anybody who'd like to take some and give me a note for a year at seven per cent.? I think of going to Mexico for a while!"

"Let's see!" mused the citizen, "I don't know but I'd take some myself."

"Lemme git a drink and then we'll talk," said the stranger.

"Yes, certainly; come on," replied the citizen, and the two went into a basement. Drinks were ordered by the citizen, one after another, until his shinplasters felt lonely. He said he could make good use of a few thousand dollars for a year, and some of his friends might also take a few thousand more. The stranger put down gin, whisky, lager, and brandy until his legs gave out. The citizen laid him on a bench and tried to sober him, but the fellow went dead asleep while they were trying to force vinegar down his throat. The bar-keeper said he was an old loafer, and a policeman was sent for to take him to the station. When they got him down there and searched him, they found four cents, a brass-backed comb, and a door-key in his pockets, and the citizen who wanted to borrow a few thousand dollars went to see if the mail had come in.

THE RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

A VERY WET SEASON.

COMPLAINTS OF THE NATIVES ABOUT VARIOUS THINGS—THEY DON'T LIKE WACHTEL AND VOTE SCOTT-SIDDONS A BORE—SOME ODIOUS COMPARISONS AND A FLING AT SOME THEATRICAL "STARS."

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 3, 1876.

It would not be safe for me to have a grandfather this morning, for I should hit the old party, on the slightest provocation, on the nose—in fact, with no other than that afforded by the abominable weather we are having. I want to sell out my interest in the reputation of California for its Italian skies. You must take the auctioneer's word for it about the sky part, as the article has not been visible in so long a time that its nationality is a case of much doubt. I have never been to Italy, and don't want to go, if our sky just now is a fair sample and our present weather any relation to that climate.

We have dragged "the oldest" to the surface, made him open his eyes and look around, put him under oath, and he swears that he never did know the likes of "sich." The blessed of the Lord, the Grangers, and old scalawag fertilizing material shovelers were afraid they were going to have a dry season, and commenced to whine and prophesy everlasting ruin to the country on that account. If they could not raise fifty bushels to the acre and get five cents a pound for it, the country was "gone in." It began to rain, and it rained, and it continued to rain—let go to take a fresh hold, then set in anew; then it rained a little harder by way of change, and after that opened the ball fairly, and it has blown from the south-east until dogs' tails turn north-west, and there's not a chicken in the country that its feathers don't lie the wrong way. And besides all this, it has rained, and while I think of it, it has kept on raining, and very wet rain at that, until the gay old Granger now has to wade out to milk his cows, and in many cases swapped off his old wagon for a skiff. I have not heard a howl about a dry season for some time. It delights me as I pass a ranch, seated in a comfortable railroad car, to see old Barley with his head peering over the gate, while his extremities are immersed in "the dry element" up to his coat-tail. He wants to swear, but being a deacon in the church, and having prophesied "No rain this year," he goes out back of the barn and takes it out tearing his hair, gnashing his teeth, and imprecating the pigs. That's the kind of weather we are having, have had, and, I fear, ever will have. The season was got up expressly to favor the Spring Valley Water Company, who sprinkle and water us all summer at horrible prices. All their buckets and tin basins are full and running over. Charley Howard, the President, scorns to carry an umbrella. I met him going on board the Oakland boat yesterday, with a new plug hat on, and coat on his arm—rain pouring down as usual. Chawls was meandering easily, not hurriedly, with a smile on his face; nothing like consistency, and giving your mind to your business, as the enthusiastic amateur did when he blacked himself all over to play *Othello*.

If Winter lingers in the lap of Spring, if I was Spring I should incontinently eject Mr. Winter for bad habits, if ours is any criterion.

We are enjoying a sensation—in fact, two of them. Wachtel and Siddons, both luminous in their way, and both disappointments. Wachtel you know too well to require any special reference to his history. We know that he kept a livery stable in his earlier years, and, after paying $5 for a seat the other night to hear him sing, I regretted exceedingly that he ever abandoned the business. That he has been a good one in his day, we must all admit; but that it is worth $5 to hear him sing now, I deny. He disappoints this community; possibly we had our expectations raised too high. That he can still sing divinely he occasionally imparts a suspicion; but his general air and manner is that of a spoiled pet of the public. His on-the-stage manner is supercilious to an offensive degree, and plainly says, "I am Wachtel the great. I have sung before crowned heads, have been petted and ovated; have the big head. It is not worth my while to exert myself before *canaille*, after the triumphs I have won; you are too common, you are hardly worth my notice." And so he goes through an opera in an impatient, irritable, supercilious, business-like way that plainly indicates his contempt for a San Francisco audience. Occasionally—once or twice—he condescendingly treated us to his high "C," just to show what he might do if he cared to. He was very much exercised at the idea of singing to anything less than ten-dollar seats, but finally condescended to let us have a brief opportunity to hear him at $5, $3, and $2 50. Of course, he gets the lion's share of the receipts. There is no money in him for the management, and I prophesy a loss. Already there are many vacant seats in the five-dollar row, and it is as much as ever that the three dollar seats are filled. There is precious little hero-worship in this community. Our population is largely composed of foreigners who universally are connoisseurs in art and music. They have heard all the celebrities at home, and they are not given to being carried away by the advent of these stars that come shooting across the continent, all the way, as generally announced, from the grand Scala of Milan a half or two miles, for it must be a mile wide to contain all the constellations that it has shot forth at us. It seems as if every third-rate actor and actress who has got tired of playing froth at the mouth and soap-chewing in the Bowery or fifty-cent theatres around New-York for $15 a week consider it necessary to come out here blazoned as stars of the first magnitude, and open at one of our theatres with a flourish of trumpets, and draw perhaps one opening night house, and that finishes them. We are unwell of them—sick unto nausea. They generally get out of town between daylights, sometimes with their trunks, oftener not.

And now we have sensation No. 2 in the shape of a very little woman without much shape herself to brag of, nor altitude. That, of course, she can't help, and had no hand in. But come, now, honestly and squarely, do you think she is such a wonderful actress? She was promised us as the handsomest woman we ever had on the boards of the California Theatre—Neilson was no comparison. I thought I would like to see a handsomer woman than Neilson—never having that thing happen to me many times—so I dropped in last evening to see the Siddons as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." When she appeared there was some applause, which I supposed was good-natured encouragement to some new little soubrette that had come up since I was at the theatre. When she spoke, I said: "Well, now, little one, you are nice enough, but you won't do; that voice is no voice for the stage, and if you don't stop throwing your arms back and your chest out in that awkward manner, so suggestive of 'body,' as if you were laying back for a good ha! ha! you never will make your mark." Thinks I, how about this, where is *Rosalind*? She should come in now. Just then an enthusiastic chap next me commenced applauding, and turning to me, said: "Isn't she a stunner?" "Stunner! Who's a stunner?" "Why, she, the Siddons, there." I thought I should go over backward, and for the nonce she was a stunner. I was stunned. And then uprose the beautiful face of Neilson before me, as I saw her on those same boards as *Julia* in "The Hunchback," as I sat in the same seat, in the parquet, close down by the stage, and where I saw the real tears coursing down her beautiful nose and "sputter" the foot-lights. I was so clean done gone on that occasion that it is my firm belief that I shall never want to see any other human female being play that part. I would walk, as much as I prefer riding, further to see her again in the part, or any other for that matter, than I would to shoot ten brace of canvas-back ducks. And I know there are readers of THE TIMES that will appreciate the value of my admiration. Well, so much for great expectations. If I had gone to the theatre expecting less, I might have remained to pray, although praying is, perhaps, less in my line than scoffing. I am not particularly ambitious to be an angel, in fact the prospects are not favorable to that good end; therefore, I may be pardoned for being afflicted with mere human prejudices and weaknesses. I know I am very weak on Neilson, and if I am prejudiced against the little Siddons woman, I beg her pardon. You see, they flung her in my face so determinedly, and so stirred up my Neilson circulation that I can't help getting my back up. And yet it is positively mean in me to say a word against the little Siddons—poor little woman. She is doing her level best, probably, to earn an honest living, and no doubt deserves it, and what I say won't make any particular difference with her prospects; but is she an actress? Now, do just tell me, for I really want to know, you know—so as not to do her an injustice. If you say she is, all right; it's so, and I am glad of it, and I take back all I have said to the contrary.

We have had a big fire at our State Prison, burning up all the shops, and at one time it threatened the utter destruction of the whole institution. The prisoners, contrary to expectation, worked desperately to extinguish the fire, and succeeded. They were brought to a realizing sense of their position, and rightly concluded that it would be no joke to be turned out in the middle of the dull season to make their own living. They preferred boarding with the State until better days. The Legislature being in session, (we have our afflictions, you see,) a committee was dispatched to ascertain if there had been a fire. They came down from Sacramento, sat on the ashes, and returned, reporting that they believed there had; and having acquitted themselves of this arduous duty, sent in their bill for expenses, which of course included drinks and cigars. I don't know what we would do without a legislative body from which to furnish investigators.

The last steamer from the Orient brought a large delegation of Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial and an awful pile of goods and merchandise for exhibition. California will exhibit the finest cabinet of ores ever seen in the world, and a pile of bullion in bars that has never been equalled. Also, a regular quartz mill and exhibition of the process of converting the ore into metal. You see how the trick is done.

PODGERS.

A NEVADA EXPERIENCE.

THE PAIN A MAN SUFFERED FROM AN AMPUTATED FOOT, AND HOW HE WAS RELIEVED.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of the 2d inst. prints this story: "We learn some curious circumstances connected with the amputation of the leg of William Solon, an account of the serious accident to whom on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad was published in the *Enterprise* a few days since. The bones of his foot and ankle were so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate the leg at a point a few inches below the knee. The operation was performed by Drs. S. A. McMeans and E. B. Harris, of this city. After the operation, Dr. McMeans took the foot, with a few inches of the leg attached, to his office, for the purpose of dissecting it and ascertaining the exact nature of the fractures. The doctor dissected the foot, and was engaged in opening the ankle when a boy arrived at his office and said that he had come for the foot—that Mr. Solon wanted it. The doctor hastily rolled the foot in a piece of cloth and gave it to the boy, who carried it to Mr. Solon's room and, by his directions, placed it in the drawer of a bureau that stood at the foot of his bed. It was not long before Mr. Solon became very uneasy, and finally suffered so much pain that all the opiates the attendants dared to give him did no good. Thinking something was wrong at the point where the leg had been cut off, Mr. Solon's friends sent for Dr. Harris. When the doctor arrived he examined the stump and found it in perfect order. He told Solon that the leg was in as good shape as it could possibly be made, and he could see no reason for its giving him so much pain. Mr. Solon then entered into a more particular account of his sufferings. He said that the feeling was as though his toes were doubled under his feet and he was standing with his whole weight on that foot; also, that there seemed to be a knife sticking in his leg, the pain from which was very severe. Dr. Harris then asked where the foot was, though he probably knew that Dr. McMeans had taken it. He was told that Mr. Solon had taken a notion to have it, and that it had been brought from the office of Dr. McMeans and placed in the bureau drawer. Dr. Harris went to the drawer, and unrolling the cloth found that the toes were doubled back under the foot, and further found sticking in the skin of the calf of the leg a tenaculum, which is an instrument in the shape of a hook, with a fine, sharp point, used in taking up arteries. In hastily wrapping up the foot to send it back Dr. McMeans had forgotten to remove this hook, which he had been using in holding back the skin while dissecting the crushed ankle. Dr. Harris removed the instrument and placed the foot in an easy and natural position, when Mr. Solon declared that he was free from pain and felt quite easy; indeed, he fell asleep in a few minutes and slept well and soundly. Dr. Harris says that he has heard of similar cases, but this is the first thing of the kind that he has ever met with in his practice. Neither Dr. Harris nor Dr. McMeans can offer any explanation of the phenomenon. Dr. McMeans is of the opinion that it may be owing to the two parts of the limb being connected for a time by some subtle fluid, something like electricity, the exact nature of which remains to be discovered. As it is a thing about which nothing is now known, each reader is at liberty to provide his own explanation."

ONE-MAN POWER IN 1834.

DAVY CROCKETT'S OPINION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* prints the following letter, addressed by David Crockett to a relative:

WASHINGTON CITY, 26th May, 1834.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst. came safe to hand by the last mail, and I will hasten to answer its contents. You request me to say to you at what time I will visit the White Sulphur Springs. It would give me pleasure to say to you at what time I could be there, but we have set no day for adjournment of Congress, and until that is done it would be impossible for me to say to you that I would be there on any particular day, and, again, I will be compelled to go immediately home when Congress adjourns. I will then make my arrangements, and come up and see you. I have some business that will require my attention when we adjourn. My Post Office is called "Crockett's Post Office, Gibson County," where, if you write to me at home, I will get it immediately. I have no idea when Congress will break up; but it it does in time I will be at the Springs in August or the 1st of September. If I come I have no object in view more than to enjoy myself. I am electioneering for nobody in the world. If I can put back the political Judas, Martin Van Buren, I will do so, for I do think him a perfect scoundrel, and, in fact, he is like the balance that Jackson is surrounded with. The truth is, he is surrounded by a set of imps of famine that would destroy the country to promote their own interest. They do not care if Jackson was at the devil, so they get the spoils of victory. The truth is, they have prompted the poor old man by singing glorifications to him until he believes his popularity is able to break down the Constitution and laws of the country. In fact he has come to the conclusion that he can make the people believe that no man ever did understand the Constitution until he mounted the throne. He has come to the conclusion that not even the men that framed the Constitution understood it. In fact we may say with propriety that we have the Government of one man. Andrew Jackson holds both the sword and purse, and claims it by the Constitution, as the arms and ammunition and other public property, and he has tools and slaves to his party enough to sustain him in the House of Representatives. But we have one hope. The Senate will save the Constitution and laws in spite of King Andrew the first. We have had a warm session, and I expect it will get no better until Congress closes. We are getting his poor lickspittles almost ashamed of themselves. I must close, and remain your obedient servant,

DAVID CROCKETT.

JOSEPH WALLIS.

A TALK WITH GEN. SHERMAN

HIS IDEAS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

THE MEMOIRS AND BEAUREGARD'S CHARGE OF CRUELTY—ESTIMATE OF NORTHERN AND OF SOUTHERN SOLDIERS—THE PRESIDENCY.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 5.

Gen. Sherman is nothing if not candid. He expresses his opinions with a frankness that almost alarms the listener, so customary is it for great men to be grave, reverend, and reticent, and so universal is the impression that greatness should be hedged in with gravity. Those who have been at the General's head-quarters in this city, or his residence, have noted the fact that he makes little distinction in his reception of people. He makes no undue discriminations in the practice of courtesy. Whoever calls, be he citizen, tourist, or foreign dignitary, gets an old-fashioned republican welcome from the veteran. There is no style, excepting that of charming simplicity, the most agreeable and commendable of all styles. He lives at No. 912 Garrison avenue. Here he has a pretty, picturesque home, where he spends much of his time in the midst of the many comforts that are apparent to the visitor. The General is a great "family man," and is fond of praising his "Ellen." Besides one of the sweetest of wives, he has a half-dozen children growing up to inherit at least a part of the honors achieved by their illustrious father.

A *Globe-Democrat* attaché, who called yesterday, found the General bidding adieu to a number of friends whom he had been entertaining. Mrs. Sherman was out on some work of charity—a virtue by which she has already endeared herself to St. Louis society.

Gen. Sherman is always ready for an interview. He has nothing to conceal from the public, and therefore the interviewer always finds it easy sailing if he understands his subject well himself. The General first referred to the easy manner in which he was now living as compared to his life in Washington. There it was one round of public entertainment. Here he had a cozy home, where his family could enjoy privacy and retirement. His friends could call and pass the evening. His children were being raised away from the dangerous glare of a false society. They were being reared so that they might make industrious and useful men and women. The conversation shortly drifted into general topics, and the reporter mentioned the late letter of Gen. Beauregard, accusing Sherman of cruel practices in requiring prisoners to dig up torpedoes which the Confederates had buried in his path. In response to a question asking information on this subject the General said:

"I did not take any notice of Beauregard's letter. He is a very clever gentleman, and I like him personally; but he is wrong in his ideas of civilized warfare. It was no new thing to require prisoners to remove torpedoes which had been buried by the enemy. Wellington did it in Spain, and history furnishes a number of similar instances. I was justified not only by the rules of war, but also by the best of humane principles. In the first instance where I had prisoners to perform such service, we were near a little town about forty miles from Savannah. The name of the place escapes me just now. News was brought to me that a gallant young officer had been frightfully wounded and his horse killed by the explosion of a torpedo buried by the rebels in the middle of the road. I filed my army to the right, and flanked that part of the road where the explosives were supposed to be planted. The wagon trains had to pass over the dangerous ground, however, and I knew that the tramping of the mules and the heavy weight of the loaded wagons would surely explode any torpedoes which had been planted. I ordered a detail of prisoners to be sent ahead of the train, and with pick and shovels to dig up all explosives that could be found. It was not to protect my soldiers that I did this, but to save my train. My army had already obviated the danger by a right flank, and was safely out of harm's way. Prisoners should be protected, but mercy is not a legitimate attribute of war. Men go to war to kill and to get killed, if necessary, and they should expect no tenderness. Each side protects itself as far as possible, and does all the harm it can to the opposing forces. It was, I think, a much better show of mercy for me to have the enemy do this work than to subject my own soldiers to so frightful a risk. At McAllister, when I made Major Anderson remove the torpedoes that had been planted there, he protested that it was not civilized war to make him perform such a perilous feat. I told him he knew where the torpedoes were, and could safely remove them, while my men, in hunting for them, would be blown to pieces. He replied that the engineer had planted them, and he did not know where they were. I told him he knew better how to locate them than I did, and therefore he should do it. The fact that every torpedo was found and safely removed showed that my reasoning was right. I am not afraid to be judged either by contemporary or future historians on this subject."

"The attacks made on your *Memoirs* have annoyed you a good deal, have they not, General?"

"Not at all, Sir. They amuse me, make me laugh, and frequently, I am glad to say, serve me a good purpose by calling attention to real defects and errors which in time will be corrected. I have here a copy of my book with each error, so far discovered, marked and carefully annotated. When the work of correcting is completely finished, they will be made public, either during my lifetime or when I am gone. These *Memoirs* have been the subject of much misconception in the public mind. I did not intend them as history. I offered them as my testimony, simply. I endeavored to describe accurately the stirring events therein referred to as I saw them. I do not pretend to say that everything occurred as I say it does, but as it occurred to me. Other men may have seen things differently. None of us see things exactly alike. But the records upon which my book is based are open to all. They consisted of my correspondence and official reports, making forty volumes of manuscript letters pasted in letter-books. These forty volumes are in the War Department at Washington. I had a duplicate copy. One day I sat down to glance at these letters, and conceived the idea of reducing their contents to narrative form, but not for publication. I did not intend that the public should ever read them except as my posthumous papers. After I had made some progress in the work, I showed the first sheets to a few friends. I was earnestly advised to complete the labor I had begun, and submit it to the public in the shape of *Memoirs*. I took the advice, and so published the book. I expected severe criticism, and got it. I had sense and foresight enough to know that everybody would not agree with me. No writer ever gets justice from his contemporaries, and, outside of this I knew I was liable to err, and only pretended to give things as they looked through my glasses. Now, there were a good many little prejudices among the soldiers and the armies of the West which the public at this day do not appreciate. For instance, there were three grand Western armies—the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Ohio. There were unavoidable jealousies between these armies and their commanders. Their respective triumphs and defeats were the subjects of undue taunts, ridicule, or criticism. My particular army was that of "The Tennessee," and it is more than possible, and quite probable, that I have colored things highly in its favor. Doubtless I was much prejudiced in its favor, just as you would be in favor of an old acquaintance as opposed to a comparative stranger. I knew every brigade and regimental commander in this Army, and was familiar with the fighting capacity of each corps. I knew exactly what divisions to hold in reserve and those to storm a breastwork. Besides, I had this Army so organized that I only had to give an order and it was executed. No red tape or circumlocution was necessary. For instance, if I had to get over an abattis, I would pick out a good fighting corps, like the Seventeenth, and say, 'Bounce over that abattis, boys,' and it was done. If I wanted one of Buell's corps I had to issue a command, and that had to be repeated, perhaps in writing, from corps to division, and from division to brigade and regiment, and thus would take two hours to get a body of troops in motion when time was precious and impetuous action was needed. My Army was one of wild fighters, never so well pleased as when driving the enemy before them. Buell had a splendid Army, but it was slow and conservative, composed of as brave and stubborn fighters as any other command, and yet not accustomed to brilliant and quick movements. In this connection I might mention the attack made on me by Boynton. Boynton belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, and, like all people who were similarly situated, thought it was the finest military organization on the planet. It was quite natural, therefore, that he should be unduly sensitive over what he conceives to be my prejudicial statements in favor of the Army of the Tennessee. So he goes to work in the records of the War Department to find material to upset my assertions. I believe he was assisted in this work by the late Secretary of War Belknap, who may have had a grievance toward me. Boynton's presentment was garbled, one-sided, and, very properly, fell flat on the public. The attack made on me about the 'political Generals' was unfair. I never used such a term. My sole intention was to mention, in a spirit of fair criticism, certain circumstances that, in a certain measure, defeated my efforts to have a constantly efficient army. For instance, we would have a big fight and come out victorious. We would go into camp for an indefinite period, and with no prospect of an early campaign. At such periods I noticed that my subordinate commanders, who had previously had political aspirations, such as Blair and Logan, would strike out for home to see the 'people.' They would make a few speeches, and as the fighting season approached they would rejoin their command. In the meantime, if I wanted to find out anything about the exact condition of each division, the transportation, or the commissary or quartermaster affairs, I could find no responsible head to give me official information. Such things tended to destroy the discipline, and consequently the efficiency, of the army, and it was a matter to which I had good reason to object. I wanted commanders who would stay with their commands, and not those who cherished ambitious political projects, and who were continually running off to see the people at home."

In referring to the prominent leaders of the Confederate Army, Gen. Sherman said he knew most of them personally, and entertained great respect and friendship for them. Said he: About two weeks ago I received a letter from a mutual friend in New-York, asking if I would recommend Gen. Braxton Bragg for appointment in the Khédive's army. I promptly replied that it would afford me pleasure to promote the interests of Bragg in that direction. I feel very kindly to all the Southern Generals. In fact, I think people everywhere throughout the North and West cherish no bad feeling. Jeff. Davis is the only exception made. I do not know why it is that the Northern people hate him so, but they do, and will never get over their feeling in this respect. Davis did no worse than anybody else, but I suppose the people are bound to have somebody to hate. For instance, the Southern people hate Gen. Butler about as bad or worse than the Northerners hate Davis. I suppose the two sections, while determined to cultivate friendly feelings among the people at large, require something on which to expend the hate that will unavoidably show itself at intervals. So far as the Northern and Southern people are concerned, they are rapidly assimilating, and in a few years they will be one people in fact as well as in name. Put the Southern and Northern soldiers together and you have the strongest element, in a military sense, that could be gotten together for any national purpose. As fighters, they would be invincible. The Southerners are impetuous and will fight quicker and fiercer, but they give out sooner; the Northerners are slower, but they stay longer; they have more endurance, and fight steadier and more stubbornly. In fighting qualities the South represents France, and the North England. Put the two together and the devil couldn't whip them."

"General, why don't you recommend Jeff. Davis for an appointment in Egypt?"

"Oh, I wouldn't do that; anybody but Jeff.; I would not indorse Jeff."

"Perhaps it would be a public benefaction to do so?"

"Well, I never viewed it in that light. On second thought, I would indorse Jeff. if he would leave the country."

"Now, General, I would like to know if you were in earnest when you wrote that letter, saying you would not be a candidate for President?"

"I was. I meant every word I wrote, but not for publication. I had no idea Dalzell would publish my letter. I know him quite well personally and have been at his home down in Noble County. He is a good, fatherly kind of man—that is a family man. I supposed he wrote me entirely from personal interest, and was surprised that he published my letter. However, I mean it, and will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate."

"Suppose you were nominated?"

"I would decline."

"Suppose the nomination were unanimous and enthusiastic?"

"I would decline anyway. I cannot think of any circumstances that would induce me to accept the nomination. There are so many men in the country better fitted for the place than I am. I have no civil experience, as every President should have. The country wants a change in this respect. Military men know no way of settling troubles except to fight, and our country is now so peaceful that a different policy is needed. We want a civic President, and not a military one. Now, there is Blaine, he would make a splendid President, and he showed his political sagacity when he headed this Jeff. Davis amnesty affair. He is going to be hard to beat for the nomination. This man Hayes would make a magnificent run. He is very popular, and has much of the real statesman in him. A stronger candidate could hardly be named. Morton is a remarkable man, and fitted for any political position in the gift of the people. From his knees down he is physically dead, but from there to the top of his head he is about the liveliest man in the country. I love Morton for his war record. He was the best war Governor we had. He never complained that Indiana had furnished more than its just quota. The demand for more troops had only to be made to be complied with. Thousands of the war Democrats would vote for him."

"By the way, General, there was once a report that you had refused a request of President Grant to give his son Fred. a place on your staff; was this so?"

"Gen. Grant had too much sense to make such a request. Mrs. Grant asked me to give her son a place, but I refused because he was not fitted for it. He lacked age and experience. I believe in promoting men to official position for past services, and for the proficiency they have acquired. Gen. Grant himself would never have asked me to do such a thing.

BASE-BALL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL SEASON—NEW-YORK NOT TO BE REPRESENTED.

Brooklyn is to be represented during the coming Centennial season by one of the strongest professional base-ball teams in the country. The Mutual Club, heretofore known as the Mutuals, of New-York, will hereafter belong to Brooklyn. New-York will have no professional organization this year. A meeting of the stockholders of the club was held a few days ago, and the following "nine" was officially announced: Mathews, pitcher; Hicks, catcher; Start, first base; Craver, second base; Nichols, third base; Hallinan, short stop; Booth, left field; Shandley, centre field; Boyd, right field. Their grounds, as heretofore, will be the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. The Mutual Club has joined the new National Professional League, which was recently organized in this City. One of the rules of the new league forbids the clubs which are members of it from playing games with any outside of the association, even though it be a professional one. As there are only eight clubs belonging to the league, which are scattered over the country, this rule will make the number of their games very limited. Another rule debars all clubs, however good, from membership that do not hail from a city containing at least 75,000 inhabitants, and also forbids more than one club to be admitted from the same city. Hence the exclusion of the New-Haven Club, although the Hartfords were admitted, notwithstanding their city has less than the requisite number of inhabitants. Philadelphia and St. Louis have each two professional clubs, and the Athletics' of the former place, and the Brown Stockings of the latter place were admitted, while the Philadelphia Club and the Red Socks, of St. Louis were excluded. Several other of the old professional clubs in the country were also left out. One of the principal aims of the new league is to prevent betting and pool selling on the games, which last year proved so demoralizing to base-ball interests.

The annual convention of the old National Professional Association was held in New-Haven, Conn., a few days ago. It was attended by those clubs which were not admitted to the new league, excepting the New-Havens, who have withdrawn from the association, and by a number of semi-professional clubs that are to become members. A committee was appointed to revise the rules for the playing season, and the convention adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia on April 3, when the Committee on Rules will report. The association intends to recruit its ranks by drawing in many of the leading amateur clubs in the country. The leader in the movement is the old professional Philadelphia Club.

The National Convention of the Amateur Base-Ball Association was held in the Assembly Buildings in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. Nineteen clubs were represented by delegates, including the following from this city and its vicinity: Arlington, Alaska, Press, Flyaway, Jasper, (of Manhattan College,) Keystone, Olympic, (of Manhattanville,) and Chatham Clubs of this City; Nameless, of Brooklyn; Hoboken, of Hoboken, and Confidence, of New-Rochelle. The annual report shows a total membership of the association of seventy-two clubs, of which thirteen have been admitted during the past year. The rules of the Professional League were adopted with an amendment which debars all persons connected with amateur associations from playing with professional clubs, under penalty of expulsion.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. G. H. Myers, New-York; Vice President, Henry H. Diddlebock, Philadelphia; Secretary, Joseph Pursell, New-York; Treasurer, M. J. Dillon; Judge Advocate, A. C. Crawford, of Princeton College.

The first professional matches in the East have been arranged to be played between the Boston and Athletic Clubs, and will take place on the grounds of the latter, in Philadelphia, on Saturday and Monday April 22 and 24. The regulation ball to be used by the professional clubs this season is the "all-yarn ball," without the customary ounce of rubber in it; the rubber making the ball too lively for the players.

A lively programme is also being arranged among the amateur clubs in this vicinity. Several of these clubs have reorganized during the past Winter, and will present very strong nines this season. The Arlingtons, of this City have a particularly strong team, having secured several of the best players who took part with the Olympics, of Manhattanville, the Flyaways, of this City, and other noted clubs, last year. The Alaskas, of this City, will also have a good team. The Chelseas, of Brooklyn, who claimed the amateur championship last year, will appear with nearly the same nine this year, retaining Rule as pitcher, and Close as catcher. The Concords, one of the strong clubs of last year, has declined to take part in the Amateur Association this year, being tired of competing for the championship, and will play only for recreation. The Hoboken Club has also chosen a team that will do good work for them. The majority of the games in this vicinity between the amateur clubs will be played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, the Prospect Park Grounds, in Brooklyn, and the Camp Washington Grounds, at New-Brighton, Staten Island.

JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

Following are the changes in the books at the room of the American Jockey Club:

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Offered.
Brother to Bassett	4 to 1	Eagless filly	15 to 1
Freebooter	6 to 1	Sue Washington c.	15 to 1
Sultana	6 to 1	Maidstone c.	20 to 1
Sunburst	9 to 1	Panic c.	20 to 1
Chamade filly	10 to 1	Bryon	20 to 1
Bambino	12 to 1	Eleanor c.	25 to 1
Lillie Belle	15 to 1	Revolver c.	25 to 1
Pastor	15 to 1	Sister to Jo Johnson	25 to 1
Sister to Milner	20 to 1	Cornucopia	25 to 1
Bay Flower c.	20 to 1	Osseo	30 to 1
Danville	25 to 1	Johnny B	30 to 1
Algerine	25 to 1	Dundreary	30 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Offered.
Brother to Bassett	5 to 1	Baronet	12 to 1
Sultana	7 to 1	Sue Washington, c.	15 to 1
Fiddlestick	8 to 1	Verona f.	20 to 1
Bengal	10 to 1	Sister to Jo Johnson	20 to 1
Ambush	12 to 1	Maidstone c.	25 to 1
Pastor	15 to 1	Red Coat	25 to 1
Frivolity c.	15 to 1	Sister to Milner	25 to 1
Alaric	15 to 1	Dundreary	25 to 1
Lillie Belle	20 to 1	Donough	30 to 1
Bay Flower c.	20 to 1	Wah-a-wah	30 to 1
Eleanor c.	25 to 1	Johnny B	30 to 1
Algerine	25 to 1	Osseo	30 to 1
Paula c.	25 to 1		

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House at 12:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair, on the Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, who had not concluded his speech the day before, resumed the floor and proceeded with his remarks in favor of honest currency as the only safety for honest men.

THE INSTABILITY OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, made a speech on the same side of the question. He attributed the instability of the currency to the fact that the acts of Congress on the subject were so uncertain, and said that the instability would continue as long as the currency was established on the present basis. He argued that paper currency rested on no solid ground of industry, and that when labor was paid for in it labor was cheated, and therefore it was that industry was paralyzed. He declared that any further inflation of the currency would be followed by disaster and national humiliation, because repudiation would then become as inevitable as the plunge over the cataract after the rapids were passed. The resumption of specie payment was the only course left, and it would be advocated by every wise man; but how to reach it? *Hic labor, hoc opus, est.* Here, he was free to admit, was the gravest financial difficulty. It was much easier to say that a further inflation of the currency would lead to repudiation, and that a continuance of the present system meant inevitable ruin, than it was to see a safe and speedy road to financial solvency; but wise and patriotic people were not, or ought not to be, unable to solve such a problem, and a brave people was not, or ought not to be, discouraged. There were only three possible ways in which specie payment could be reached, and only one that was sure to succeed. The first was an accumulation of coin in the United States Treasury sufficient to permit the successful reinauguration of specie payment; but any sufficient accumulation of gold would be followed by such financial disasters all over the globe as would compel a renunciation of the plan. The second method was to retire from circulation a portion of the greenback currency out of the surplus revenue of the Government. But there was no such surplus as would warrant any hope from that method. The third and only honest way that was left was to authorize the change of currency into interest bearing bonds of the Government, payable principal and interest in gold. There was no other way practicable for returning to specie payment.

Mr. DURAND made a speech on the same side of the subject.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the Legislative Appropriation bill. He had noticed that it had appropriated $6,000,000 less than had been appropriated for the same purposes last year, and $7,000,000 less than had been asked for in the estimates. He had examined the bill carefully in order to ascertain on what principle the reductions were made, and had reached the conclusion that the only principle was that of the belligerent Irishman at Donnybrook Fair—wherever he saw a head to hit it. The committee had gone through the different departments of the Government; the War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior Departments, &c., and wherever they saw the head of a poor clerk, an auditor, a controller, or an assistant secretary, they had hit him, and in some cases they had hit him very hard. [Laughter.] In this way some of the best officers of the Government had been cut down. He criticized the various proposed reductions of official salaries, including the compensation of Senators and members, and quoted from Mr. Randall's speech, delivered a couple of years ago, in favor of paying members of Congress $7,500 a year. He would not say that the bill was got up for "buncombe" and for electioneering purposes, but he was bound to say that there was no principle in the bill that was worthy of consideration. The true principle on which reductions of expenditures should be made was to cut off all supernumerary officials, and to cease making appropriations for public buildings, for which there was no immediate necessity.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Townsend. He said he knew that his old speech on the salary question was sure to be brought up on this bill, and therefore he was not unprepared for it. Every word which he had then uttered he believed. He had gone home after that speech and after that vote, and some of his constituents condemned them. They had given him credit for sincerity and honesty, and had returned him to this House, in consequence of which he now occupied the exalted post to which the Speaker had assigned him. Still, he was not unmindful of the fact that the American people condemned that act, and he was fair and manly enough to say so. In accordance with that judgment of the American people, he stood here seeking to remedy what the people had condemned. The Democratic majority in the House meant to have economy and retrenchment; they meant to cut down the salaries of members and of the higher officials of the Government. The committee had not made reductions indiscriminately, but had reduced all salaries over $12,000 ten per cent., with the exception of Cabinet officers and the judges of the Supreme Court. The salary of the President had been reduced to the original $25,000 after the 4th of March next. The committee had also made a reduction of twenty per cent. in the clerical force of the departments. These reductions were as distasteful to him as to anybody, and nobody would suffer from the reduction relatively more than himself; but he was here to execute the will of the people plainly expressed. A Republican Secretary of the Treasury had informed Congress that nothing could save the Treasury from bankruptcy except economy in expenditure, and he meant that the Treasury should never approach that position while the Democratic Party was in power in the House. Gentlemen on the other side talked about economy, but whenever the question was presented practically they threw every obstacle in the way. He was glad to say, however, that there were some honorable exceptions on the other side of the House, for the Republican members of the Appropriation Committee had, in the main, co-operated with the majority in these reductions.

Mr. WHYTE, of Kentucky—Do I understand the gentleman to say that he realized the fact that the country condemned his vote on the back salary question?

Mr. RANDALL—It is none of your business what I realize. [Laughter.] I have made my statement in that connection.

Mr. WHYTE—Does not the gentleman believe that the country would be better pleased if that back salary were refunded?

Mr. RANDALL—That is none of your business either. [Laughter.] When I do aught here that does not become a Representative, the people will take care to consign me back to private life. I took that salary, the law gave it to me, and my people have approved of me since, and it does not lie in the power of any miserable man here [laughter] to talk about my conscience.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in connection with the appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, spoke of the importance of the flax-growing interest in his State, which, he said, would be seriously interfered with if Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill should become a law.

Mr. HUNTER, of Indiana, made a speech on the currency question, against the resumption of specie payments until after the cancelation of the public debt, and in advocacy of a bill, introduced by himself, to establish a uniform rate of interest (six per cent.) throughout the United States.

The House then adjourned.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 11.—At the reassembling of the House after recess last night, the order for going into Committee of Supply was read, and Sir John A. McDonald at once rose to move his promised amendment. The House was thin at the time, but filled up as the opposition leader proceeded. For some time his speech was almost literally a reproduction of a portion of his previous effort in the same direction. He dwelt upon the disappointment the financial policy of the Government had occasioned; declared the Government and Ministerial Party had declared for free trade, pure and simple; and declared that while he had no hopes of carrying his resolution, he would place it on the journal as a record of his opinion. He went on to allude to the old Reciprocity Treaty as a proof of the advantages of trade with the United States; combated the argument that protection would harm our carrying trade; asserted that Indian corn was imported for nothing but distilling; that when farmers voted municipal bonuses they virtually encouraged protection; advocated a retaliatory policy toward the United States, declared the verge of conciliation had been reached in our relations with that country, and that we should mete out to them what they meted out to us. He criticised some of the features in the Government's financial arrangements, defended the phrase "incidental protection," declaimed against cheap importations of American goods, read an anonymous letter about free trade in Sweden, Italy, Great Britain, and other countries, and concluded his speech by portraying the condition of a country forsaken by its Government and handed over to free trade.

The Finance Minister replied. He once more disposed of the notion that the Government had originally intended to raise the tariff. He corrected errors into which the previous speaker had fallen, and read over a list of numbers of persons classed as engaged in manufacturing industries, which showed that out of 230,000 so classified over one hundred and fifty thousand were engaged in miscellaneous trades dependent largely on agricultural industry, and proved that the country would lose a large sum annually by any attempt to levy taxes, in a protective sense, on the whole country. He dealt with the idea that our population would be kept at home by protection, illustrating his argument by reference to a decline of population in the Eastern States.

Dr. Brouse explained briefly his position. He approved of the motion of Mr. Workman. He favored protection to manufactures in their early stages; believed agriculture would flourish most by aid of free trade. He read statistics to show how large and increasing a trade was done by the river counties into the States. Mr. Laurier was willing to give protection, but believed we had already got sufficient protection, and were not justified in adding any further burdens to those already existing. He argued that the question was not a political, but purely an economical one. The cry for more protection was the offspring of the crisis, and that alone. Mr. Mousseau then took the floor, and spoke at great length in French, from a Quebec protectionist point of view. He continued speaking till 12:30, when, on motion of Mr. Fleming, the debate, after a long discussion of a point of order as to the time for its resumption, was adjourned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MEMORIES.

When the gray twilight softly spreads
Her robe o'er earth and sky;
When the far mountains' shaggy heads
Are lost to human eye;

When the tired bird at eve hath sought
Sleep in the tuneless bower;
When the last bee wings homeward, fraught
With forage from the flower:

When the dark pinewood dimly shows
Its deepening tints of green;
When in the west with crimson glows
The sunset's closing scene—

I watch the glimmering shadows kiss
The threshold of the night,
And o'er my heart a soothing bliss
Falls in the waning light;

And grosser thoughts that sternly cling
To Life's dull sober day,
Leave me, as swallows on the wing
Flit from our sight away.

And soft as ripple on the lake,
Within my bosom rise
Half-whispered yearnings, that awake
A thousand memories—

Sweet memories, that only come
To woo my waking dreams,
When twilight shrouds the woodlands dumb,
And slumbers on the streams—

Of faces that I loved of yore,
And songs the loved ones sang,
And children's voices—heard no more—
That through the greenwood rang.

O spirit treasures, ye are mine,
And to my heart belong.
Yet linger not till I repine,
Or sing a sadder song;

But leave me while I still have power
To catch the sunny glow
Wafted from memory's blissful bower—
The shrine of long ago.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WORKSHOPS—AN INN—THE STREET.

On an extensive plot of ground, lying somewhere between the Thames and the Kensington squares, stood the premises of Messrs. Nockett & Perch, builders and contractors. The yard with its workshops formed part of one of those frontier lines between mangy business and garnished domesticity that occur in what are called improving neighborhoods. We are accustomed to regard increase as the chief feature in a great city's progress, its well-known signs greeting our eyes on every outskirt. Slush-ponds may be seen turning into basement-kitchens; a broad causeway of shattered earthenware smothers plots of budding gooseberry bushes and vegetable trenches, foundations following so closely upon gardens that the householder may be expected to find cadaverous sprouts from overlooked potatoes rising through the chinks of his cellar-floor. But the other great process, that of internal transmutation, is not less curious than this encroachment of gray upon green. Its first erections are often only the milk-teeth of a suburb, and as the district rises in dignity they are dislodged by those which are to endure. Slightness becomes supplanted by comparative solidity, commonness by novelty, lowness and irregularity by symmetry and height.

An observer of the precinct which has been named as an instance in point might have stood under a lamp-post and heard simultaneously the peal of the visitor's bell from the new terrace on the right hand and the stroke of tools from the musty workshops on the left. Wagons laden with deals came up on this side, and landaus came down on the other—the former to lumber heavily through the old-established contractor's gates, the latter to sweep fashionably into the square.

About 12 o'clock on the day following Lord Mountclere's exhibition of himself to Christopher in the jeweler's shop at Melchester, and almost at the identical time when the Viscount was seen to come from the office for marriage licenses in the same place, a carriage drove nearly up to the gates of Messrs. Nockett & Co.'s yard. A gentleman stepped out and looked around. He was a man whose years would have been pronounced as five and forty by the friendly, fifty by the candid, fifty-two or three by the grim. He was as handsome a study in grey as could be seen in town, there being far more of the raven's plumage than of the gull's in the mixture as yet; and he had a glance of that practiced sort which can measure people, weigh them, repress them, encourage them to sprout and blossom as a March sun encourages crocuses, ask them questions, give them answers—in short, a glance that could do as many things as an American cooking-stove or a multum-in-parvo pocket-knife. But, as with most men of the world, this was mere mechanism; his actual emotions were kept so far within his person that that they were rarely heard or seen near his features.

On reading the builders' names over the gateway he entered the yard, and asked at the office if Solomon Chickerel was engaged on the premises. The clerk was going to be very attentive, but finding the visitor had come only to speak to a workman, his tense attitude slackened a little, and he merely signified the foot of a Flemish ladder on the other side of the yard, saying, "You will find him, sir, up there in the joiner's shop."

When the man in the black coat reached the top he found himself at the end of a long apartment as large as a chapel and as low as a malt-room, across which ran parallel carpenters' benches to the number of twenty or more, a gangway being left at the side for access throughout. Behind every bench there stood a man or two, planing, fitting, or chiseling, as the case might be. The visitor paused for a moment, as if waiting for some cessation of their violent motions and uproar till he could make his errand known. He waited ten seconds, he waited twenty; but, beyond that a quick look had been thrown upon him by every pair of eyes, the muscular performances were in no way interrupted; every one seemed oblivious of his presence, and absolutely regardless of his wish. In truth, the texture of that salmon-colored skin could be seen to be aristocratic without a microscope, and the exceptional artisan has an off-hand way when contrasts are made painfully strong by an idler of this kind coming, gloved and brushed, into the very den where he is sweating and muddling in his shirt sleeves.

The gentleman from the carriage then proceeded down the workshop, wading up to his knees in a sea of shavings, and bruising his ankles against corners of board and sawn-off blocks that lay hidden like reefs beneath. At the ninth bench he made another venture.

"Sol Chickerel?" said the man addressed, as he touched his plane-iron upon the oil-stone. "He's one of them just behind."

"—— it all, can't one of you show me?" the visitor angrily observed, for he had been used to more attention than this. "Here, point him out." He handed the man a shilling.

"No trouble to do that," said the workman; and he turned and signified Sol by a nod without moving from his place.

The stranger entered Sol's division, and said at once: "I want to speak a few words with you in private. Is not a Mrs. Petherwin your sister?"

Sol started suspiciously. "Has anything happened to her?" he at length said, hurriedly.

"Oh no. It is on a business matter that I have called. You need not mind owning the relationship to me—the secret will be kept. I am the brother of one whom you may have heard of from her—Lord Mountclere."

"I have not. But if you will wait a minute, Sir—" He went to a little glazed box at the end of the shop, where the foreman was sitting, and, after speaking a few words to this person, Sol led Mountclere to the door, and down the ladder.

"I suppose we cannot very well talk here, after all?" said the gentleman when they reached the yard, and found several men moving about therein. "Perhaps we had better go to some room—the nearest inn will answer the purpose, will it not?"

"Excellently."

"There's the Red Lion over the way. They have a very nice private room up stairs."

"Yes, that will do." And passing out of the yard, the man with the glance entered the inn with Sol, where they were shown to the parlor as requested.

While the waiter was gone for some wine, which Mountclere ordered, the more ingenuous of the two resumed the conversation by saying, awkwardly: "Yes, Mrs. Petherwin is my sister, as you supposed, Sir; but on her account I do not let it be known."

"Indeed," said Mountclere. "Well, I came to see you in order to speak of a matter which I thought you might know more about than I do, for it has taken me quite by surprise. My brother, Lord Mountclere, is, it seems, to be privately married to Mrs. Petherwin to-morrow."

"Is that really the fact?" said Sol, becoming quite shaken. "I had no thought that such a thing could be possible!"

"It is imminent."

"Father has told me that she has lately got to know some nobleman; but I never supposed there could be any meaning in that."

"You were altogether wrong," said Mountclere, leaning back in his chair and looking at Sol steadily. "Do you feel it to be matter upon which you will congratulate her?"

"A very different thing," said Sol, vehemently. "Though he is your brother, Sir, I must say this, that I would rather she married the poorest man I know."

"Why?"

"From what my father has told me of him, he is not—a more desirable brother-in-law to me than I shall be in all likelihood to him. What business has a man of that character to marry Berta, I should like to ask?"

"That's what I say," returned Mountclere, revealing his satisfaction at Sol's estimate of his noble brother: it showed that he had calculated well in coming here. "My brother is getting old, and he has lived strangely: your sister is a highly respectable young lady."

"And he is not respectable, you mean? I know he is not."

"I cannot say that," returned Mountclere. Possibly a certain fraternal feeling repressed a direct assent: and yet this was the only representation which could be expected to prejudice the young man against the wedding, if he were such an one as the visitor supposed Sol to be—a man vulgar in sentiment and ambition, but pure in his anxiety for his sister's happiness. "At any rate, we are agreed in thinking that this would be an unfortunate marriage for both," added Mountclere.

"About both, I don't know. It may be a good thing for him. When do you say it is to be, Sir—to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"I don't know what to do!" said Sol, walking up and down. "If half what I have heard is true, I would lose a Winter's work to prevent her marrying him. What does she want to go mixing in with people who despise her for? Now look here, Mr. Mountclere, since you have been and called me out to talk this over, it is only fair that you should tell me the exact truth about your brother. Is it a lie, or is it true, that he is not fit to be the husband of a decent woman?"

"That is a curious inquiry," said Mountclere, whose manner and aspect, neutral as a Winter landscape, had little in common with Sol's warm and unrestrained bearing. "There are reasons why I think your sister will not be happy with him."

"Then it is true what they say," said Sol, bringing down his fist upon the table. "I know your meaning well enough. What's to be done? It I could only see her this minute, she might be kept out of it."

"You think your presence would influence your sister—if you could see her before the wedding?"

"I think it would. But who's to get at her?"

"I am going, so you had better come on with me—unless it would be best for your father to come."

"Perhaps it might," said the bewildered Sol. "But he will not be able to get away, and it is no use for Dan to go. If anybody goes, I must. If she has made up her mind, nothing can be done by writing to her."

"I leave at once to see Lord Mountclere," the other continued. "I feel that as my brother is evidently ignorant of the position of Mrs. Petherwin's family and connections, it is only fair in me, as his nearest relative, to make them clear to him before it is too late."

"You mean that if he knew her friends were working-people he would not think of her as a wife? 'Tis a reasonable thought. But make your mind easy: she has told him. I make a great mistake if she has for a moment thought of concealing that from him."

"She may not have deliberately done so. But—and I say this with no ill-feeling—it is a matter known to few, and she may have taken no steps to undeceive him. I hope to bring him to see the matter clearly. Unfortunately the thing has been so secret and hurried that there is barely time. I knew nothing until this morning—never dreamed of such a preposterous occurrence."

"Preposterous! If it should come to pass, she would play her part as his lady as well as any other woman, and better. I wish there was no more reason for fear on my side than there is on yours. Things have come to a sore head when she is not considered lady enough for such as he. But perhaps your meaning is, that if your brother were to have a son, you would lose your heir-presumptive title to the cor'net of Mountclere? Well, 'twould be rather hard for ye, now I come to think o't—upon my life, 'twould."

"The suggestion is as delicate as the—atmosphere of this vile room. But let your ignorance be your excuse, my man. It is hardly worth while for us to quarrel when we both have the same object in view; do you think so?"

"That's true—that's true. When do you start, Sir?"

"We must leave almost at once," said Mountclere, looking at his watch. "If we cannot catch the two o'clock train, there is no getting there to-night—and to-morrow we could not possibly arrive before one."

"I wish there was time for me to go and tidy a bit," said Sol, anxiously looking down at his working clothes. "I suppose you would not like me to go with you like this?"

"Confound the clothes! If you cannot start in five minutes, we shall not be able to go at all."

"Very well, then—wait while I run across to the shop, then I am ready. How do we get to the station?"

"My carriage is at the corner waiting. When you come out I will meet you at the gates."

Sol then hurried down stairs, and a minute or two later, Mr. Mountclere, looking like a man bent on policy at any price. The carriage was brought round by the time that Sol reappeared from the yard. He entered and sat down beside Mountclere, not without a sense that he was spoiling good upholstery: the coachman then allowed the lash of his whip to alight with the force of a small fly upon the horses, which set them up in an angry trot. Sol rolled on beside his new acquaintance with the shamefaced look of a man going to prison in a van, for pedestrians occasionally gazed at him, full of what seemed to himself to be ironical surprise.

"I am afraid I ought to have changed my clothes after all," he said, writhing under a perception of the contrast between them. "Not knowing anything about this, I ain't a bit prepared. If I had got even my second-best hat, it wouldn't be so bad."

"It makes no difference," said Mountclere, inanimately.

"Or I might have brought my portmantle with some things."

"It really is not important."

On reaching the station they found there were yet a few minutes to spare, which Sol made use of in writing a note to his father, to explain what had occurred.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE DONCASTLES' RESIDENCE, AND OUTSIDE THE SAME.

Mrs. Doncastle's dressing-bell had rung, but Menlove, the lady's maid, having at the same time received a letter by the evening post, paused to read it before replying to the summons:

LYCHWORTH COURT, Wednesday.

DARLING LOUISA: I can assure you that I am no more likely than yourself to form another attachment. Far from it, indeed, as you will perceive by what follows. Before we left town I thought that to be able to see you occasionally was sufficient for happiness, but down in this lonely place the case is different. In short, my dear, I ask you to consent to a union with me as soon as you possibly can. Your prettiness has won my eyes and lips completely, sweet, and I lie awake at night to think of the golden curls you allowed to escape from their confinement on those nice times of private clothes, when we walked in the park and slipped the bonds of service, which you were never born to any more than I. * * *

Had not my own feelings been so strong, I should have told you at the first dash of my pen that what I expected is coming to pass at last—the old dog is going to be privately married to Mrs. P. Yes, indeed, and the wedding is coming off to-morrow, secret as the grave. All her friends will doubtless leave service on account of it. What he does now makes little difference to me, of course, as I had already given warning, but I shall stick to him like a Briton in spite of it. He has to-day made me a present, and a further five pounds for yourself, expecting you to hold your tongue on every matter connected with Mrs. P.'s friends, and to say nothing to any of them about this marriage until it is over. His lordship impressed this upon me very strongly, and familiar as a brother, and of course we obey his instructions to the letter; for I need hardly say that unless he keeps his promise to help me in setting up the shop, our nuptials cannot be consummated. His help depends upon our obedience, as you are aware. * * *

This, and much more, was from her very last lover, Lord Mountclere's valet, who had been taken in hand directly she had convinced herself of Joey's hopeless youthfulness. The missive sent Mrs. Menlove's spirits soaring like spring larks: she flew up stairs in answer to the bell with a joyful, triumphant look, which the illuminated figure of Mrs. Doncastle in her dressing-room could not quite repress. One could almost forgive Menlove her arts when so modest a result brought such vast content.

Mrs. Doncastle seemed inclined to make no remark during the dressing, and at last Menlove could repress herself no longer.

"I should like to name something to you, m'm."

"Yes."

"I shall be wishing to leave soon, if it is convenient."

"Very well, Menlove," answered Mrs. Doncastle, as she serenely surveyed her right eyebrow in the glass. "Am I to take this as a formal notice?"

"If you please; but I could stay a week or two beyond the month if suitable. I am going to be married—that's what it is, m'm."

"Oh! I am so glad to hear it, though I am sorry to lose you."

"It is Lord Mountclere's valet—Mr. Tipman—m'm."

"Indeed!"

Menlove went on building up Mrs. Doncastle's hair awhile in silence.

"I suppose you heard the other news that arrived in town to-day, m'm?" she said again. "Lord Mountclere is going to be married to-morrow."

"To-morrow? Are you quite sure?"

"Oh yes, m'm. Mr. Tipman has just told me so in his letter. He is going to be married to Mrs. Petherwin. It is to be quite a private wedding."

Mrs. Doncastle made no remark, and she remained in the same still position as before; but a countenance expressing transcendent surprise was reflected to Menlove by the glass.

At this sight Menlove's tongue so burned to go further, and unfold the lady's relations with the butler down stairs that she would have lost a month's wages to be at liberty to do it. The disclosure was almost too magnificent to be repressed. To deny herself so exquisite an indulgence required an effort which nothing on earth could have sustained save the one thing that did sustain it—the knowledge that upon her silence hung the most enormous desideratum in the world—her own marriage. She said no more, and Mrs. Doncastle went away.

It was an ordinary family dinner that day, but their nephew Neigh happened to be present. Just as they were sitting down Mrs. Doncastle said to her husband: "Why have you not told me of the wedding to-morrow?—or don't you know anything about it?"

"Wedding?" said Mr Doncastle.

"Lord Mountclere is to be married to Mrs. Petherwin—quite privately."

"Good God!" said some person.

Mr. Doncastle did not speak the words; they were not spoken by Neigh; they seemed to float over the room and round the walls, as if originating in some spiritualistic source. Yet Mrs. Doncastle, remembering the symptoms of an attachment between Ethelberta and her nephew which had appeared during the Summer, looked toward Neigh instantly, as if she thought the words must have come from him after all; but Neigh's face was perfectly calm; he, together with her husband, was sitting with his eyes fixed in the direction of the sideboard, and turning to the same spot she beheld Chickerel standing pale as death, his lips being parted as if he did not know where he was.

"Did you speak?" said Mrs. Doncastle, looking with astonishment at the butler.

"Chickerel, what's the matter—are you ill?" said Mr. Doncastle, simultaneously. "Was it you who said that?"

"I did, Sir," said Chickerel, in a husky voice, scarcely above a whisper. "I could not help it."

"Why?"

"She is my daughter, and it shall be known at once."

"Who is your daughter?"

He paused a few moments nervously. "Mrs. Petherwin," he said.

Upon this announcement Neigh looked at poor Chickerel as if he saw through him into the wall. Mrs. Doncastle uttered a faint exclamation and leaned back in her chair: the bare possibility of the truth of Chickerel's claims to such paternity shook her to pieces when she viewed her intimacies with Ethelberta during the past season—the court she had paid her, the arrangements she had entered into to please her; above all, the dinner-party which she had contrived and carried out solely to gratify Lord Mountclere, and bring him into personal communication with the general favorite; thus making herself probably the chief though unconscious instrument in promoting a match by which her butler was to become father-in-law to a peer she delighted to honor. The crowd of perceptions almost took away her life; she closed her eyes in a white shiver.

"Do you mean to say that the lady who sat here at dinner at the same time that Lord Mountclere was present, is your daughter?" asked Doncastle.

"Yes, Sir," said Chickerel, respectfully.

"How did she come to be your daughter?"

"I— Well, she is my daughter, Sir."

"Did you educate her?"

"Not altogether, Sir. She was a very clever child. Lady Petherwin finished her education. They were both left widows about the same time; the son died, then the father. My daughter was only seventeen then. But though she's older now, her marriage with Lord Mountclere means misery. He ought to marry another woman."

"It is very extraordinary," Mr. Doncastle murmured. "If you are ill you had better go and rest yourself, Chickerel. Send in Thomas."

Chickerel, who seemed to be much disturbed, then very gladly left the room, and dinner proceeded. But such was the peculiarity of the case, that, though there was in it neither murder, robbery, illness, accident, fire, love, nor any other of the tragic and legitimate shakers of the human nerves, two of the three who were gathered there sat through the meal without the least consciousness of what viands had composed it. Impressiveness depends as much upon propinquity as upon magnitude; and to have honored unawares the daughter of the vilest Antipodean miscreant and murderer would have been less discomfiting to Mrs. Doncastle than it was to make the same blunder with the daughter of a respectable servant who happened to live in her own house. To Neigh the announcement was as the catastrophe of a story already begun, rather than an isolated wonder. Ethelberta's words had prepared him for something, though the nature of that thing was unknown.

"Chickerel ought not to have kept us in ignorance of this—of course he ought not!" said Mrs. Doncastle, as soon as they were left alone.

"I don't see why not," replied Mr. Doncastle, who took the matter very coolly, as was his custom.

"Then she herself should have let it be known."

"Nor does that follow. You didn't tell Mrs. Petherwin that your grandfather narrowly escaped hanging for shooting his rival in a duel."

"Of course not. There was no reason why I should give extraneous information."

"Nor was there any reason why she should. As for Chickerel, he doubtless felt how unbecoming it would be to make personal remarks on one of your guests—Ha-ha-ha! Well, well—Ha-ha-ha-ha!"

"I know this," said Mrs. Doncastle in great anger, "that if my father had been in the room, I should not have let the fact pass unnoticed, and treated him like a stranger!"

"Would you have had her introduce Chickerel to us all round? My dear Margaret, it was a complicated position for a woman."

"Then she ought not to have come."

"There may be something in that, though she was dining out at other houses as good as ours. Well, I should have done just as she did, for the joke of the thing. Ha-ha-ha!—It is very good—very. It was a case in which the appetite for a jest would overpower the sting of conscience in any well-constituted being—that, my dear, I must maintain."

"I say she should not have come!" answered Mrs. Doncastle, firmly. "Of course I shall dismiss Chickerel."

"Of course you will do no such thing. I have never had a butler in the house before who has suited me so well. It is a great credit to the man to have such a daughter, and I am not sure that we do not derive some lustre of a humble kind from his presence in the house. But seriously, I wonder at your short-sightedness, when you know the troubles we have had through getting new men from nobody knows where."

Neigh, perceiving that the breeze in the atmosphere might ultimately intensify to a palpable black squall, seemed to think it would be well to take leave of his uncle and aunt as soon as he conveniently could; nevertheless, he was much less discomposed by the situation than by the active cause which had led to it. When Mrs. Doncastle arose, her husband said he was going to speak to Chickerel for a minute or two, and Neigh followed his aunt up stairs.

Presently Doncastle joined them. "I have been talking to Chickerel," he said. "It is a very curious affair—this marriage of his daughter and Lord Mountclere. The whole situation is the most astounding I ever met with. The man is quite ill about the news. He has shown me a letter which has just reached him from his son on the same subject. Lord Mountclere's brother and this young man have actually gone off together to try to prevent the wedding, and Chickerel has asked to be allowed to go himself, if he can get soon enough to the station to catch the night mail. Of course he may go if he wishes."

"What a funny thing!" said the lady, with a wretchedly factitious smile. "The times have taken a strange turn when the angry parent of the comedy, who goes post-haste to prevent the undutiful daughter's rash marriage, is a gentleman from below stairs, and the unworthy lover a peer of the realm!"

Neigh spoke for almost the first time. "I don't blame Chickerel in objecting to Lord Mountclere. I should object to him myself if I had a daughter. I never liked him."

"Why?" said Mrs. Doncastle, lifting her eyelids as if the act were a heavy task.

"For reasons which don't generally appear."

"Yes," said Mr. Doncastle in a low tone. "Still, we must not believe all we hear."

"Is Chickerel going?" said Neigh.

"He leaves in five or ten minutes," said Doncastle.

After a few further words Neigh mentioned that he was unable to stay longer that evening, and left them. When he had reached the outside of the door he walked a little way up the pavement and back again, as if reluctant to lose sight of the street; finally standing under a lamp-post whence he could command a view of Mr. Doncastle's front. Presently a man came out in a great coat and with a small bag in his hand; Neigh, at once recognizing the person as Chickerel, went up to him.

"Mr. Doncastle tells me you are going on a sudden journey. At what time does your train leave?" Neigh asked.

"I go by the ten o'clock, Sir; I hope it is a third-class," said Chickerel; "though I am afraid it may not be."

"It is as much as you will do to get to the station," said Neigh, turning the face of his watch to the light. "Here, come into my cab. I am driving that way."

"Thank you, Sir," said Chickerel.

Neigh called a cab at the first opportunity, and they entered and drove along together. Neither spoke during the journey. When they were driven up to the station entrance Neigh looked again to see the hour.

"You have not a minute to lose," he said, in great anxiety. "And your journey will be expensive; instead of walking from Anglebury to Knollsea you had better drive—above all, don't lose time. Take this from me, since the emergency is great." He handed something to Chickerel folded up small.

The butler took it without inquiry, and stepped out hastily.

"I sincerely hope—— Well, good night, Chickerel," continued Neigh, ending his words abruptly. The cab containing him drove again toward the station gates, leaving Chickerel standing on the curb.

He passed through the booking office, and looked at the paper Neigh had put in his hand. It was a five-pound note.

Chickerel mused on the circumstance as he took his ticket and got into the train.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE RAILWAY—THE SEA—THE SHORE BEYOND.

By this time Sol and the Honorable Edgar Mountclere had gone far on their journey. Lychworth Court, Mountclere's destination, though several miles from Knollsea, was most easily accessible by the same route as that to the village, the latter being the place for which Sol was bound. From the few words that passed between them on the way, Mountclere became more stubborn than ever in a belief that this was a carefully-laid trap of the fair Ethelberta's to ensnare his brother without revealing to him her family ties, which it therefore behooved him to make clear with the utmost force of representation before the fatal union had been contracted. Being himself the Viscount's only remaining brother and near relative, the disinterestedness of his motives may be left to imagination; that there was much real excuse for his conduct must, however, be borne in mind. Whether his attempt would prevent the union was another question; he believed that, conjoined with his personal influence over the Viscount, and the importation of Sol as a firebrand to throw between the betrothed pair, it might do so.

About half an hour before sunset the two individuals, linked by their differences, reached the point of railway at which the branch to Sandbourne left the main line. They had taken tickets for Sandbourne, intending to go thence to Knollsea by the steamer that plied between the two places during the Summer months—making this a short and direct route. But it occurred to Mountclere on the way that, Summer being over, the steamer might possibly have left off running, the wind might be too high for a small boat, and no large one might be at hand for hire; therefore it would be safer to go by train to Anglebury, and the remaining sixteen miles by driving over the hills, even at a great loss of time.

Accident, however, determined otherwise. They were in the station at the junction inquiring of an official if the Speedwell had ceased to run, when a countryman who had just come up from Sandbourne stated that, though the Speedwell had left off for the year, there was that day another steamer at Sandbourne. This steamer would of necessity return to Knollsea that evening, partly because several people from that place had been on board, and also because the Knollsea folk were waiting for groceries and draperies from London: there was not an ounce of tea or a hundred weight of coal in the village, owing to the recent winds, which had detained the provision parcels at Sandbourne, and kept the colliers up Channel, until the change of weather this day. To introduce necessaries by a roundabout land journey was not easy when they had been ordered by the other and habitual route. The boat returned at six o'clock.

So on they went to Sandbourne, driving off to the pier directly they reached that place, for it was getting toward night. The steamer was there, as the man had told them, much to the relief of Sol, who, being extremely anxious to enter Knollsea before a late hour, had known that this was the only way in which it could be done.

Some unforeseen incident delayed the boat, and they walked up and down the pier to wait. The prospect was gloomy enough. The wind was north-east; the sea along shore was a chalky green, though comparatively calm, this part of the coast forming a shelter from wind in its present quarter. The clouds had different velocities, and some of them shone with a coppery glare, produced by rays from the west which did not enter the inferior atmosphere at all. It was reflected on the distant waves in patches, with an effect as if the waters were at those particular spots stained with blood. This departed, and what daylight was left to the earth came from strange and unusual quarters of the heavens. The zenith would be bright, as if that were the place of the sun; then all overhead would close, and a whiteness in the east would give the appearance of morning; while a bank as thick as a wall barricaded the west, which looked as if it had no acquaintance with sunsets, and would blush red no more.

"Any other passengers?" shouted the master of the steam-boat. "We must be off; it may be a dirty night."

Sol and Mountclere went on board, and the pier receded in the dusk.

"Shall we have any difficulty in getting into Knollsea Bay?" said Mountclere.

"Not if the wind keeps where it is for another hour or two."

"I fancy it is shifting to the east'ard," said Sol.

The Captain looked as if he had thought the same thing.

"I hope I shall be able to get home to-night," said a Knollsea woman. "My little children be left alone. Your miss'ess is in a bad way, too, isn't she, skipper?"

"Yes."

"And you've got the doctor from Sandbourne aboard to tend her?"

"Yes."

"Then you'll be sure to put into Knollsea if you can?"

"Yes. Don't be alarmed, ma'am. We'll do what we can. But no one must boast."

The skipper's remark was the result of an observation that the wind had at last flown to the east, the single point of the compass whence it could affect Knollsea Bay. The result of this change was soon perceptible. About midway in their transit the land elbowed out to a bold chalk promontory; beyond this stretched a vertical wall of the same cliff, in a line parallel with their course. In fair weather it was possible and customary to steer close along under this hoary façade for the distance of a mile, there being six fathoms of water within a few boats' lengths of the precipice. But it was an ugly spot at the best of times, landward no less than seaward, the cliff rounding off at the top in vegetation, like a forehead with low-grown hair, no defined edge being provided as a warning to unwary pedestrians on the downs above.

As the wind sprung up stronger, white figures could be discerned at the water level rising and falling against the black band of shaggy weed that formed a sort of skirting to the base of the wall. They were the first fruits of the new east blasts, which shaved the face of the cliff like a razor—gatherings of foam in the shape of heads, shoulders, and arms of snowy whiteness, apparently struggling to rise from the deeps, and ever sinking back to their old levels again. They reminded an observer of a drowning scene in a picture of the Deluge. At some points the face of rock was hollowed into gaping caverns, and the water began to thunder into these with a leap that was only topped by the rebound seaward again. The vessel's head was kept a little further to sea, but beyond that everything went on as usual.

The precipice was still in view, and further on several huge columns of rock stood detached from the mass behind. Two of these were particularly noticeable in the gray air—one vertical, stout, and square; the other slender and tapering. They were individualized as husband and wife by the coast men. The waves leaped up their sides like a pack of hounds; this, however, though fearful in its boisterousness, was nothing to the terrible games that sometimes went on round the knees of those giants in stone. Yet it was sufficient to cause the course of the frail steam-boat to be altered yet a little more—from south-west-by-south to south-by-west—to give the breakers a still wider berth.

"I wish we had gone by land, Sir; 'twould have been surer play," said Sol to Mountclere, a cat-and-dog friendship having arisen between them.

"Yes," said Mountclere. "Knollsea is an abominable place to get into with an east wind blowing, they say."

Another circumstance conspired to make their landing more difficult, which Mountclere knew nothing of. With the wind easterly the highest sea prevailed in Knollsea Bay from the slackening of flood-tide to the first hour of ebb. At that time the water outside stood without a current, and ridges and hollows chased each other toward the beach unchecked. When the tide was setting strong up or down channel its flow across the mouth of the bay thrust aside, to some extent, the landward plunge of the waves.

We glance for a moment at the state of affairs on the land they were nearing.

This was the time of year to know the truth about the inner nature and character of Knollsea; for to see Knollsea with its summer smile on, was to see a courtier before a king; Knollsea was not to be known by such simple means. The half-dozen detached villas used as lodging-houses in the Summer, standing aloof from the cots of the permanent race, rose in the dusk of this gusty evening, empty, silent, damp, and dark as tombs. The gravel walks leading to them were invaded by leaves and tufts of grass. As the darkness thickened the wind increased, and each blast raked the iron railings before the houses till they hummed as if in a song of derision. Certainly it seemed absurd at this time of year that human beings should expect comfort in a precinct capable of such moods as these.

However, one of the houses looked cheerful, and that was the dwelling to which Ethelberta had gone. Its gay external colors might as well have been black for anything that could be seen of them now, but an unblinded window revealed inside it a room bright and warm. It was illuminated by firelight only. Within Ethelberta appeared against the curtains, close to the glass. She was watching through a binocular a faint light which had become visible in the direction of the bluff far away over the bay.

"Here is the Spruce at last, I think," she said to her sister, who was by the fire. "I hope they will be able to land the things I have ordered. They are on board, I know."

The wind continued to rise, till at length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane, and remained there sticking. Seeing the substance, Ethelberta opened the window to secure it. The fire roared and the pictures kicked the walls; she closed the sash and brought to the light a crisp fragment of foam.

"How suddenly the sea must have risen," said Picotee.

The servant entered the room. "Please, mis'ess says she is afraid you won't have your things to-night, 'm. They say the steamer can't land, and mis'ess wants to know if she can do anything."

"It is of no consequence," said Ethelberta. "They will come some time, unless they go to the bottom."

The girl left the room. "Shall we go down to the shore and see what the night is like?" said Ethelberta. "This is the last opportunity I shall have."

"Is it right for us to go, considering you are to be married to-morrow?" said Picotee, who had small affection for nature in this mood.

Her sister laughed. "Let us put on our cloaks—nobody will know us. I am sorry to leave this grim and primitive place, even for Lychworth Court."

They wrapped themselves up, and descended the hill.

On drawing near the battling line of breakers which marked the meeting of sea and land they could perceive within the nearly invisible horizon an equilateral triangle of lights. It was formed of three stars, a red on the one side, a green on the other, and a white on the summit. This, composed of mast-head and side lamps, was all that was visible of the *Spruce*, which now faced end on about half a mile distant, and was still nearing the pier. The girls went further and stood on the foreshore listening to the din. Seaward appeared nothing distinct save a black horizontal band of water, embodying itself out of the gray, strengthening its blackness, and enlarging till it looked like a nearing wall. On its summit a white edging arose with the aspect of a lace frill; it broadened and fell over the front with a terrible concussion. Then all before them was a sheet of whiteness, which spread with amazing rapidity till they found themselves standing in the midst of it, as in a field of snow. Both felt a cold chill encircling their ankles, and they rapidly ran up the beach.

"You girls, come away there, or you'll be washed off; what need have ye for going so near?"

Ethelberta recognized the stentorian voice as that of Capt. Flower, who, with a party of boatman, was discovered to be standing near, under the shelter of a wall. He did not know them in the gloom, and they took care that he should not. They retreated further up the beach, when the hissing fleece of froth slid again down the shingle, dragging the pebbles under it with a rattle as of a beast gnawing bones.

The spot whereon the men stood was called "Down-under-wall;" it was a nook commanding a full view of the bay, and hither the nautical portion of the village unconsciously gravitated on windy afternoons and nights, to discuss past disasters in the reticent spirit induced by a sense that they might at any moment be repeated. The stranger who should walk the shore on roaring and sobbing November eves when there was not light sufficient to guide his footsteps, and muse on the absoluteness of the solitude, would be surprised by a smart "Good-night" being returned from this corner in company with the echo of his tread. In Summer the six or eight perennial figures stood on the breezy side of the wall—in Winter and in rain to leeward; but no weather was known to dislodge them.

"I had no sooner come ashore than the wind began to fly round," said the previous speaker; "and it must have been about the time they were off St. Lucas'. 'She'll put back for certain,' I said; and I had no more thought o' seeing her than John's set-net that was carried round the point o' Monday."

"Poor feller, his wife being in such a state makes him anxious to land if 'a can: that's what 'tis, plain enough."

"Why that?" said Flower.

"The doctor's aboard, 'a believe; 'I'll have the most understanding man in Sandbourne, cost me little or much,' he said."

"She's better," said the other. "I called half an hour afore dark. 'T have taken a favorable turn."

Flower, being an experienced man, knew how the judgment of a ship's master was liable to be warped by family anxieties, many instances of the same having occurred in the history of navigation. He felt uneasy, for he knew the deceit and guile of this bay far better than did the master of the *Spruce*, who, till within a few recent months, had been a stranger to the place. Indeed, it was the bay which had made Flower what he was, instead of a man in thriving retirement. The two great ventures of his life had been blown ashore and broken up within that very semicircle. The sturdy sailor now stood with his eyes fixed on the triangle of lights, which showed that the steamer had not relinquished her intention of bringing up inside the pier if possible; his right hand was in his pocket, where it played with a large key which lay there. It was the key of the life-boat shed, and Flower was coxswain. His musing was on the possibility of a use for it this night.

It appeared that the Captain of the *Spruce* was aiming to bring up under the lee of the pier, but that a strong current of four or five knots was running between the piles, drifting the steamer away at every attempt, as soon as the engine was stopped. To come in on the other side was dangerous, the side of the vessel being likely to crash against and overthrow the fragile erection, with damage to herself also. Flower, who had disappeared for a few minutes, now came back.

"It is just possible I can make 'em hear with the trumpet, now they be leeward," he said; and proceeded with two or three others to grope his way out upon the pier, which consisted simply of a row of rotten piles covered with rotten planking, no balustrade of any kind existing to keep the unwary from tumbling off. At the water level the piles were eaten away by the action of the sea to about the size of a man's wrist, and at every fresh influx the whole structure trembled like a spider's web. In this lay the danger of making fast, for a strong pull from a headfast rope might drag the erection completely over. Flower arrived at the end, where a lantern hung.

"Spruce ahoy!" he blared through the speaking-trumpet two or three times.

There seemed to be a reply of some sort from the steamer.

"Tuesday's gale hev loosened the pier, Cap'n Ounce; the bollards be too weak to make fast to; must land in boats if ye will land, but dangerous; yer wife is out of danger, and 'tis a boy-y-y-y!"

Ethelberta and Picotee were at this time standing on the beach a hundred and fifty yards off. Whether or not the master of the steamer received the information volunteered by Flower, the two girls saw the triangle of lamps get narrow at its base, reduce themselves to two in a vertical line, then to one, then to darkness. The Spruce had turned her head from Knollsea.

"They have gone back, and I shall not have my things after all!" said Ethelberta. "Well, I must do without them."

"You see, 'twas best to play sure," said Flower to his comrades, in a tone of complacency. "They might have been able to do it, but 'twas risky. The shop-folk be out of stock, I hear, and the visiting lady up the hill is terribly in want of clothes, so 'tis said. But what's that? Ounce ought to have put back afore."

Then the lantern which hung on the end of the jetty was taken down, and the darkness enfolded everything from view. The bay became nothing but a voice, the foam an occasional touch upon the face, the Spruce an imagination, the pier a memory. Everything ceased upon the senses but one; that was the wind. It mauled their persons like a hand, and caused every scrap of their raiment to tug westward. To stand with the face to sea brought semi-suffocation from the intense pressure of air.

The boatmen retired to their position under the wall, to lounge again in silence. Conversation was not considered necessary; their sense of each other formed a kind of conversation. Meanwhile Picotee and Ethelberta went up the hill.

"If your wedding were going to be a public one, what a misfortune this delay of the packages would be," said Picotee.

"Yes," replied the elder.

"I think the bracelet the prettiest of all the presents he brought to-day—do you?"

"It is the most valuable."

"Lord Mountclere is very kind, is he not? I like him a great deal better than I did—do you, Berta?"

"Yes, very much better," said Ethelberta, warming a little. "If he were not so suspicious at odd moments I should like him exceedingly. But I must cure him of that by a regular course of treatment, and then he'll be very nice."

"For an old man. He likes you better than any young man would take the trouble to do. I wish somebody else were old too!"

"He will be some day."

"Yes, but—"

"Never mind: time will straighten many crooked things."

"Do you think Lord Mountclere has reached home by this time?"

"I should think so; though I believe he had to call at the parsonage before leaving Knollsea."

"Had he? What for?"

"Why, of course somebody must—"

"Oh, yes. Do you think anybody in Knollsea knows it is going to be, except us and the Parson?"

"I suppose the clerk knows."

"I wonder if a peer has ever been married so privately before?"

"Frequently; when he marries far beneath him, as in this case. But even if I could have had it, I should not have liked a showy wedding. I have had no experience as bride except in the private form of the ceremony."

"Berta, I am sometimes uneasy about you even now, and I want to ask you one thing, if I may. Are you doing this for my sake? Would you have married Mr. Julian if it had not been for me?"

"It is difficult to say exactly. It is possible that if I had had no relations at all, I might have married him. And I might not."

"I don't intend to marry."

"In that case you will live with me at Lychworth. However, we will leave such details till the groundwork is confirmed. When we get indoors will you see if the boxes have been properly corded, and are quite ready to be sent for? Then come in and sit by the fire, and I'll sing some songs to you."

"Sad ones, you mean."

"No, then; they shall not be sad."

"Perhaps they may be the last you will ever sing to me."

"They may be. Such a thing has occurred."

"But we will not think so. We'll suppose you are to sing many to me yet."

"Yes. There's good sense in that, Picotee. In a world where the blind only are cheerful we should all do well to put out our eyes. There, I did not mean to get into this state: forgive me, Picotee. It is because I have had a thought—why I cannot tell—that as much as this man brings to me in rank and gifts he may take out of me in tears."

"Berta!"

"But there's no reason in it—not any; for not in a single matter does what has been supply us with any certain ground for knowing what will be in the world. I have seen marriages where happiness might have been said to be insured, and they have been all sadness afterward; and I have seen those in which the prospect was black as night, and they have led on to a time of sweetness and comfort. And I have seen marriages neither joyful nor sorry, that have become either as accident forced them to become, the persons having no voice in it at all. Well, then, why should I be afraid to make a plunge, when chance is as trustworthy as calculation?"

"If you don't like him well enough, don't have him, Berta. There's time enough to put it off even now."

"Oh, no. I would not upset a well-considered course on the haste of an impulse. Our will should withstand our misgivings. Now let us see if all has been packed, and then we'll sing."

That evening, while the wind was wheeling round and round the dwelling, and the calm eye of the light-house afar was the single speck perceptible of the outside world from the door of Ethelberta's temporary home, the music of songs mingled with the stroke of the wind across the iron railings, and was swept on in the general tide of the gale and noise of rolling sea till not the echo of a tone remained.

An hour before the singing, an old gentleman might have been seen to alight from a little one-horse brougham, and enter the door of Knollsea parsonage. He was bent upon obtaining an entrance to the Vicar's study without giving his name.

But it happened that the Vicar's wife was sitting in the front room, making a pillow-case for the children's bed out of an old surplice which had been excommunicated the previous Easter: she heard the new-comer's voice through the partition, started, and went quickly to her husband, who was, where he ought to have been, in his study. At her entry he looked up with an abstracted gaze, having been lost in meditation over a little schooner which he was attempting to rig for their youngest boy. At a word from his wife on the suspected name of the visitor, he resumed his earlier occupation of inserting a few strong sentences, full of the observation of maturer life, between the lines of a sermon written during his first years of ordination, in order to make it available for the coming Sunday. His wife then vanished with the little ship in her hand, and the visitor appeared. A talk went on in low tones.

After a ten minutes' stay he departed as secretly as he had come. His errand was the cause of much whispered discussion between the Vicar and his wife during the evening; but nothing was said concerning it to the outside world.

(To be continued.)

QUIMPER CATHEDRAL.—The cathedral, both without and within, is as elegant and pleasing as any in Brittany, if not so interesting as some from an architectural point of view. The eye reposes gratefully on every part; and, whether seen from near or afar, its stately spires, light yet solid flying buttresses, and graceful proportions leave no room for criticism. It is, I believe, the largest church in Brittany; and, though some purists in architecture dismiss it coldly, to my thinking it is really beautiful. One singularity all will notice. In accordance with a pious fancy, the architect wished to symbolize that attitude of the dying Saviour described by St. John: "And He bowed His head and gave up the ghost." Accordingly, the line of the chancel inclines from that of the nave, so that, looking from the centre of the church, you see a decided curve in the rib of the ceiling. This wave-like bend by no means offends the eye, but rather fascinates, whether seen from without or within. There is no modern trumpery in Quimper Cathedral, the beauty of the colored windows, especially of the clerestory, the delicate sculpture of the triforium, the lightness and cheerfulness and grace of the structure as a whole, delight more than many a more imposing and elaborate interior. Here, as everywhere else, the hand of the despoiler has fallen heavily, many pictures, carvings, and statues having been destroyed during the Revolution. But the building itself was not touched, and its outward appearance has been much beautified by the graceful spires lately built, under the direction of M. Violet le Duc, with the fruits of a penny subscription.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

MONSIEUR DE TALLEYRAND.—Talleyrand met with hard measure enough in his own day from some of his countrymen. Chateaubriand exclaimed one day, on seeing him lean on the arm of Fouché: "C'est le Vice appuyé sur le bras du Crime." Carnot too said on one occasion: "Talleyrand lui méprise les hommes parceu'il s'est beaucoup étudié." Chateaubriand, Guizot, Villemain, Georges Sand, Boerne, and a crowd of other writers, have endeavored to analyze and describe this strange mixture of abundant, piercing, and ready wit, of political sagacity and foresight, and of epicurean and selfish morality; but after reading all that has been written of him, Talleyrand remains a Sphinx-like character, whom nobody has succeeded in clearly comprehending; while we believe it to be true that such wit as he possessed is seldom or never connected with high principles or lofty enthusiasms. A phrenologist who examined Talleyrand's head summed up his observations thus: "M. De Talleyrand's character was a type. It consisted of craft and caution placed at the service of a great intelligence, and backed up by a certain caustic combativeness. It was softened in some measure by princely sympathies, but was without any leaning toward social virtues, or the sacred duties of devotedness." Many have described his personal appearance—his high forehead, his wonderful passionless face, its livid paleness, his projecting under-lip, his abundant gray hair, his large forehead, and the elegance of his manners. Lady Morgan compared his countenance to a book written in a dead language. He had much success in irregular love matters. Two English ladies, the Misses Berry, express in their letters something like horror at first seeing him—he was "corruption personified;" but this inference appears to have worn off after some time, for they found him later "very amusing." In his later days he spent hours over his toilet, in order to hide the ravages of time. He held it was one of the first duties of a diplomatist to keep a good table; he was a great *gourmet* on principle, though he took but one meal a day. His dinners were as celebrated as those of Cambacérès. His hôtel at the Rue Florentin, and his country houses at Rochecotte and Valencay were furnished with the most exquisite elegance. He was the last veritable *grand seigneur*, and was a perfect type of the manners, habits, and bearing of the old régime. Of his political sagacity the following sentences are a proof, and, in presence of contemporary events, may be termed prophetic: "We must be under no illusion; the equilibrium of Europe which we have founded at the Congress of Vienna is not eternal. It will fall one day or another; but it promises us some years of peace. It is threatened to be broken in a time more or less remote. Aspirations are daily becoming general in the centre of Germany. The necessities of defence and a common peril have prepared minds for a German unity. This idea will continue to be developed; and some day one of the great powers who now form part of the Confederation will desire to realize this unity to its profit. *Austria is not to be feared;* being composed of fragments and pieces which have no unity, she cannot think of imposing unity on others. *It is Prussia who must be watched;* she will venture on the risk, and if she succeeds, all the conditions of European equilibrium will be broken. New bases and a new organization must be sought for Europe."—*Belgravia.*

THE ROYAL OPERA-HOUSE AND THEATRE IN BERLIN.—The Opera-house as well as the Schauspielhaus, of which more anon, are the property of the King of Prussia, and consequently managed in his name. High as the prices of admission are, at least high to German notions, the royal enterprise does not pay, so that the monarch has to grant a yearly subsidy of about thirty thousand pounds from his private purse. English people will be a little surprised at this, considering that in their country theatrical concerns are never managed by royalty; but in Germany things are very different from what they are in England. Prices of admission in general are comparatively low, Prussia being after all not a rich country, so that no private manager could do what an official supported by the royal subvention is able to. The patrons of the royal theatres are, of course, the best-situated people in Berlin—the upper ten and the rich *bourgeoisie*, who are no less fond of the "ballet" (which is cultivated with great care) than the sons of Mars and the old *habitués* of the *roué* class. In consideration of this fondness for the "ballet," it is put on the stage with great magnificence; and the only complaint the last-mentioned gentlemen are in the habit of making is to the effect that the majority of the ballet-girls are long out of their teens. They are frequently unkind enough to call these poor women the "old garde." On looking round the really fine place, we have a good opportunity to judge of the *crême de la crême* of the society of the capital. There are the King, the Princes, and Princesses, the Court, the Ambassadors, some of the Ministers, the Generals, and other high dignitaries, to be observed in the stalls of the first and second galleries; while in the pit, the representatives of the large floating population of rich nobodies, of art, literature, and commerce are to be seen—the latter category containing to a large extent members of the Hebrew persuasion. A foreigner, struck by the presence of the military everywhere, will wonder at the absence of officers in the pit and second gallery; but the reason is very simple—no officer is permitted to occupy any other seat than one in the first gallery. As the majority of these gallant gentlemen are by no means millionaires, they are thus virtually debarred from visiting the opera, unless they run the risk of appearing in "mufti," which is heavily punished unless they are on leave. Turning to the artists, you will find very many fair singers, some of European fame. The orchestra is excellent, the appointments are magnificent, and the dresses artistic; in short, the Berlin opera is undoubtedly the best in Germany, and certainly twenty times more popular than the drama, which is located in another fine building, the Schauspielhaus. There is one feature in the royal theatres your fair readers will be a little surprised at—no full dress is required. As long as you are respectably dressed no Cerberus will turn you from the doors, which open at half-past six o'clock and close at ten. As I said before, the drama is not so popular as the opera, and many are the voices that proclaim the decline of the German drama, tragedy and comedy. Some competent authorities will scarcely admit that we have ever seen its height, and maintain that, in spite of all the education and culture we boast of, a materialistic taste in that branch of art is ruining our drama. That this is quite true, I am not prepared to admit, still, there is some truth in the assertion of its sinking influence. The causes are manifold. In the reigns of the first kings of Prussia the German drama can scarcely be said to have existed; and under the rule of King Frederick the Second, surnamed the "Great"—who, as is well known, preferred French literature to German, and who even spoke French better than his mother tongue—the German drama received no encouragement from the monarch, and therefore found less favor even with the public than it deserved. The best proof of the truth of this assertion is, that even Lessing's works got the cold shoulder from the King, and were only acted by a wandering troupe. Better times came for this neglected child of poesy when the National Theatre in Berlin was raised to the dignity of a court theatre, and when Iffland in 1796 took the reins of management in his hand. But although he certainly did his best, the public—spoiled by the magnificent "get up" of operas—did not sufficiently value his endeavors to bring the best works of their greatest dramatists before them. So the sad but true fact that Schiller's plays were harshly and unjustly dealt with by the critics of that time will scarcely cause surprise. After Iffland's reign no commoner was thought worthy to manage the royal theatres, only noblemen dared wield the sceptre. The present "intendant" has been an officer in the guards. The question whether any one but an actor would be qualified, will be answered by the profession in but one way, and, as a matter of course, in their favor. Some adherents of the upper ten maintain that the office of manager has been dignified by the appointment of a gentleman of rank; but whatever the office may have gained, the respect for the histrionic profession has very little increased since the time actors were mostly ridiculed, despised, and looked down upon even by the lowest citizen. It is but too true that actors are, even in our time, not fully emancipated. In theory they are, but certainly not in practice—at least not in Germany. Sincerely as such a state of affairs may be deplored, it will always remain pretty much the same. It is perhaps but natural, as artists occupy an exceptional position in life; they mostly live and cannot help living in the society of members of their calling, and as they, depending on the favor of the public, will often do almost anything to gain that favor, they naturally show a passion, conceit, envy, and hatred that is no edifying spectacle, and makes people distrust them more than is justified. Still the result is plain—actors will not be received in really good society, least of all in Berlin. There may be some exceptions in the country, but even they are extremely rare. In the north of the Fatherland people are very chary of their applause. The German of that part is extremely fond of criticising; but the cultivated part of the audience are, if severe judges, just ones. The North German does not express his opinion very quickly. His temperament is cooler than is the case with the South German, and his mind operates slower, especially when his feeling or fancy is appealed to. Yet they can be roused, and when that comes to pass they are strongly roused, and express themselves accordingly. Then, I think, I ought to say that nowhere is a really good well-acted play so justly appreciated as in North Germany, where Shakespeare's plays are very popular; "Romeo and Juliet" is a favorite with most Germans; the part *Romeo* has even been played by a celebrated actress.—*Belgravia.*

The Value of Self-estimation.—What it may be asked, is the good of attempting to arrive at this exact measure of our own value? And is the object to be obtained of sufficient importance to make it worth while to commence the attempt in the face of all the difficulties which have been pointed out? A very brief survey of the advantages of this habit may serve to show the inquirer that the end to be gained will reward him for the effort that has to be made in the pursuit. Let it be remembered, then, that this accurate kind of self-estimation is to be sought as a substitute for the one-sided judgment which, as we have seen, natural disposition almost invariably prompts us to form. It is not a choice between having no opinion and having a correct one; it is an alternative between an unexamined and prejudiced opinion and a carefully formed one. Now, no thoughtful person can hesitate in admitting that this exchange is vastly to the benefit of the person who makes it. Many indolent natures might no doubt prefer the sweets of an illusory good opinion of their own character, and think it cruel in anybody to attempt to disturb their infatuation by enforcing any such course of self-examination. But reasonable people will at once recognize that such a deliverance from self-deception is an immense boon. For, in the first place, all error is weakness, and an erroneous opinion respecting our own merits or powers renders us liable to innumerable evils and disappointments. Even the ridicule which is certain to be directed to a man's overweening estimate of himself is something worth escaping, and this is the smallest evil which results from the illusion. A person who thinks very much more highly of his intellectual powers or his social importance than his neighbors and friends, will, of course, fall into all kinds of miscalculation respecting his future. A just estimate of ourselves puts us on a level, so to speak, with others, and prevents us from duping ourselves by supposing that they will make more of us than they really intend to make. A calm and just opinion of one's own capabilities and attractions is indeed one of the most important conditions of intimate and beneficial social union. Other advantages, of no less importance if of less tangible a kind, to be derived from this practice may be found in the large increase of moral power which it brings to the adopter of it. For it seems clear that a person who has sought to train himself in accurate judgment in relation to an object which presents the greatest temptations to superficial and one-sided appreciation, will be vastly stronger when called on to pass judgment on less perplexing objects. The habit of judging one's self impartially is plainly the best guarantee for the careful and conscientious estimation of others. By a patient cultivation of this art of self-appreciation there will be developed a power of self-restraint and a degree of sobriety and conscientious fidelity in forming judgment which cannot fail to display themselves in all the utterances of daily life. And this increased conscientiousness in judging is not the only moral gain which this habit will bring to its cultivator. A faithful consideration of our own moral claims in the light of our inner life is not only likely to make us careful when called on to judge others, but will also supply us with material for framing the judgment. For other men's conduct has, after all, to be interpreted by our own feelings and experience, and unless we have accustomed ourselves to reflect very carefully on the springs of our own conduct, we shall often miss the real clue to the actions of others. The more we have tried to detect and weigh in the moral balance the ingredients of our own character, the better fitted we shall be to understand and do justice to the complexity of a human action when it happens to be another's. Finally, it may be remarked that the practice of estimating one's self carefully and accurately will serve to render one much more tolerant in judging of others. There is a natural bias to condemn others, just as there is a natural bias to approve ourselves, and the cultivation of severe self-restraint in estimating ourselves will tend to counteract the first bias no less than the second. For to have gained a just and adequate insight into our own characters, with their defects as well as their merits, is to have placed ourselves on a lower pedestal in relation to others, and so to have raised others proportionately. Not only so, but the clear recognition of personal incompleteness which a rigid self-valuation necessitates, will temper one's feeling toward another's fault, by suggesting the possibility of our own lapse into it. In this way the most conscientious judge of his own character will become the most ready recognizer of the naturalness of moral error. Another's demerit will appear understandable, human, and so less shocking, to such a one, because it can be brought into a conceivable relation to his own motives and impulses. There is, however, one characteristic danger in this habit of judicial self-scrutiny which needs to be pointed out. We refer to the possibility of a conscientious performance of this task developing a certain unhealthy degree of anxiety with respect to one's self. All reflection on self, if carried very far, is apt to pass into morbid self-consciousness, and the moral investigation of one's own conduct and character has often led, as the history of religious asceticism abundantly shows, to the most miserable form of this self-consciousness. Wise concern passes into morbid anxiety, and then the person is afflicted with constant fears respecting his real desert. When this state of mind is fully developed, the wretched subject of it is unable to see any good in himself, and discerns demerit where others perhaps find the highest worth. Many of us probably have in the course of our observations met with some sad illustration of this morbid form of conscientiousness in reference to individual character. Yet, happily, we may look upon such a gloomy condition of spirit as exceptional, and due to certain latent tendencies of individual temperament. In the vast majority of cases the habit of searching self-scrutiny is attended with little if any risk of nourishing this unhealthy anxiety, and its effect can safely be regarded as exclusively beneficial.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Breton Town.—Pont l'Abbé is a quaint little town, clean, quiet, and mediæval. Like Plougastel, the Ile de Batz, to be described by and by, and other isolated seafaring communities in Brittany, it has retained, from time immemorial, costumes and customs of its own. You hardly find the same uniqueness and isolation anywhere else, or, at least, not in the same degree. At Pont l'Abbé, for instance, you cannot help fancying that the clock of time has stopped, and that, here, people are still living in the Middle Ages. The only link connecting it with the modern world of railways and newspapers is the diligence, which comes lumbering up the grass-grown street at a snail's pace once a day, while very little that can be called activity reigns on its sleepy quays. Pont l'Abbé is a port, and vessels from Nantes, laden with corn, had just arrived, but everything seemed done in a drowse; and while in great American cities men wear out before they have reached middle life, here they might surely reach a hundred without feeling worn out even then. The town is pleasant to the eye, with its whitewashed houses and black and gray facings, pent-house roofs, and dormer windows. Some are built of stone, and have quaint carvings; and the old château, now turned into a gendarmerie, would make a good sketch. The church is curious, and consists of a nave and one side aisle only, the chancel end entirely filled with beautiful old stained glass. The roof is painted sky-blue—a common occurrence in Finistere—and the slender pillars separating aisle from nave have a pretty effect. There is much quaint wooden carving here; but the chief feature of the church is the great richness and variety of the stained glass. Behind the church, and approached through a well-kept flower and vegetable garden, full of flowers even now, are the exquisite cloisters of the once flourishing Carmelite convent—among the most picturesque ecclesiastical remains of Brittany, and to my thinking as beautiful, though on a smaller scale, as the cloisters of San Marco at Verona. The artist and lover of architecture may be quite sure of finding ample material for study in Finistere. In this most out-of-the-way old-world spot is invariably to be found some interesting church, ruin, or relic; but of course any lengthened descriptions of all these would be supererogatory here, even if space permitted.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Canine Sagacity.—The first case is one which occurred at a fashionable watering-place on the east coast of Ireland, some twenty years ago, and exhibits the remarkable sagacity displayed by a dog in carrying out the dictates of the animal passion for revenge. The jetty which stretched along the small harbor was at that time used as a promenade by the *élite* among the sojourners on the coast, where, after the heat of the long Summer days, they regaled themselves with the fresh evening breezes wafted in from the sea. Among the frequenters of this fashionable resort was a gentleman of some position, who was the owner of a fine Newfoundland dog, which inherited the time-honored possession of that noble breed—very great power and facility in swimming; and at the period of the evening when the jetty was most crowded with promenaders, his master delighted to put this animal through a series of aquatic performances for the entertainment of the assembled spectators. Amusement being at a premium on the coast, these nightly performances grew into something like an "institution," and the brave "Captain"—for such was his name—speedily became a universal favorite on the jetty. It happened, however, that among the new arrivals on the coast there came a certain Major in Her Majesty's army, accompanied by two bull-dogs of unusual size and strength, and of very great value; but value in a bull-dog being inversely proportionate to its beauty, the appearance of the Major and his dogs excited no very enthusiastic pleasure among the æsthetic strollers of the jetty. On the first night on which the Major presented himself, nothing unusual occurred; and Captain dived and swam as before. But on the second evening, the brave old favorite was walking quietly behind his master down the jetty, when, as they were passing by the Major and his dogs, one of these ugly brutes flew at Captain, and caught him by the neck in such a way as to render his great size utterly useless for his defence. A violent struggle ensued, but the bull-dog came off the victor, for he stuck to his foe like a leech, and could only be forced to release his hold by the insertion of a bar of iron between his teeth. The indignation of the bystanders against the Major was, of course, very great; and its fervor was not a little increased when they saw the poor Captain wending his way homeward, bleeding, and bearing all the marks of defeat. Some two or three evenings after this occurrence, when Captain again made his appearance on the jetty, he looked quite crestfallen, bore his tail between his legs, and stuck closely to the heels of his master. That evening passed away quietly, and the next, and the next, and so on for about a week—Captain still bearing the aspect of mourning. But one evening, about eight or ten days after the above encounter, as the Major was marching in his usual pompous manner along the jetty accompanied by his dogs, something attracted his attention in the water, and walking to the very edge of the jetty, he stood for a moment looking down into the sea. Scarcely had the two bull-dogs taken up their stand beside their master, when Captain, seizing the opportunity for which he had so long looked, rushed at his former conqueror, and catching him by the back of the neck, jumped off the jetty with his foe in his mouth, down some twenty feet or more, into the sea. Once in the water, the power of his enemy was crippled, while Captain was altogether in his own element; and easily overcoming all efforts at resistance, he succeeded in resolutely keeping the bull-dog's head under water. The excitement on the shore was of course intense. The Major shouted, and called out: "My dog! my beautiful dog! Will no one save him?" But no one seemed at all inclined to interfere, or to risk their lives for the ugly dog. At length the Major called out: "I'll give fifty pounds to any one who will save my dog;" and soon afterward a boat which lay at some little distance pulled up to the rescue. Even then, however, it was only by striking Captain on the head with the oars that he could be forced to release his victim, which was taken into the boat quite senseless from exhaustion and suffocation, and was with difficulty brought to itself again. Captain, on the other hand, swam in triumph to the shore, amid the plaudits of the spectators, who shared, in sympathy at least, his well-earned honors of revenge. More remarkable than the sagacity in carrying out the desire for revenge displayed by the Newfoundland dog in the above case, is that which the following narrative illustrates: A gentleman of wealth and position in London had some years ago a country-house and farm about sixty miles from the metropolis. At this country residence he kept a number of dogs, and among them a very large mastiff and a Scotch terrier; and at the close of one of his Summer residences in the country, he resolved to bring this terrier with him to London for the Winter season. There being no railway to that particular part of the country, the dog traveled with the servants in a post-carriage, and on his arrival at the town-house was brought out to the stable, where a large Newfoundland dog was kept as a watch-dog. This latter individual looked with anything but pleasure on the arrival of the little intruder from the country, and consequently the Scotch terrier had not been very long in his new home when this canine master of the stable attacked him, and, in the language of human beings, gave him a sound thrashing. The little animal, could, of course, never hope by himself to chastise his host for this inhospitable welcome, but he determined that by some agency chastisement should come. Accordingly, he lay very quiet that night in a remote corner of the stable, but when morning had fully shone forth he was nowhere to be found. Search was made for him, as the phrase says, high and low, but without success, and the conclusion reluctantly arrived at was that he had been stolen. On the third morning after his disappearance, however, he again showed himself in London, but this time not alone; for, to the amazement of every one, he entered the stable attended by the big mastiff from Kent. This great brute had no sooner arrived than he flew at the Newfoundland dog, who had so badly treated his little terrier friend, and a severe contest ensued, which the little terrier himself, seated at a short distance, viewed with the utmost dignity and satisfaction. The result of the battle was that the mastiff came off the conqueror, and gave his opponent a tremendous beating. When he had quite satisfied himself as to the result, this great avenger from Kent scarcely waited to receive the recognition of his master, who had been sent for immediately on the dog's arrival, but at once marched out of the stable, to the door of which the little terrier accompanied him, and was seen no more. Some few days afterward, however, the gentleman received a letter from his steward in the country, informing him of the sudden appearance of the terrier there, and his as sudden disappearance along with the large mastiff; and stating that the latter had remained away three or four days, during which they had searched in vain for him, but had just then returned home again. It then, of course, became quite clear that the little dog, finding himself unable to punish the town bully, had thought of his "big brother" in the country, had traveled over the sixty miles which separated them in order to gain his assistance, and had recounted to him his grievance; it was plain also that the mastiff had consented to come and avenge his old friend, had traveled with him to London, and having fulfilled his promise, had returned home, leaving the little fellow free from annoyance for the future.

The following well-known story is a strong example of great intelligence which may be developed in a dog by careful training. A fashionably-dressed Englishman was one day crossing one of the bridges over the Seine at Paris, when he felt something knock against his legs, and looking down, he found that a small poodle dog had rubbed against him, and covered his boots with mud. He was, of course, much annoyed, and execrated the little brute pretty freely; but when he got to the other side of the bridge, he had the boots cleaned at a stand for the purpose, and thought no more about the matter. Some days after this occurrence, however, he had occasion again to cross that bridge, and the same little incident occurred. Thinking this somewhat odd, he resolved to watch where the little dog went to; and leaning against the side of the bridge he followed with his eye the movements of his dirty little friend. He saw him rub against the feet of one gentleman after another, till he had exhausted all the mud off his once white skin, then rush off down the bank of the river, and there roll himself in the mud collected at the side. Having thus got a new supply of dirt, the little animal ran up to the bridge again, and proceeded to transfer it to the boots of the passers-by, as before. Having watched his movements for some time, the gentleman noticed on one occasion, instead of running down to the river, he went off to the proprietor of the stand for cleaning boots, at the other end of the bridge, who received him very cordially. The truth for the first time then dawned on him, that the little animal belonged to the man who cleaned the boots, and was trained by him to perform these mischievous deeds for the purpose of bringing in custom. Being very fond of dogs, the Englishman resolved to purchase this clever little fellow, and bring him back to England with him. When, however, he went to the dog's master, that person at first denied any connection with him, and only admitted the ownership when he was perfectly satisfied that his interrogator had no connection with the Police. For some time also he refused to part with the little poodle, saying that no money could pay him for the loss of his dog, who really made his living for him. Tempted, however, by a very high price, he at last consented to sell the dog; and the gentleman, a few days afterward, brought him over to England, traveling via Boulogne to Folkstone. His residence in England was some thirty or forty miles from Folkstone, and to this place he brought his little purchase. He had not been many days in his new home, however, when the little French poodle suddenly disappeared. Search was made for him everywhere, but to no effect. His new master offered a reward for him, but with the same result; and he had at last made up his mind that the little fellow had been either poisoned or stolen, when one morning, about six weeks after his mysterious disappearance, the gentleman received a letter from a friend in Paris telling him that his dog was back again there, and at his old trade of soiling boots in the interest of his former master. The little fellow not liking the dullness of a country life, had resolved to return to his former home, and had made his way to Folkstone; there, as the gentleman afterward ascertained, he had got on board a steamer going to Boulogne, and from Boulogne had found his way back to Paris.

Of the foregoing three stories, the first two are probably even more remarkable than the last. The last (except as to the dog's finding its way back to Paris) illustrates only the possibility of developing in a dog, by the training of its natural intelligence, an almost human ingenuity. But it is by instilling into the dog the intelligence of a higher being that this skill is engendered. The spring of the intelligence is in the trainer, and it is to attain an object which the higher being, and not the lower, has in view. But in the first two cases, the whole process is the dog's: the object to be secured, namely, revenge, is what the dog himself seeks, and the means by which that object is to be attained are devised and carried out by the instinct of the dog. That a dog should harbor revenge is, of course, not a very wonderful fact; but there is a calm reflection and a cool calculation displayed in the first two cases above given which make them somewhat peculiar. If what we call instinct in these animals embraces powers so very like reason; if they are swayed by the same passions and affections which move us, and they are able to communicate to their fellows the feelings which stir them, and the external circumstances which bring those feelings into play, the border-line between man's mental territory and theirs becomes a little bit indefinite.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Napoleon and Talleyrand.—Of the complete confidence of Napoleon at one time in Talleyrand's diplomatic capacity, the proofs are abundant in his correspondence. After Austerlitz he wrote simply to him: "I want peace; arrange the conditions as well as you can." During all the period of his most splendid triumphs of the First Empire he listened patiently to the advice and remonstrances of Talleyrand when he would listen to no other. In every critical juncture of affairs he consulted him, and knew that whatever orders he gave him would be completely carried out, and with the most consummate tact. He gave up wholly to him the negotiations of Amiens, of Presburg, and of Tilsit, and recompensed his services with unparalleled munificence. During the seven years that Talleyrand was thus his Foreign Minister he gave him a place in his Privy Council, made him High Chamberlain, Vice Grand Elector, and created for him a fief in Italy, with the title of Prince of Benevento. No one was more intimately associated than M. De Talleyrand with the career of Napoleon, and he was the statesman in all Europe who the best understood the character of the Emperor and the depth and extent of his designs. Some of Talleyrand's *mots* during the Empire have quite a historic significance, as this one, for example. Napoleon always was as curious to know the opinion of the Faubourg St. Germain about his victories as Alexander was to know that of the Athenians. "What will the Faubourg St. Germain say?" he always asked ironically after a great victory. After the victory of Austerlitz he asked M. De Narbonne, who, like Talleyrand, was another aristocratic diplomatist in his service, and whom he had overwhelmed with favors: "Votre mère m'aime-t-elle cette fois?" M. De Narbonne was embarrassed for a reply, but Talleyrand came to his aid: "Sire, Madame De Narbonne n'en est encore qu'à l'admiration."

Another *mot* too, in illustration of the period of the domination of the sabre, when the language of the camp invaded even the *salon.* General Dorsenne was engaged to dine with him, but arrived late and found the guests seated. Talleyrand apologized, and the General replied that he had been very busy during the day, and detained at the last moment by a cursed *pékin* (the slang military term for a civilian.)

"May I ask you," said Talleyrand, "for my private instruction, what *is* a *pékin*?"

"Ah, mon Dieu, Mouseigneur! did you remark the expression? Well, it is a camp word. We call a *pékin* every one who is not military."

"That is very good," said Talleyrand. "You call a *pékin* everybody who is not military. We do much the same thing: we call everybody military who is not civil."

Talleyrand, however, could upon occasion turn a compliment even to a military man; for when Gen. Montbrun arrived, like Gen. Dorsenne, late for dinner and apologized: "General, you have come last, it is true; but that only proves that I did not invite you to a battle, for then, my dear Bayard, you would have arrived first."

It was a pretty compliment which he turned too for the Princesse de Vaudemont, a very charitable lady, when he was asked for her address. "Rue St. Lazare," he said. "I forget the number; but ask the first poor persons you meet; they will tell you. All the poor know her house."

At last, however, in 1814, the Empire was tottering to its fall, and the Allies were pressing upon Paris; while Napoleon, by his wonderful strategic activity, multiplied the number of his troops, and endeavored to save the capital. Napoleon, however, before quitting Paris for the campaign, held a council. He already suspected Talleyrand of secret intrigues with his enemies; and at the conclusion of the council he arose in anger and declared he was surrounded by enemies. He then addressed himself especially to Talleyrand, and for more than ten minutes overwhelmed him with violent reproaches. Talleyrand, of whom it has been said by Murat that you might kick him from behind without his showing the least trace of feeling it in his face, stood all the time he was being thus rated at the corner of the fire, using his hat as a screen; and it was said if any one had entered at the moment he would have thought that Talleyrand was the last man in the room who was the subject of Napoleon's abuse. When the Emperor had come to an end of his tirade he went out of the room and slammed the door violently behind him, and Talleyrand took the arm of a friend and limped down stairs, saying coolly and audibly, "What a pity that so great a man has such bad manners!"

Napoleon, indeed, was not far wrong in suspecting Talleyrand of being false to him, for his former Minister of Foreign Affairs was already in correspondence with the Emperor Alexander, and awaiting with impatience the entry of the Allies into Paris; but precisely at the moment when he desired most to remain in the capital Talleyrand received orders to join the Empress Marie Louise, who had been appointed Regent and was departing for Blois. Talleyrand did not even then dare to disobey openly; Napoleon's game did not seem even then wholly lost. Talleyrand wished to keep up appearances, and not have the discredit of an abrupt desertion. So inventive a genius, however, was not at a loss to manage to stay in Paris and still keep up appearances. There are two accounts of the manner in which he effected this. The one says that he ordered his state carriage with great parade, and embarked in it with all his baggage, making arrangements, however, with Madame De Rémusat that her husband should arrest him at the head of the National Guard at the gates of Paris, with the declaration that so important a personage could not be allowed to quit the capital. The other says that he arrived with full traveling suite at the *barrière*, when his servants were asked for his passport.

"It is the Vice Grand Electeur," they replied.

"He can pass," was the reply.

"No," said Talleyrand, "I will not break through your regulations." And he returned to his hôtel in the Rue Florentin. "Il ne convient pas," he said, "à tout le monde de se faire écraser par les ruines d'un edifice qui va crouler." And M. De Talleyrand was certainly the last man in the world to allow himself willingly to be crushed by an edifice which he knew to be on the point of tumbling down.

A *mot* of his had indeed gone the round of Paris some months before its occupation by the Allies in 1814—"C'est le commencement de la fin"—and the *mot* has passed into a proverb. It is said, moreover, that the notorious M. De Maubreuil, whose name as Marquis d'Orvault came so scandalously before the public a few years past, proposed to have Napoleon assassinated, and that the Abbé De Pradt was in favor of the scheme, and discussed its execution with Talleyrand, and that the following words passed:

"Combien vous faut-il?"

"Dix millions."

"Dix millions!" said Talleyrand; "mais ce n'est rein pour débarrasser la France d'un tel fléau."

This was the same man who, before the marriage of Marie Louise with Napoleon, gave utterance to this sentiment: "There remain but two great families in Europe—the house of Bourbon and the house of Austria. We must ruin the one and marry the other." And Napoleon accused him of having counseled the assassination of the Duc d'Enghien, and the seizing possession of the throne of Spain. He said to O'Meara at St. Helena that Talleyrand had counseled him to do everything he could for the ruin of the Bourbons; and on another occasion he said if he had but hanged Talleyrand and Fouché, he would not have been in exile. With respect to the affair of the Duc d'Enghien and to the Spanish invasion, Talleyrand has declared that he gave exactly the contrary advice; and it is difficult indeed to decide between Napoleon and Talleyrand when the question is one of veracity. It was, however, at Talleyrand's house that the Emperor Alexander lodged in 1814; and the Czar said: "When I entered Paris, Talleyrand had Louis XVIII. in one hand and Napoleon II. in the other, and he gave me Louis XVIII." The council, which was held in Talleyrand's house, settled the question of the restoration.—*Belgravia.*

COURTSHIP IN FRANCE.

BY LADY POLLOCK.

It would be thought a strange thing to ask a young lady to marry a chair or a table, a park or a forest; or if a mother exhorted a daughter to incline her heart toward such and such suites of apartments, she might without difficulty be proved a lunatic; yet, under a slight disguise, such things are done every day in Spain, Italy, and France. It is in the last-named country that we know most of these arrangements, and that we hear most of their results, partly because the English and Americans make Paris so frequently their residence, and partly because of the activity of French novelists, who naturally choose the most familiar of domestic infelicities for their favorite theme. A romance writer must have a misfortune and a fault at his command, and what misfortunes and what faults are there which can excite a more universal interest than those of an unhappy marriage?

Not unfrequently, in Paris, a friendly *godmother* interests herself in a young man's future, invites him to meet the young lady whose position seems best to accord with his own, and straightway concludes an alliance. In Octave Feuillet's recent novel, called *Un Mariage dans le Monde*, the marriage is made in this way, and in the following characteristic passage Madame De V——, a well-known matchmaker, suggests the idea of it to her godson, a dissipated young man, whose way of life she desires to alter.

As a rule, (she says,) I only unite people who have in them the elements of suitability and domestic happiness. Suppose, for instance, that I happen to know a young lady, well-born, and with charming qualities, who is likely to make an excellent wife, and that I am also acquainted with a young man, distinguished, honorable, and rather agreeable, such as yourself, it then becomes my immediate concern to bring these two together, and to arrange a marriage—as for a result, they must look to that.

Madame De V—— is represented as a person singularly blessed in her own married life, and therefore she goes a step further in the contemplation of possible conjugal happiness than is usual in the matrimonial diplomacy of France. But diplomacy, whether of statesmen or matchmakers, must occasionally be thwarted by the existence of human affections, and romance will thus force its way into marriage as into history. The slight record which follows of an actual fact, determining the fate of two people, both distinguished in their own circle, though never known to the bigger world, might make the foundation of a charming novel of one volume in France, and of three dreary ones in England.

It was toward the close of the last century, before the great revolution had brought its reform and its horror into French society—while the Bastille still stood erect and Marie Antoinette was still happy and beautiful—that Berthe De Lusignan found herself on the eve of quitting forever the pension in the ancient city of Tours where she had been brought up. The school, which was an appanage of the Convent of St. Croix, overlooked the Loire, and was flanked by the public promenade, stiff and straight, which dragged its slow length along between two rows of carefully trimmed elms, whose stems reached a considerable height before they were allowed to wear their leafy crowns. In this avenue, arm in arm with her teacher, Madame Rédot, better known as Madame Elizabeth, Berthe dwelt upon the mixture of feelings which disturbed her upon the approaching departure. She watched the setting sun, pushed away with her foot the falling leaves, and after some minutes of silence, fixed her dark, soft eyes upon the kindly face of her friend, and said, "Lisbeth, I don't know what to feel."

"My child," replied Madame Rédot, "feel happy."

"I have tried and I can't do it. I am not not happy; I was happy a week ago, before this letter came, but now—"

"Your mother's letter is not unkind," replied Madame Rédot.

"Not, perhaps, intentionally so," said Berthe, "but it is substantially so."

"You must not say that," rejoined the teacher.

"I will," said Berthe, "to you, whom I love more than any one else; to you, who have taught me to think and feel."

"Stop, dear child. Ah! have I taught you too much?"

"No, for I was born to learn; you have said so yourself."

"That is true—you are made as others are not; my child, you have gifts indeed."

"I have; for I was made with a heart: and this order to marry a man whom I have never seen, whose name even my proud mother does not deign to tell me, rouses in me something like rebellion."

"My darling, your mother is like all others in that respect. It is the way things are done. You belong to the aristocracy, and an aristocratic marriage is arranged for you. You could not stay here all your life."

"No; I wish I could."

"Listen to me, my Berthe; don't determine to resist a will or a fate that may be for your good. This man chosen by your parents may be high-minded no less than well-born. He may be generous no less than rich. And then, I shall perhaps see my chosen, my favorite pupil, taking up the case of the unfortunate, helping on those less happily placed, remembering, what so few remember, the claims of humanity."

"Ah," cried Berthe, with a glow on her cheeks, "you have drawn a fine picture; and, after all, it is perhaps the pang of parting from you; but how coldly the wind begins to blow; we must go in. See how the dead leaves dance."

Clouds threatening a storm darkened the twilight as the two friends returned home to make preparations for the next day's journey.

Berthe was not wrong in saying that her mother's letter was strange; even for those days it was haughty, peremptory, and stiff. Madame de Lusignan was of the *haute noblesse*, she was among the most severe of those who condemned the liberal ideas of Marie Antoinette, and she took every possible occasion of protesting against them. Her life was passed in political intrigue, and she held a stately salon in direct opposition to the more familiar *réunions* of the Queen and her friends. The recollection of her daughter only occurred to her when it was time to think of a suitable alliance, and her respect for the name of Lusignan was so profound that, in her brief note of command, she desired Berthe to travel not only under the protection of Madame Rédot, but for the time being, under the disguise of her name, assuming the character of her niece.

Such arrangements were not then absurd as they would be now, but Berthe had read and thought with Madame Rédot, and taken into her eager mind many new doctrines. The affection between teacher and pupil was such that Berthe looked upon her dear Lisbeth as her actual mother, and upon the Countess de Lusignan as a kind of stage representative of the part.

The trouble which she at present realized most was that of a long separation from her teacher, but mixed with it was the pleasure of a journey with her; and, as youth naturally delights in change, she looked forward with hope to the sight of a new horizon, and a return to Paris, of which she only dimly remembered the towers of Nôtre Dame. There were three days of traveling before her, for the posting at that time was by no means a quick proceeding, and there was a great deal of preparation for a whole week before the event took place; there were many presents made to despairing school friends, and many tears shed, for Berthe was actually more loved than envied.

An expected pleasure rarely equals its anticipation, and accordingly it happened that Berthe's journey was troubled by heavy storms, by bad accommodation, and careless postillions, till the last stage was reached, which was Fontainebleau.

The heavens poured down their darkest, cruelest, coldest rain as she, clinging close to Madame Rédot in their chilly landau, entered this pretty place, which seems made to charm, and which ought always to look sunny. Its aspect now, however, can give little idea of what it was then, when its Château, the favorite retreat of royalty, was not merely the nucleus of the town, but might be said to constitute the town itself. Besides this, there were only a few cottages and the Hôtel de la Couronne, which was often occupied by some of the Queen's attendants whom it was convenient to lodge outside the palace.

When Madame Rédot and the so-called Mademoiselle Rédot drove into the court-yard of the hotel in rain and darkness they found that there was only one small bedroom vacant, and that they could not obtain a private sitting-room. The fat landlord regretted, with proper courtesy, that the place was so crowded, but there was to be a royal promenade through the forest in the course of the week, and a ball at the Château the very next night, and that was the reason of an unusual demand upon his apartments. "Well," said Madame Rédot, kindly, "we are glad enough of any shelter in this deluge, but I could have wished that Mademoiselle, my niece, had had a better prospect of rest for to-night."

"Don't distress yourself," said Berthe, with her bright smile, "you and I might be good enough company for each other in a prison, and Monsieur's apartments are none of them so very bad."

At this moment a gentleman, who was standing at the foot of the staircase waiting to go up, signed to the landlord that he wished to speak with him, and through his medium he commuicated to Madame Rédot his intention of giving up his own room, which he said was really too large for him.

The landlord was profuse in his acknowledgments. Madame Rédot's attempts at a denial were faint. Mademoiselle Berthe made a profound courtesy and Monsieur bowed down to the ground.

This was the slight beginning of an important acquaintance. The storm of rain continued without abatement, and the public salle was crowded. It happened that the gentleman who had given up his room to them was seated near Madame Rédot and Berthe all the evening, and it happened also that when the clock struck twelve at night they were all three deep in conversation, and would hardly believe that the time was come for retiring.

"Oh, Lisbeth," said Berthe, when they were alone together in their bedroom, "what an agreeable man that is; how well he talks; how interesting he makes all his travels seem."

"True, my child; but don't be too much interested in him."

"No—not that—but I like his name, Monsieur de Valmont, and how well he described his sister—I thought I saw her."

"When he described her," said Madame Rédot, "I thought I saw you."

"Good night," said Berthe, in answer.

She had promised her teacher not to be too much interested, and had not Monsieur de Valmont made the same promise to himself?

How are such resolutions kept by two young people thrown together under circumstances which not only bring out all their most charming qualities, but attach to every one of these a special value. The rain which Berthe had disliked during her journey was very welcome now that it flooded the roads, and for two whole days made an onward progress impossible. Monsieur de Valmont was always at her side, and she never moved away. An occasional anxious moan from Madame Rédot was silenced by a kiss; and when, at 11 o'clock on the third morning of the sojourn at Fontainebleau, the sun shone, and it was announced that a dry, windy night had made the roads passable, Berthe and Monsieur De Valmont knew that they were lovers, and each saw and understood the changing color on the other's face. Berthe went to the window, Madame Rédot followed her. Berthe said, "There is still a black hovering cloud coming up from the horizon." Madame Rédot answered with unusual asperity, "If there were twenty black hovering clouds threatening a deluge such as shut up Noah in his ark, it would be my duty to take you on to Paris to-day."

A deep voice behind them said, "It is too soon, and too late." The door of the salle was quickly opened and shut, and Berthe felt that the man she loved was no longer there.

French postilions in those days took their time to get ready, and Madame Rédot had good leisure for packing, while the harnessing and the talking were going on in the court-yard. But when she went out to see her boxes fitted upon the landau, she looked in vain for Berthe. Anxious questions followed. A lively chambermaid had seen Mademoiselle walking toward the public gardens. A gentleman's valet had seen her pass through the Court of the Château, and added that probably it was Monsieur, her brother, who accompanied her. Madame Rédot tried to look easy in her mind, but nevertheless the whole domestic establishment, collected round her carriage, saw right through it. Luckily, a tame raven hopping from one to another enabled the wretched teacher to cover up her feelings by divers chirpings to this cold-hearted pet of the house; but if she dared to hope that the rest knew nothing, she was certain that that malignant bird knew all. Painfully her whole art of dissembling was exhausted by the time that Berthe arrived accompanied by Monsieur de Valmont.

Berthe's face glowed, Monsieur de Valmont was pale.

"I have been waiting," said Madame Rédot.

"I am sorry," said Berthe, and instantly got into the carriage. Madame Rédot followed. Monsieur de Valmont closed the door after her. The postilion cracked his whip, with many sounding flourishes; the horses neighed in turns. Berthe covered her face with her hands, and Fontainebleau, its storms and its beauty, were left behind. For some time there was total silence; but before the end of the long day's journey the sympathizing teacher had heard her pupil's story of love confessed, had been told that Monsieur de Valmont had spoken words not to be misunderstood, that Berthe had silenced him by saying that she was already pledged, but that, though she had thought it her duty to restrain him, she was all the time resolved to love no other man, and that she was certain of his devotion.

"I know nothing about his devotion," said Lisbeth—whose manner became unusually sharp from the effects of fear, as they drew nearer to Madame de Lusignan's abode—"but this I know, that it was a fault, a great fault, I might say, almost a crime, in you to walk with Monsieur de Valmont. I don't know any young lady of your condition, I don't think there is another in all France, who would do such a thing."

Berthe fixed her large eyes steadily on her teacher's face and said: "It was a fault;" and then, after a pause, added, "but have not you told me, and have not your favorite writers told me, that girls are too tightly bound in our country, and that our parents try to press the hearts out of our bodies?"

"Well; what do you mean to do?" replied Lisbeth.

"I don't know; but this I mean, not to be married against my will; not to be sold like a slave in a market-place; whatever else may be asked of me, I shall accept my fate."

Another long silence ensued, the postilion's whip began to crack more noisily, they were close to the *porte cochère* of the Maison Lusignan. Berthe threw her arms round Madame Rédot's neck and said, "Be kind to me again"—and Lisbeth wept and kissed her many times.

By a happy chance, Madame de Lusignan was out at a political reunion when her daughter entered her home after an absence of nine years, and the next morning, Berthe, pleading excessive fatigue, kept to her own bedroom. She received there a message from her mother to come down at 3 o'clock, as her future husband was then expected. The elaborate toilet she had to undergo was a relief from the perplexity and pain of long self-communings; with courage wound up to the highest point, pale and determined, leaning on the arm of her teacher, she entered her mother's salon. It was empty—nothing there but its cold and lordly furniture and its air of desolate grandeur: her heart fluttered and sank within her; her knees shook; the very flowers which decorated the room looked sternly and stiffly out of their vases of Sevres china, and the long windows curtained in rich brocade seemed to admit no light. There was a stir outside—a sound of approaching steps; the folding-doors leading to the ante-room were flung open, and Monsieur de Valmont was announced.

Berthe started, and stood transfixed looking at him. What was she to think? His eyes were cast upon the ground; he seemed resolved not to look before him. Madame Rédot moved forward, he heard the rustle of her dress, he lifted his eyes, and then sprang toward Berthe. "Mademoiselle Rédot," he cried—"and here—how is this?" but Madame Rédot threw herself between them. "Stop," she cried, "you will not speak a word to this young lady till you have told me what brings you to this house."

"You are right, Madame," replied De Valmont, with a profound salutation; "you have a just claim to my answer: and I give it you at once, without circumlocution. I am come here with the purpose of rejecting an alliance which has been arranged for me, which I cannot now accept. I have come to request that Mademoiselle de Lusignan destined to me may be married to some other fitter man who may be free to love her. You know that I am not that man." This explanation was enough. Madame Rédot no longer stood between the lovers, and when the Countess entered, almost hidden in the pomp of flowing silks and fluttering lace, but contriving to move grandly through it all, she found Monsieur de Valmont at her daughter's feet—and said with a tranquil smile, "I am three minutes late, and you would not wait so long."

So, for once, there was a happy romance in real life. Monsieur de Valmont had loved Berthe Rédot, and he married Berthe de Lusignan.

It is well when passion moves thus to the right goal, but such a case is evidently exceptional, and, on the whole, marriages made to suit estates do not prosper, though they are not often so miserable as the French dramatists would have us believe, and there is more often indifference in the conjugal life of France than abhorrence or despair. Neither is indifference the necessary result of a diplomatic union. There are some peaceful establishments full of affection in Paris, and there are many in the provinces; and, on the other hand, it must be admitted that love can make a mistake as easily as avarice, and that the disappointment which follows is more cruel. Samuel Rogers used to say that it didn't matter who was married to you, for you were sure to find the next day that it was somebody else. And this satirical jest of the poet's gives the true solution of many grave perplexities.

But we are not dealing now with serious mischances, and willingly turn to the comic side of the subject. There are farces in life no less than romances; a romantic adventure of the last century has just been told. Here is a farcical one of the present day, recorded by the lady who was the nucleus of the transaction. This lady shall be called here Madame Enault; she is the wife of M. le Sous-prefet of Rouen, and her kind heart and charming manners have made her the centre of a select society in that pleasant town. She is not only an agreeable woman, but one that can be trusted, and then her position has its own importance. One day last Summer, as she was sitting in her husband's library, occupied in completing his catalogue of books, she was informed that three persons were waiting to see her in the salon, and with this a card was presented to her—the card of Madame Simon, the wine merchant's wife. This lady lived at X——, twenty miles from Rouen, and was not in the habit of visiting Madame Enault, who, indeed, did not remember that she had ever seen her. However, she left the catalogue and went to the salon. There she found sitting in a row a short, plump Madame Simon, with a young man and young woman of almost gigantic proportions on either side of her. All three rose on her entrance, and Madame Simon offered her a tightly-gloved fat hand to shake. The first salutations over, Madame Enault asked to what happy circumstance she was indebted for the pleasure of this visit. Upon this question, Madam Simon smiled knowingly, and patted her daughter on the shoulder. Mademoiselle blushed crimson. She was of a fresh complexion, with golden hair, and might have been handsome, but for cheeks too prominent and ruddy, a slight cast in the eye, and a general air of having too much of everything. She now looked down attentively upon the carpet. Adalbert, her brother, put his hands on his knees with determination, and said, "It is proper that I should speak on this subject. You must know, Madame Enault, that my sister here has a very pretty marriage portion, that she is eighteen, extremely accomplished in music, and, as you see, not other than attractive in appearance; under these circumstances, it is not surprising that eligible marriages should be offered to her. She has at this moment two suitors, both eager, and both, as I believe, much enamored."

"Oh, Adalbert," said Mademoiselle, with a nervous laugh, "you really make me blush." But Madame Enault looked for the blush in vain, and Adalbert went on—"These suitors both occupy considerable positions at X——. The one is Monsier Jules Bertnier, the Notary; the other, Monsier Perrin, the Doctor, they are worthy men, both, but—"

"But—" interrupted Madame Simon, tired of her son's discourse, "but—my daughter thinks them both hideous."

"The one," said Mademoiselle, eagerly, "is as round as a wine-barrel, and the other as attenuated as a withered grape-skin. Can you wonder that I don't wish for either as a husband? it is the Doctor who is so fat, and the Notary who is so thin."

"But how," asked Madame Enault, "am I to assist you?"

"It is now my turn to speak," said Adalbert, and with his hands again upon his knees, he resumed—he was not pleasant to listen to, for he spoke with a thick utterance, and rolled his r's—"My father," said he, "being much occupied in business, it has naturally fallen upon me to assist my mother in these difficult, and, I may say, delicate transactions; we have no desire to force my sister's inclinations."

"Certainly not," said Mademoiselle.

Adalbert continued: "We wish that the number of eligible proposals should not be too limited, and with this view we have set a-foot many inquiries on her behalf."

"That we have," said Madame Simon, "and I assure you that it is no easy matter. It is a small town, and we have made a strict search in the environs; it has cost us many railway journeys."

"None so long as this," said Mademoiselle.

"Permit me to continue," said Adalbert. "You have asked me, Madame, how you could assist us in our perplexity. I will tell you. In the course of our researches we have discovered that a highly respectable Notary has recently arrived at Rouen, unmarried, and making a good income, having sown his wild oats, and therefore anxious to settle in life. Now this sounds very suitable; but, before any decided measures are taken, before negotiations are opened, it is desiracle that my sister, who is so particular as to looks, should see the individual in question."

"I am not so particular as to looks," said Mademoiselle; "the gentlemen proposed to me are caricatures of humanity."

"I really," said the fatigued Madame Simon, "cannot go about any more; this is our fourth expedition of investigation, and I am as tired as if I had been to the North Pole."

"Permit me to continue," said Adalbert, "we are taking up too much of Madame Enault's time." Madame Enault politely, but feebly, protested, and Adalbert went on.

"We have," said he, "no personal acquaintance with Monsieur Chevalier, the Notary of whom I have just spoken, and we come to ask Monsieur le Sous-préfet to contrive some seemingly accidental meeting for us this afternoon. We must return to X— by the 6 o'clock train."

"Yes, we must positively return," said Madame Simon.

Madame Enault, in spite of the tiresome manner of Monsieur Adalbert Simon, was amused by his narration, and between her love of fun and her desire to oblige, she became eager to carry on the matter to the satisfaction of all parties. But she had to regret that Monsieur le Sous-préfet was absent on business, and that only her son Maurice was at home. But Maurice would escort them to the courts of law, and it was very likely that Monsieur Chevalier would be found there; indeed, it was most likely. Maurice only knew him by sight—but he could point him out at once; on this she rang the bell and requested that Maurice would come to her immediately. He duly appeared, and after the proper salutations were over, his mother took him aside, and in a few low words explained the situation to him.

Maurice Enault was a charming young man of about eighteen, handsome and courteous, with a smile of which the grace to a keen observer but thinly veiled the irony. However, the family of Monsieur Simon, the wine merchant, was not composed of keen observers, and the warmth of his expressions, and readiness to assist, delighted them, as he led the way on this singular enterprise. While they walked, Madame Simon confided to him all her difficulties, with alternate admiration of her daughter's charms and regret at her contumacy, enlivened by stringent remarks upon the personal appearance of her suitors.

By the time the court was reached, Mademoiselle's expectations had risen high; and when they entered, her eyes glanced rapidly from one official to the other, seeking the possible man. Maurice surveyed the assembly with equal ardor, but Monsieur Chevalier was not present. "How unlucky!" said Adalbert; "we positively must find him, for my mother cannot, and will not, submit to any more traveling." Maurice begged them to wait, while he made inquiries for the missing Notary. He left them for a few minutes, and returned with the message that Monsieur Chevalier was not likely to be in court that day; he was engaged on business about the sale of some newly-built houses half a mile away from the court. Madame Simon was ill with fatigue, and fanned herself violently. Mademoiselle was flushed too much for her complexion, and there was a spark of ill-temper in that eye which looked straight. Monsieur Adalbert alone was equal to the occasion.

"It is evident," said he, "that we must now go on to the new houses, and appear to be anxious to look over them."

"What, another walk?" said poor Madame Simon.

A ten minutes' walk brought them to the site of the new houses, some of which were not yet completed, and heaps of stones, rubbish, and a cart and truck here and there, with a bit of neglected ground in which it was difficult to see a future garden, had a truly dreary aspect. Up and down the slushy ground trudged a dirty, slovenly, paunchy man, with a greasy complexion, which was marked with small-pox; he walked with his hands in his pockets, and whistled a tune.

Mademoiselle Simon paused in her march toward the new buildings, and said in a low tone to Maurice Enault, "You must ask that workman whether Monsieur Chevalier is to be seen within."

"That is Monsieur Chevalier," replied Maurice; and as he said the name, the individual in question lifted his hat, and showed a round, smooth, bald head.

Mademoiselle Simon exclaimed with sudden energy. "I will marry the Doctor."

And so she married the Doctor, and, contrary to all expectations, this union furnished no subject for scandal in the town of X——. So it may be that chance will furnish favorable circumstances to support unlikely beginnings, while fair hopes lead to grief. But Madame Enault was not always so fortunate in her protegés. A notable example of domestic infelicity was Monsieur De La Guérivière, a handsome young officer, whose friends informed him of a considerable *dot* in the daughter of a retired shop-keeper, residing in a house nearly opposite to that of the Sous-préfet, and who, upon this great news, applied to Madame Enault's kindness to obtain for him a view of the young lady. "One would like," said he, "to see her before entering upon any serious project, and to see her freely without being seen."

"You can do that," said Madame Enault, "by looking out of my son's bedroom window at eleven o'clock in the morning, for his window commands M. Provost's garden and there Mademoiselle Amélie, every day at that precise hour, exercises her lap-dog."

"A thousand thanks," said La Guérivière; and accordingly every morning during a whole week he mounted to the attic occupied by Maurice, and there brought his field-glass to bear upon the rather pretty person of Mademoiselle Amélie: it was a *piquant soubrette* kind of beauty, and unconscious of observation she ran, and leaped, and frisked with her poodle with an animation which enhanced what youthful attraction she possessed. The handsome officer began by saying, "*Elle n'est pas mal,*" and ended with "*Elle est même très-bien.*" The week over, he persuaded Madame Enault to give a party for the sake of introducing her to him, and the result of this party was a formal proposal of marriage, which was at once accepted, for the Provosts rejoiced in an alliance with the Guérivières.

In a pleasing novel the curtain would drop here, but in a plain history it must be acknowledged that Madame Enault has it much on her conscience that she was the means of promoting a marriage which has exemplified every possible form of domestic discomfort.—*Temple Bar.*

MY SONG.

You ask a song,
Such as of yore, an Autumn's eventide,
Some blest boy-poet caroll'd—and then died.
Nay, *I* have sung too long.

Say, shall I fling
A sigh to Beauty at her window-pane?
I sang there once, might I not once again?—
Or tell me whom to sing.

The peer of Peers?
Lord of the wealth that gives his time employ—
Time to possess, but hardly to enjoy—
He cannot need *my* tears.

The man of mind,
Or priest, who darkens what is clear as day?
I cannot sing them, yet I will not say
Such guides are wholly blind.

The Orator?
He quiet lies where yon fresh hillock heaves;
'Twere well to sprinkle there those laurel-leaves
He won—but never wore.

Or shall I twine
A Cypress? Wreath of glory and of gloom—
To march a gallant soldier to his doom,
Needs fuller voice than mine.

No lay have I,
No murmured measure meet for your delight,
No song of Love and Death, to make you quite
Forget that we must die.

Something is wrong—
The world is over-wise; or, more's the pity,
These days are far too busy for a ditty,
Yet take it—take my Song.

—*Spectator.* FREDERICK LOCKER.

Anecdote of Talleyrand's Wife.—Talleyrand's wife was more remarkable for her beauty than her intelligence, though it is probable that some of the stories told of her excessive *naïveté* may have been invented for her benefit, and others may have been given to her which originated in other quarters. There are skeptics, for example—and M. Amédée Pichot is one of them—who doubt whether the Robinson Crusoe story, which is the best one told of her, ought to be given to Madame De Talleyrand. As a stray reader here and there may not know this anecdote, it would be a pity to omit it; it is this: Talleyrand was going to entertain at dinner M. Denon, a *savant*, who had been to Egypt with the army of the First Consul. Talleyrand on the day of the dinner, informed his wife that she would have at her right at table a learned man and a traveler, and that she would do well before he arrived to glance at his volume, which she would find on his library table. Madame de Talleyrand at dinner, by way of compliment to the author, spoke of the immense pleasure which she had found in the narrative of his adventures.

"But you must have found it very tiresome being alone on a desert island," she said.

"Madame, I do not understand," said M. Denon.

"O, but you must," she said; "and you must have been very happy when your man Friday arrived."

Madame de Talleyrand had by mistake been reading the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." M. de Talleyrand, it is said, remarked on one occasion when she had committed some such mistake: "A witty wife can compromise her husband, but a foolish wife can only compromise herself."—*Belgravia.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOVEMENTS AND HABITS OF CLIMBING PLANTS. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., &c. With Illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The ground-work of this interesting book was a paper read several years ago by the author before the Linnæan Society of London. The subject had received some attention long before that, but Mr. Darwin tells us that it was a brief note by Prof. Asa Gray which first led him to investigate it. He entered upon the inquiry with all the power of close observation, impartiality, patience, and fertility of resource which have characterized him in all his researches; and as might be supposed from the manner which he selected to make his labors known, the details of many of his experiments are amply recorded.

But the original paper has undergone a process of correction, and some additions have been made to it, by which it must be regarded as fairly representing the author's mind upon the subject at the present time. We shall not attempt to detail the various observations that are given, but some of the conclusions deduced from them are worthy of outline, especially as Mr. Darwin regards many cases mentioned in the body of the work as illustrating "in a striking manner the principle of the gradual evolution of species."

Taking the four subdivisions into which climbing plants have been arranged, two are of secondary importance in the consideration. The other two, namely, those which twine spirally round a support and those provided with irritable organs, have however rewarded the observer in a very remarkable manner. It is from want of space to do them justice, and not from any lacking of interest in the details of the observations, that we pass them by in this place. But we must not do so without commending them to the careful attention of the reader, who will find a rich source of information and much entertainment in the particulars of some curious vegetable phenomena. They should, however, be read in their entirety.

Climbing plants are very numerous in the vegetable kingdom, and are to be found in a great number of different orders. The purpose of their peculiar organization is to enable them to reach the light, and to expose a large surface of their leaves to the action of light and air, an object which is attained with very little expenditure of organized matter. The divisions which comprise twining plants, leaf-climbers, and tendril-bearers graduate to a certain extent into one another, and in some species, as the *Corydalis claviculata*, and the common vine, intermediate states between organs fitted for widely different purposes are observed. These facts lead Mr. Darwin to the inquiry whether during a lapse of ages plants belonging to one subdivision may not have passed from one state to the other. "Has, for instance, any tendril-bearing plant assumed its present structure without having previously existed as a leaf climber or a twiner?" He replies to these questions with a very specious argument, based entirely on the results of observation, and he asserts at least the probability that all leaf climbers were originally twiners, and tendril-bearers (when formed of modified leaves) were originally leaf climbers. On this theory the latter should be intermediate between twiners and tendril-bearers, and ought to be related to both, a condition which, he undertakes to prove, actually does exist. Nor does he forget that cavilers in questions of this kind, unable to resist the facts, and fully as incompetent to argue against the inferences drawn from them, may suggest that some reason should be alleged why in the operations of nature a plant which has been originally a twiner should evolve into a leaf climber or tendril-bearer, and in so doing obtain a better position in the vegetable world. He answers this by adducing a number of reasons: "It might be an advantage to a plant to acquire a thicker stem, with short internodes bearing many or large leaves, and such stems are ill fitted for twining." Plants with tendrils secure a much stronger support than mere twiners. They do so at little cost of organized matter. They can ascend outside of a tree or shrub, and so gain the best advantages of light and air, while twiners are most at home around a bare stem, up which they start most readily from the shady side. One paragraph in the final chapter of this book is so suggestive that we quote it entire:

> "It has often been vaguely asserted that plants are distinguished from animals by not having the power of movement. It should rather be said that plants acquire and display this power only when it is of some advantage to them, this being of comparatively rare occurrence, as they are affixed to the ground, and food is brought to them by the air and rain. We see how high in the scale of organization a plant may rise when we look at one of the more perfect tendril-bearers. It first places its tendrils ready for action, as the polypus places its tentacula. If the tendril be displaced, it is acted on by the force of gravity and rights itself. It is acted on by the light, and bends toward or from it or disregards it, whichever may be most advantageous. During several days the tendrils or internodes, or both, spontaneously revolve with a steady motion. The tendril strikes some object and quickly curls round and firmly grasps it. In the course of some hours it contracts into a spire, dragging up the stem and forming an excellent spring. All movements now cease. By growth the tissues soon become wonderfully strong and durable. The tendril has done its work, and has done it in an admirable manner."

We may remark that the investigation which Mr. Darwin has described in this volume is capable of being very widely extended; that, too, by any ordinary, but careful, observer. The material exists in abundance among a large number of plants, of which some at least, but often many, are to be found in our gardens. Several instances came under our notice last Summer of some of the movements of these plants, as well as of the gradations alluded to by Mr. Darwin as observable in individual examples between the twining plants and tendril-bearers, and we cannot doubt but that a little careful attention during the ensuing season by those who really love flowers would lead to the accumulation of a number of facts which would be of value in the further elucidation of a very interesting subject. Mr. Darwin's inquiries have taken a wide range, but if other observers would restrict their inquiries within the limits of any given natural order, and so classify their investigations, it is likely that yet more important data would be obtained. For those who are not already familiar with the subject there can be no better guide than a perusal of this volume would supply.

MANUAL OF CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENTS. By J. C. KESLER, of the District Attorney's Office. New-York. 1876.

This little book contains a full list of crimes, embracing every offense known to the criminal law, together with the penalty attached to first and subsequent offenses, and references to the laws on the subject. It is, as its title denotes, a complete hand-book of the criminal statutes of the State of New-York, and contains in a small space a vast amount of valuable information. Judges, Police Magistrates, prosecuting officers, lawyers, Police officers, and all persons connected with the administration of criminal law will find it useful.

MILITARY MAP OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY. Compiled Under the Direction of Lieut. S. H. RUFFNER, Chief Engineer Department of the Missouri. Drawn and Engraved by ADO HUMMINS.

Of the accuracy of this series of maps we are unable to speak. Their value in that respect will be ascertained only by actual use on the spot, or by a long series of surveys in which they might be verified. But they are exceedingly well executed, indeed the smaller water courses are indicated with a degree of minuteness which may possibly induce some persons to doubt their absolute correctness. We understand that Mr. Ruffner has published in separate form a list of his authorities and other explanatory matters. These, however, we have not received, and can, therefore, do no more than announce the existence of the maps, which, if as correct in drawing as they are clear in execution, and as the name of their author justifies us in expecting, will prove of much value to the Government.

THE PORTFOLIO. No. 74. An artistic periodical, edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

This number of *The Portfolio* is unusually rich in illustrations—in quantity as well as in quality, for this last may be taken as a matter of course. The principal etchings are three. Of these the first is by L. Gaucherel, after a painting in the British National Gallery by the Dutch artist William Vandevelde. The drawing in the original is not faultless, but the picture has furnished the engraver with a fine opportunity for displaying some of the highest effects of his art. A work by Ernest George, being a representation of St. Alban's Abbey, will probably be more acceptable. It is an exquisite example, perfect in detail, bold and yet finished in execution, and showing fine effects of chiaro-scuro. It will fairly rank with the best that have been published. The third full-page illustration is by L. Friedrich, from the "Truffle Hunter" by Decamps, but is not nearly equal in merit to the last. Besides these there are ten smaller engravings, the majority of them illustrative of St. Alban's Abbey, the literary description of which, by Mr. Comyns Carr, is continued. Mr. Wornum supplies the notice of Vandevelde, and Mr. Hamerton has two articles—one on the Landseer Catalogue and one on Turner. In the former is an anecdote of Landseer which is worth quoting. Mr. Hamerton considers it one of the most wonderful that is to be found in the whole history of art:

> "In the year 1849, when the painter was forty-seven years old, he painted the picture called 'The Shepherd's Bible.' In this work there were two dogs, one of which was painted from life, but the gentleman who commissioned the picture had for a long time kept a collie dog, in the hope that Sir Edwin might be induced to paint him, and this collie had died before the painting was begun. Notwithstanding the dog's death, his master still greatly desired that he should appear in the picture, and gave a description of him to Sir Edwin, who said, 'Oh, yes; I know the dog exactly,' and made an outline with a few touches, which proved the fact. The picture was painted in less than two days, and the portraits are exact, especially the light-colored dog, which was painted from description. All who knew the dog have remarked, on seeing the picture, that not only in color and attitude, but in the expression of his eye, it is the dog himself."

The picture was sold by auction after the owner's death for 1,400 guineas.

A notice of M. Queyroy's *Livres d'Heures*, a curious book worthy the attention of persons interested in art matters, and a brief account of Decamps' picture of the "Truffle Hunter," are anonymous. We may remark that M. Queyroy's book alluded to consists chiefly of ornaments and figure compositions in the later style of the fourteenth century, when the spirit of early Gothic design had passed away, and that of the Renaissance had not yet exercised its influence on Western art. It is published in sheets in a portfolio, unbound, "so that the purchaser can have it bound to his own taste."

THE SPECTATOR. (Selected Papers.) By ADDISON and STEELE. With Introductory Essay and Biographical Sketches by JOHN HABBERTON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1876.

If persons to whom the works of Addison and Steele are as sealed books should be induced by this new enterprise of the Messrs. Putnam to make themselves a little acquainted with them, we shall be willing to say that Mr. Habberton's labors have not been in vain. The spread of cacography and the tendency among many people, both in the written and the spoken language to sacrifice purity of style to the realization of fanciful and perfectly useless and incongruous innovations, render a short examination of some of the English essayists at least desirable. Hence the value of the work before us. That it will satisfy literary students must not for a moment be imagined. Mr. Habberton in his introduction is a little severe upon American readers. He intimates that there are among them many intelligent men who know so little of either Shakespeare or the Bible that they are as likely as not "to attribute Job's sayings to *Hamlet* and to give *King Lear* credit for some of the sorrowful passages in Ecclesiastes." He believes, too, that so far as this country is concerned a complete set of the *Spectator, Tattler, Rambler*, &c., has never been read by more than two people; one "the inmate of a penitentiary under life sentence," the other a light-house keeper. If this be true, and we cannot doubt Mr. Habberton, we must only regret that the Messrs. Putnam did not undertake the publication of the edition of *Select British Essayists* long ago. The fact accounts in some degree too for a great deal of the deformed English which is constantly being presented to our eyes and ears. But will it be met by the means proposed? We hope so. Even if Mr. Habberton had not made out so serious a case, we should strongly have recommended his book. Now, with the weight of his plea influencing us, we must urge its acceptance as an absolute necessity, and not merely as a desirability. We shall not criticise his selections. It is doubtful whether any two persons, who may be equally and thoroughly familiar with the writings of Addison and Steele, would be likely to agree when called upon to name as the best for republication only a small number from them. Many good papers must necessarily be omitted. All, therefore, that we need to say in the present instance is that Mr. Habberton has used good judgment in what he has done, while the publishers have made it into one of those handy little volumes which seem to ask somebody to read them. The series, of which this is the first volume, should be in the possession of everybody who has any pretensions to education. Much that needs to be learned, both in style and in matter, is to be found in it.

CRIMINALS OF AMERICA: OR, TALES OF THE LIVES OF THIEVES. Enabling every one to be his own detective. With portraits, making a complete Rogues' Gallery. By PHIL. FARLEY, Detective. New-York: Author's edition. 1876.

If the treasures of the "Rogues' Gallery" were made familiar to the public as they are to the Police, it can hardly be doubted that they would serve to protect some people against the consequences of imposture or loss. If the thieves of the City were personally known to the rest of the inhabitants, it would be more easy to guard against their assaults. It was probably a conviction of this kind that first led Mr. Farley to plan the volume now before us, which, on the same principle, we are willing to accept as something much more valuable than would be a mere record of a detective's experience. It contains nearly 150 portraits of some of the most notorious, clever, and therefore dangerous, of the thieves of this Metropolis; and although not presented in the highest style of the engraver's art, the likenesses are sufficiently striking to render a recognition of the originals very easy.

In setting forth the characters and antecedents of the personages, the author has introduced so many incidents, both in his own experience and in their several careers, that his book is full of interest. He writes, too, with so much straightforwardness, and yet with such a knowledge of the art of making his story effective, that few persons will leave any portion of it unread. There is yet another reason why it claims attention. There are many lessons to be learned from it, not for the criminal but for the philanthropist and social reformer, as well as for those who may be as yet only nearing the threshold to a career of crime. We are no advocates for sensational literature, but the narratives here are true, while at the same time they fix the reader's attention; and the morals to be drawn from them are neither few nor destitute of force.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

INSECT RAVAGES.—Prof. C. V. Riley asserts that in 1874 the Southern States lost $20,000,000 by the cotton-worm in a single week. In 1871 $30,000,000 worth of grain was ruined by the chinch bug, and that in 1873, 1874, and 1875 the Rocky Mountain grasshopper destroyed food to the amount of $50,000,000. Bringing in evidence the attention paid by the French Government to the study of the Phylloxera, Prof. Riley states that they have offered a price of 300,000 francs for the discovery of a remedy, and are constructing a canal capable of irrigating 60,000 acres of vine, believing that water will kill the phylloxera. The attention of our Government having been drawn toward these insect pests, Prof. Riley advocates that a commission, extending over a period of five years, be empowered by Congress to study these subjects, as he declares that in less than that time it would be impossible to discover the origin or habit of many of the insects, or devise methods for their destruction.

IRON RUST A CAUSE OF FIRE.—A great many fires undoubtedly arise when their origin is apparently traced to steam pipes, which are surrounded by wood. An English writer asserts that the rust on the outside of the pipe has the power, when the temperature is increased, of slowly giving off its oxygen and of being converted into iron again. The character of pyrophorus iron, and the rapidity with which it takes fire, is well known. Very fine fragments of iron and steel, by their rapid oxidation, become red hot. This is the simple explanation of the fire drawn from the flint and steel. Whenever, then, as this authority states, iron pipes are employed for the circulation of either hot air or steam they should be incased in cement, otherwise when they rest in contact with timber the finely divided particles of rust (oxide of iron) lose their oxygen and become ignited. Mechanical contraction or expansion of the pipes may have something to do with effecting this change. These circumstances may account for many of the fires which take place at the commencement of a Winter season.

CHLORIDE OF LEAD AS A DEODORIZER.—The use of carbolic acid and its compounds has its advantages as a disinfectant, yet, as far as the odor of it goes, its disagreeable qualities, in peculiar cases, renders it but a paliative. Dr. Golden, of the London *Lancet*, advances the claims of a well-known substance, the chloride of lead, as a deodorizer. The action of the salts of lead on sulphuretted hydrogen, which is the constant concomitant of all decomposition, is well known. The method of producing the chloride of lead is very simple. A half drachm of nitrate of lead is dissolved in a pint of boiling water, and into a vessel in which about two drachms of salt have been dissolved, the solution of nitrate of lead is added. The clear, supernatant fluid is the chloride of lead in solution. Dr. Golden states that with this solution he has succeeded in disinfecting houses, stables, and ships. In case of bilge-water in a ship, he dissolved a half ounce of nitrate of lead in a bucket of boiling water, and had it thrown down into the bilge-water, when all smell disappeared. In the household, where the unpleasant odor of carbolic acid precludes its use, the chloride of lead might be found to be of great service.

THE CO-ORDINATION OF MUSCULAR ACTION.—The *British Medical Journal* calls attention to those nicely-calculated muscular effects which in billiards allows the player to place his ball exactly in the desired position. A skillful player is enabled to accomplish this sometimes a dozen times hand-running and then fails. The *à priori* view is that the difficulty lies in getting the ball, by slight muscular action, into the proper place, but the real difficulty is to keep it up. It is not the muscles of the arm that fail or tire; it is rather the muscular adjustment which becomes exhausted. A series of very fine physical and mental adjustments are necessary, and sooner or later the eye tires, and failure is the consequence. It is quite probable that the brain centres in connection with the eyes, by which the exact calculation of how much muscular power is to be imparted, and how the muscles are to be co-ordinated, are chiefly affected in the exhaustion, but it may be that the muscular action of the eye itself is implicated. As a remedy, in order to restore this very beautiful adjustment of muscular power, it might be well to look away from a billiard table between the strokes so as to relieve, in a manner, the mental and physical strain.

THE USE OF WELL WATER IN CITIES.—The State Geologist of New-Jersey, in his recent report, calls attention to the habit still in use in some of the older cities of New-Jersey, of people drawing their supplies of water from old wells. In an analysis of the water coming from some nine wells in Princeton, five of them were found to contain free ammonia, albuminous matter, and chlorides in excess. In tracing the effects of these waters, it was found in almost all cases that diarrhea and typhoidal fevers accompanied their use. It is almost impossible to be sure of the good quality of any well which is surrounded by houses, where drains and sinks empty into the surrounding soil. It would be well if not only the proprietors of large country hotels of Summer resort would look more closely to their sources of water, but should eschew well water entirely. For the health of their guests, it is better in all cases, where running water does not exist, to seek their source of water from cisterns which are fed from the rain-fall on the roofs. Wherever such rain water is used it may be safely stated that there is an entire exemption from the diseases which always attend the use of water contaminated with putrefying organic matter.

UTILIZING THE SWELL OF THE SEA.—For the last two centuries attention has been directed toward those natural elements of power, which might be derived from the rise and fall of the tide. Theoretically this would afford a source of power which would be limitless, but practically it has never gone further than the engrossing of such tidal motors on paper. Of late this subject of utilizing the natural movement of water has been renewed, with the idea of making the rolls and oscillations of the ship, caused by the ocean swell, as the means of propelling the vessel. As the occasion of the passage of a vessel from England to Australia, a voyage extending over some two thousand hours, a ship made 1,764,088 beam oscillations or rolls, and 1,041,137 fore-and-aft oscillations or pitches. A Mr. Tower, of England, describes a machine, with the object of storing this immense and constant power, which is to impart propulsion to the vessel. By the natural rise and fall of the vessel air is compressed into cylinders, which, as reservoirs of power, are to be called upon for mechanical use. The inventor supposes that the long swell in the tropics would give at every impulse a power equivalent to 30-horse power, and that the average Atlantic wave was as much as 200-horse power, while a heavy head sea would represent 600-horse power.

ORIGIN OF METEORITES.—Dr. Mohr, from the analysis of meteorites, deduces the following, that the view maintained that meteorites were projectiles from the moon in which volcanoes were recognized, is quite untenable. It is fatal to this theory that the meteorites coincide with the periodically recurring swarm of shooting stars, which have a planetary orbit in space, because meteorites display no igneous structure, and cannot, consequently, have sprung from a volcano. The constituents of meteorites, Dr. Mohr affirms, such as olievine, augite, anorthite, and their organic matter, prove that these bodies must have been formed upon a planet, warmed by the sun in absolute rest, and in the lapse of an enormous length of time, like the terrestrial silicates. Under what circumstances this planet has been shivered in fragments cannot be known. It must have had a large collection of waters, a sea, which has likewise been dispersed, and which is to be found in meteoric swarms and in comets. One peculiarity of meteorites, Dr. Mohr insists, is this, that when compared with our own terrestrial substances, we find in the former more productions of reduction. Thus in meteorites there is no ferric oxide, but metallic iron, sulphide of iron, and phosphide of nickel-iron. Upon our globe phosphorus is only found as phosphoric acid. Hence Dr. Mohr argues that the hypothetical planet or planets from whence meteorites come must have been smaller than our globe, and had a less dense atmosphere containing less free oxygen. Strange to say, the specific gravity of most meteorites, 3.275, corresponds closely with the calculated density of the planetoids between Mars and Jupiter.

THE PROGRESS OF ENGINEERING—THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.—French geologists are somewhat at variance with the opinions of English scientific men in regard to the dip of the strata which will have to be pierced in order to drive the tunnel between England and France. M. Hébert, a French geologist of great reputation, asserts that the tunnel will encounter very great difficulties. The plan, as it has been so far conceived, is to push the work almost in a straight line from Cape Blanc-nez direct to Dover. Mr. Hébert insists that the geological dip of the chalk does not extend across the channel, but lies at right angles with the line of the tunnel, running parallel with the course of the water. Of course this fact would not present any great difficulty in an engineering sense, were it not as M. Hébert thinks, that there are occasional depressions, and that perhaps, unless the work was commenced at a very low level, there would be the danger of breaking directly into the water of the channel. French engineers claim that their soundings are more reliable than those made by the English, and, as the depth of the channel is not excessive, a more perfect examination would be necessary before anything like serious work was commenced. When once the nature of these obstacles, if they exist, is ascertained, and a proper depth is determined upon as likely to evade the dangers described, as far an engineering work goes, the submarine tunnel can present no great difficulties. The St. Gothard Tunnel, which, when finished, will measure some three and a half French leagues, as far as unyielding character of the rock to be cut and danger from infiltration of water goes, may be considered as even a more arduous work. The immensity of the enterprise may be better understood when the contractors are allowed nine years to finish it in. At the last dates the work was successfully going on. Under the plain of Andermatt, the friable character of the strata, which bore the whole pressure of the mountain, sometimes filled the galleries, and could only be kept in its place with the greatest trouble. Notwithstanding a thousand difficulties, there is every reason to suppose that at the expiration of the eighth year, (the work having been commenced in 1872,) the St. Gothard Tunnel will be completed, and Switzerland and Italy will have another source of communication. The St. Gothard Tunnel is something like twice as large as our own Hoosac Tunnel. The former is to be 14,920 metres in length, the latter was 7,634 metres.

SEA BOTTOMS.—The sounding-lead of the Challenger seems to have brought up no less than five distinct kinds of sea bottom. Of these, one consisted of volcanic mud and sand, while the other four appear to have been of purely organic origin, and though differing greatly in character seem all to be in process of deposition at the present time. The four organic deposits were first a fine, pure, red clay, which occupies large areas at depths greater than 2,500 fathoms, consisting of alumina and a silicate of the red oxide of iron. Between Teneriffe and Sombrero, 2,700 miles apart, it was found that 1,900 miles of these soundings were of this red clay. As the bottom of the sea rises, what is called the globerzina ooze appears, and then a gray ooze, which breaks through at higher levels. This globerzina ooze consists of the shells of the Globerzina, whole or broken up, with a small proportion of other shells. This is rarely met with at a depth exceeding 2,250 fathoms. Lastly, there appears a greenish sand, not quite so frequent, which under the microscope shows itself to be a complex silicate, probably a form of glauconite. The red clay is supposed to derive its origin from the insoluble portions of calcareous organisms, and may be due to the theory advanced by Dr. Carpenter, that water under a pressure of five to six hundred atmospheres has an increased solvent power on the carbonates of lime. Putting aside, however, the causes of derivation, this important fact may be deduced, that there are existing forces at work, which at great distances from the land and without transportation of sediment arising from denudation, suffice for the tranquil deposit of beds of red clay at the bottom of the deepest seas. It will be then for geologists to determine whether terrestrial rocks of old date, as clays and slates, may not have their origin assigned to the action of similar causes.

WEIGHING A BEAM OF LIGHT.—Mr. Crookes' most startling discovery of how to weigh a beam of light appears to have originated somewhat in this way. Desirous of weighing some small quantity of a substance without those disturbances inseparable from the operations as ordinarily conducted, Mr. Crookes made arrangements to accomplish the weighing in vacuum, and was surprised to find that when a light was approached to the exhausted receiver a new set of disturbing influences were called into play, and that the action of gravitation was appreciably modified. Mr. Crookes at once set to work to determine the general conditions and intensity of this new force, which resulted in the absolute knowledge that the beam of light has not only weight but that it is possible to weigh it. The apparatus for weighing the beam of light consists of an exhausted glass chamber in the form of a horizontal cross, with arms of circular cross section. Inside the larger arm is a glass fibre maintained in a uniform state of tension by a spiral spring at one end, and by a glass stopper at the other end, which stopper is capable of rotation. The shorter arm of the cross contains in a like manner a stouter fibre beam of glass secured at the point of crossing to the longitudinal or torsion fibre, and having at one extremity a pith surface of two square inches area, and at the other end a little cup. Inside the chamber there is a loose particle of iron weighing 1-100 of a grain, and outside the stopper is a counter recording the number of torsions or turns the glass fibre makes. Now the method of procedure is as follows: The position of a dot of light from a little mirror placed at the intersection of the two glass fibres having been noted, the little iron weight is lifted by means of a magnet, and placed in the cup, which when thus weighted, descends. Torsion is then applied to the glass fibre until the beam is lifted, and the dot of light returns to its former position. This may be called the zero of the machine. This exact amount of torsion having been determined and its equivalent in weight ascertained, the torsion is removed, and the ray of light is then made to fall on the disc, which causes a depression of the glass beam, as if it was weighted by a tangible substance. The calculation of the absolute pressure of the sun's radiation on a square foot of the earth, when carried out to the square mile, gives a force of fifty-seven tons.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above general caption you publish in THE SUNDAY TIMES, page five, of the 5th inst., a foreign selection on the "Demonstration of Cerebral Activity." "An experiment of exceeding beauty and delicacy, indicating the action of cerebral activity, is due to Dr. A. Mosso, of Turin. At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Prof. Claude Bernard explained, by means of a simple apparatus, the method employed." This extraordinary impossibility is said to be demonstrated. "When the blood is driven (!) from the brain into the body the veins increase in size, and the opposite takes place when the blood is sent into the brain. Believing that this action could be physically demonstrated, Dr. Mosso conceived the following simple experiment, which was fully illustrated by Mr. Bernard." Experiment: "A glass vessel large enough to hold a man's arm in it, there being an aperture in the side big enough to admit the arm was used. * * * Connected with the water was a thin glass tube, something like a thermometer tube, in which water is placed. Of course, the level of the water in the tube being determined, the least rise or fall of the fluid is appreciable. Dr. Mosso's experiment demonstrated beyond the least doubt that the faintest mental effort [muscular?] "on the part of the person who was experimented upon caused an appreciable lowering of the water-level, showing (!) that the blood left the arm, diminishing its actual volume, and went to the brain," &c. Contraction of the muscles of the arm would show the same result in the water-gauge.

It is difficult to understand how the French Academy of Sciences in 1876 could entertain such a stupid piece of experimental philosophy as that of Dr. Mosso's conceiving, and explained by Prof. Bernard. The proposition takes us back to the great Academy of Lagado in the Isle of Laputa, where Mr. Lemuel Gulliver was introduced to an ingenious architect who had contrived a method of building houses by beginning at the roof and working down to the foundation.

Surely the French Academy of Sciences, Prof. Bernard included, possess sufficient anatomical and physiological lore to make them cognizant of the fact that the brain is encased in an inelastic shell of bones hermetically sealed, which shell the brain compactly fills, with a sufficient elasticity or yielding of its substance only to allow the pulsation of the arteries circulating a normal quantity of blood necessary to its nutrition and vital action. The skull, like a measure, must be full, and a less quantity nature will not permit. Any greater quantity of blood "sent" to the brain (which is an impossibility without causing death by apoplexy, &c., as in serous effusion, "water on the brain," &c.) causes many pathological phenomena, with lethargy, coma, apoplexy, paralysis, and death. A debility of the heart and arterial system supplying a slower circulation, or less blood to the brain, produces several phenomena—faintings, serous effusion, lethargy, "nervousness," paralysis, death.

That the mind ("cerebral activity") acts upon the heart through the medium of the sensorium, and increases or decreases the force of the arteries, accelerating, intermitting, or retarding their pulsation, is known to every physician. He experiences the fact every hour in the day, whether caused by his appearance in the sick chamber, or produced by emotions of mental passions and mental depressions affecting people of different idiosyncrasies and variety of temperaments.

The blood is never "driven" from the brain into the body, enlarging the veins, nor does the "opposite take place when the blood is sent back into the brain." It is incredible how the French Academy of Sciences could entertain such an unphysiological and crude proposition that such action does take place, when they must know that a general law of the economy is that no organ continues to act without receiving arterial blood; and that from this is results that all the other functions are dependent on the circulation of the blood. Even the heart itself is nutrified and stimulated into activity by the circulation of its own fluid throughout the arteries of its own peculiar organization. This organ acts as a force-pump, whose function is aided by the pulsation of the arterial system in conveying and circulating the blood to every attom of the tissues of the animal system, which being thus distributed is returned to the heart through the medium of the veins; from the heart this venous carbonized blood is carried to and through the lungs, where, by the function of respiration, it is brought into contact with the atmosphere and re-oxygenated, or re-vitalized; from the lungs it is returned to the heart; thence to circulate throughout the body, and thus, from the first of its organology to the last respiration of the being, the grand rounds of the circulation of the blood is constant.

Thus it will be seen that the proposition, "When the blood is 'driven' from the brain into the body the veins increase in size, and the opposite takes place when the blood is 'sent' into the brain," is all nonsense. The beneficent organization of the animal system exhibits beautiful and simple precautions against natural accidents occurring affecting the integrity of purpose and action of its functions.

For example, the brain is supplied with blood through the medium of the carotid arteries—right and left—each separating into two branches, the inner ones extending into and supplying the brain, the external ones passing up and supplying all the soft tissues of the mouth, tongue, &c., and the muscles and tissues of the head, face, &c. If by excitement, passion, or excess of physical exertion, the heart's action is increased, impelling a greater rapidity in the circulation of the blood, the increased pressure that would act upon and endanger the cribbed brain in its unyielding skull is relieved by the increased pressure forcing the stream of blood into the course of the yielding, extended, wide-spreading net-work branches of the external carotid arteries, from which the blood readily passes back into the heart through the descending jugular veins, where these swelling veins exhibit the pressure of the heart's—not the brain's—action upon the circulation of the blood.

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A CONSOLIDATION OF INTERESTS OF THE GILBERT AND THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

An arrangement made between the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company and the New-York Elevated Railway Company, to the effect that where the rights of way of the companies conflicted a road to be used in common should be built at the mutual expense of both corporations, has caused a report that the interests of both roads are to be consolidated in the erection and running of only one railway, on a route made up of the most advantageous portions of the two routes now held separately. It has been reported also that the Gilbert Company had actually begun excavations along the upper part of Sixth avenue for building the foundations of the superstructure of their railway. Inquiries being made at the office of the Gilbert Company yesterday, it was stated that both corporations were now separate, and that, so far as the officers had knowledge, would continue to be. The basis for the report that excavations were being made for building the foundations of the railway was the fact that holes had been dug at intervals along about three miles of the route, in order to ascertain the nature of the soil, so that a contract for the building of the foundations could be intelligently entered into. At the office of the New-York Elevated Railway Company the following statement was made yesterday in reference to matters connected with a possible coalition of the two companies: "The Rapid Transit Commissioners reported adversely to our building an extension running from Ninth avenue through Ninety-second street, to and along Eighth avenue to King's Bridge, on account of the probability of the foundations interfering with the Croton mains. That part of the Commissioners' report may be referred back to the Commissioners, after argument has been heard on the question of confirming the report, and then an arrangement may be made by which we will continue along the Ninth avenue to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence to the Eighth avenue, along the Gilbert route. We wish to run in Eighth avenue because it is more thickly settled than Ninth avenue, along which we have a right of way to King's Bridge, and because the grades west of Eighth avenue are more difficult to overcome. The Gilbert Company have the better route on the west side, especially along Sixth avenue, and we have by far the better on the east side, our route running through Third avenue. There is the best of feeling between the two companies; the rates of fare to be established by both are substantially the same, and it may be found that it will be for the interests of both companies to make mutual arrangements resulting in a consolidation based on the using in common of a line of railway taking in the best portions of the western and eastern routes. Nothing, however, has been done at present beyond the agreement to use in common the portions of streets to which both companies have a right of way. It is our present intention, if the General Term of the Supreme Court confirms the report of the Commissioners, to begin immediately to lay the foundations on which to build a superstructure of our railway, running from the present starting point at the Battery toward the east side of the City.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, dismissed, yesterday, the writs of habeas corpus in the case of Eugene Bourcier and John Higgins, the striking tailors.

The argument on the motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the City in the suit brought by Charles Devlin, Tweed's bondsman, was adjourned until the 20th inst.

Dr. Matthew Fulgraff, of No. 53 Lexington avenue, appeared before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, and said that a solitaire diamond ring worth $1,500 had been stolen from a table in his private room. Benjamin Johnson, (colored,) a servant of the complainant, was charged with the offense, and held for examination.

Thomas McGuire, seventeen years old, arrived in this City ten days ago from Ireland. He was destitute, and Mr. Michael Mitchell, of No. 10 West street, took him into his store. While Mr. Mitchell was at dinner yesterday McGuire stole $50 from the till. He was arrested by Officer Finnerty, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and on being arraigned at the Tombs yesterday was committed for trial by Justice Flammer.

Michael Rossie, charged with assaulting Louisa Ferrans on the 6th inst., was recently committed by Police Justice Murray, who found him guilty of assault and battery, and committed him, in default of $300, to keep the peace. The counsel for the prisoner brought up the case on a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Judge Donohue held that the Justice did wrong by convicting him of the offense, and imposing the giving of the bail as a sentence, as he should have simply held the man to keep the peace. Rossie was sent back to the Police Justice for further proceedings to be had in his case.

The case of Peter Mullen, who was committed recently for keeping a disorderly house, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. By consent of the District Attorney, Mullen was discharged. He was immediately rearrested on a warrant from Gov. Tilden, issued on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, in which State Mullen is charged with having committed a burglary. A second writ of habeas corpus then presented by the prisoner's counsel was dismissed by Judge Donohue, who said he had granted this writ in ignorance of the existence of the first. A third writ of habeas corpus was then obtained, the prisoner averring that his name is not Peter Mullen, but Michael Mullen, and that he is innocent of the crime charged. The case will come up again to-morrow.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

At a late hour on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, a gang of burglars succeeded in forcing an entrance to the store of Thomas McKean, No. 470 Third avenue, and carried off boots and shoes valued at $547. They entered the store by breaking open the rear door of the hallway adjoining the store, and breaking through the partition dividing the hall-way from the store. They made their escape from the place undetected, and no clue to the thieves or the stolen property was obtained until yesterday, when Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, received information which led him to believe that the burglary was perpetrated by a gang of thieves who make their head-quarters at No. 66 First street. After diligent search, the Captain found a carman who had been hired to convey several barrels filled with goods from No. 66 First street to No. 101 Greene street. Proceeding to the last-named premises, (which are unoccupied) he found a room on the first floor locked, and breaking open the door discovered all the goods stolen from Mr. McKean's store packed in barrels. Accompanied by the carman, Capt. McCullagh and Roundsman Oates went to the house in First street, and there the carman pointed out one Theodore Curtis, whom he fully identified as the man who had hired him to remove the goods to Greene street. Curtis was arrested and held for examination.

THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE WALLKILL BANK.

In the matter of William M. Graham, the late President of the Wallkill Bank, at Middletown, N. Y., who is now serving a ten years' term in the Albany Penitentiary for the embezzlement of the funds of the bank, John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, examined, yesterday afternoon, Samuel E. Briggs, of Briggs & Moody, No. 1,132 Broadway, at whose faro-table Mr. Graham lost, it is said, from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars in 1871. Mr. George H. Decker appeared for the Assignee of Mr. Graham, Mr. Charles G. Dill for the Receiver of the Wallkill Bank, and Mr. Hall for Mr. Briggs. Mr. Briggs, having been sworn, testified that he did not know where his partner Moody resided, although he had seen him that day and had seen him frequently at No. 16 West Twenty-fourth street. He admitted having seen Mr. Graham at No. 16 West Twenty-fourth street, and that he had visited him at his residence in Middletown. Witness declined to answer whether he had seen Mr. Graham play at the game of faro or whether he had seen any money pass between Graham and Moody. The witness could not remember that he had ever seen any checks or drafts on the "Park National" or the "National Park" Bank of New-York—the bank from which Mr. Graham drew $10,000 for gambling purposes—signed by Graham or any one else. He could recollect nothing about going to the house on Twenty-fourth street with Mr. Graham, about putting him to bed intoxicated, or about carrying him tenderly away after his money was exhausted. Finding it impossible to conclude the hearing yesterday, the court adjourned until Saturday, the 18th inst., at 12 M.

THE SUIT OF MR. DALY AGAINST T. ALLSTON BROWN.

Argument was had before Judge Curtis in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the suit of Augustin Daly against T. Allston Brown. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is endeavoring to dispose of a play entitled "Piqued; a Society Play in Five Acts," which he claims is merely a colorable alteration of the play called "Pique," of which the plaintiff claims authorship. He therefore seeks an injunction, a surrender of all the copies of "Piqued," and of the moneys received from its sale and $1,000 damages. The defendant denies that his play is an alteration of "Pique" but asserts that it is a dramatization of Florence Marryatt's novel *Her Lord and Master*, which was made two or three years ago by Lilla Purdon. A temporary injunction was granted against the defendant on the 7th inst., and the argument yesterday was on the question of making the injunction permanent. Decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—The New-York Lithograph and Engraving Company vs. Haas; Mahan vs. Schole; Van Schaick vs. Scholle; Reynolds vs. Scholle.

Aron vs. Aron.—Report of Referee confirmed and a decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Leslie vs. Mackenzie.—Motion denied, with costs.

Lawrence vs. Hess.—Motion for a Receiver granted and a Receiver appointed.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Lenstein et al.—Judgment granted.

In the matter of acquiring titles to lands for a parade ground and street and avenues surrounding the same.—The appointment of Commissioners adjourned to June 8, at 10 A. M.

Van Tassel vs. Van Tassel.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of limited divorce granted.

Christman vs. Christman.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Weesen et al. vs. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.—Ordered that the stay of proceedings be limited to ninety days.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Muller vs. Burchell.—Judgment for plaintiff.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Morrison vs. Gerdeman.—Case settled and filed.

Leonard vs. Smith.—Motion denied.

Opinion filed.—Thurber vs. Devlin, Ross vs. Finan.

Small vs. Michelena.—Motion for security for costs denied.

Livington vs. Shaefer.—Motion to open default granted.

Hone vs. Hanlon.—Motion granted.

Degrau vs. Carpenter.—Motion granted. Order vacated.

Watson vs. Chamberlain.—Motion granted as per indorsement.

Braisted vs. Seymour.—John F. Chase appointed Receiver.

Tiffany & Co. vs. Jenkins.—Charles T. Duell appointed Referee.

Masterson vs. Herman.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Schwert vs. Solomon.—Motion to dismiss action granted.

Homer vs. Glencross.—Motion to set aside inquest granted.

Potts vs. Fisher.—J. Henry McCarthy, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Jaxtheimeir vs. Rosenstein.—Order to fill security, &c., granted.

Wall vs. Devoe.—Order granting additional allowance.

Motions to advance causes granted.—Gellig vs. Foran, Johnson vs. Mahler, Johnson vs. Smith, Gassner vs. Petsch, Proctor vs. Easton, Taylor vs. Wilson, Bahensberg vs. Trenor, Wallace vs. Dengley, Crosier vs. Blossom.

Cohen vs. Brooke.—Attachment ordered.

By Judge Sherdian.

Weeks vs. Lyons.—Objections overruled. See papers.

Mull vs. Murphy.—Order signed and filed.

Morrison vs. Gerdeman.—Case settled and filed.

The Arcadian Club vs. Griffin.—Attachment vacated.

THE STRIKING CRISPINS.

The strike of the Crispins which took place in the shop of Hannan & Redish, No. 35 Warren street, has practically ended. The arrest of thirty-nine of the union men rather dampened the ardor of the strikers, and yesterday but few of them were to be seen on the street. The patrol system adopted by them has been almost wholly abandoned. The men who were watching the premises yesterday were stangers, and the Police say that they do not belong to the City. The firm has taken no new steps in the case, and are simply waiting until the decision of the court is rendered in the matter. Should the strikers be discharged from custody they will, it is said, resume the patrol and the interference with the men employed by the firm in the same way as before, and should they do so, Messrs. Hannan & Redish will move to Newark, where they can carry on their business in peace. They will not take into their employ again any of the ring-leaders of the movement, but are willing to set the other men at work, provided all connection with the union is given up.

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SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
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FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
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CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE New-York Elevated Railroad Company will present to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the First Department, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March instant, at the opening of the court on that day, for confirmation, the report of the Commissioners appointed by orders of said court, dated on 1st December, 1875, and on the 14th day of January last to determine whether the railway described in the petition of said railroad company ought to be constructed and operated by said railroad company over, through, and along the streets and avenues specified in said petition; which report was filed with the Clerk of the said court on the 8th day of March instant.—Dated March 8, 1876.

JAMES EMOTT, of Counsel.
E. C. DELAVAN, Attorney for Petitioners.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1875.

DEC. 2, 1875, A MAN GIVING HIS NAME as PETER MASON made an important deposition before Henry J. Mills, of Newark, N. J., against Alfred Barmore's will. Mason was introduced to Mills by Thomas Green, of Bloomfield, N. J., doing business at No. 75 Murray st., New-York City. Mills says Mason is James Byrnes, of this City. Green and Titus B. Eldridge know who Mason is. I will give either Green or Eldridge $5,000 to produce to Mills, on fair notice to me, the man who made this deposition, provided it is not said Byrnes.

IRA SHAFER,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

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Are hereby notified that majorities of all the issues of bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization agreement.

The court sits on the 20th inst., at which time the case is expected to be heard, and it is necessary for all outstanding bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company by the 31st inst.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway,
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.,
MARCH 10, 1876. Committee.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
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BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
South Pacific of Missouri.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.

C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

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ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 17th day of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALSOP KING, JR., IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

No. [illegible] William st., March 7, 1876.

The New York Times

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

While engaged in discussing things in general, yesterday, the House of Representatives contrived to devote a short time to the most pressing business which is now before them—the consideration of the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. As this bill proposes to effect a saving of six millions, as compared with last year's appropriations, and seven millions, when compared with the estimates of this year, it is obviously a measure requiring careful attention and thorough criticism. It is satisfactory to have the assurance of Mr. RANDALL that the Democratic majority means to have economy and retrenchment. That this economy is likely to be of a somewhat capricious kind may be inferred from the fact that the House voted on Friday to print some 300,000 copies of reports of the Agricultural Bureau which the last Congress cut off as involving useless expenditure. It will be observed from the debate that, while Mr. RANDALL admits that the country disapproves of his former theory that a member of Congress ought to be paid $7,500 a year, he declines to discuss the question of whether the country would not like to see him and his fellow-grabbers refund their back pay. To the inquiries of Mr. WHITE on this subject, Mr. RANDALL somewhat vaguely replied: "It does not lie in the power of any miserable man here to talk about my conscience." Like the Democratic theory of retrenchment, Mr. RANDALL's conscience appears to be of a rather elastic texture.

The Democrats seem to be getting alarmed at the growing strength of Secretary BRISTOW. They have not failed to observe the fact that while the recent disclosures of corruption in the War Department have strengthened the public demand that the next President should be emphatically a Reformer, the idea of finding such a person among the Democratic candidates does not appear to gain ground. BELKNAP's fall is supposed to have adversely affected the Presidential chances of some previously promising Republican candidates, but the utmost stretch of partisan ingenuity has not been able to identify Mr. BRISTOW with the influences of which the disgrace of the Secretary of War was the outcome. The necessity for inventing something to blacken the official reputation of the Secretary of the Treasury was too obvious to be overlooked by any faithful Democrat. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes the first attempt at this dirty work, and, as shown in our Washington dispatches, makes a very ridiculous failure. Considering that the Whisky Ring has been at this business before, and without success, Democratic organs might as well leave it alone.

There is some prospect of the Democrats having their hands pretty full, before long, in looking after the reputation of some of their own prominent "statesmen." There are but few of these who have any reputation to speak of, but scandal has been busy with the names of these few during the last few days. Mr. PENDLETON takes the stand in his own defense to-morrow, and Mr. RANDALL will hardly be able to avoid adopting the same course when the allegations about the nature of the influence which he wielded through the Navy Department become somewhat more specific. Gen. BOYNTON will go before the Committee on War Expenditures to-morrow to remind Mr. CLYMER of some subjects which he unaccountably failed to investigate, and as the progress of investigation is said to have struck other Democrats whose names have not been mentioned in connection with charges at all, the week promises to be a bad one for the politicians who are at present specially desirous to be considered as on the side of reform.

The Park bill in its original shape, reducing the commission to a single head, was introduced in the Senate on Thursday. In the House it still stands on the general order calendar. As an encouraging evidence that the bill will be passed, it may be mentioned that Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN is opposing it and industriously circulating a "protest," which it is said he intends to present to the Legislature. The fact that this individual opposes a measure, is certainly a *prima facie* evidence of its being in the interests of honesty and good government. Mr. HASKIN is tolerably well known as one of that too numerous class of small politicians who thrive by getting some little property they have rented by the City at the most extortionate rates, and by keeping a sharp look out for pickings in the way of patronage and contracts. It is probable he sees some danger to his interests in the Park bill, and after the Legislature has passed it, a little time might be profitably spent by somebody in investigating the causes of his opposition to it.

While the Legislature is concerning itself with a general reduction of official salaries, it should not lose sight of the bill to reduce the number and the expenses of the District Civil Courts. There is scope for very judicious and necessary retrenchment in this branch of the City Government. The bill proposes to reduce the number of the courts to five; the Justices' salaries from $8,000 to $5,000; and the expenses for clerk hire, &c., from $13,000 to $4,400 per annum. The estimate for the ensuing year for these courts amounts to $192,000; by the reductions referred to this sum would be cut down to about $65,000, and the interests of suitors would be as well, if not better, served by five courts as by double that number. Here is a direct saving of $127,000 a year to the tax-payers, which may be effected with benefit to the public service, and is nearly as much as it is proposed to save by cutting down the salaries of the heads of departments.

The Canadians encounter some slight rebuffs in their progress toward the "new nationality" to which the policy of federation logically leads. Theoretically, they are all but independent; practically, they are made to feel that they are subject to the imperial will whenever the policy which a due regard for their own interests suggests, conflicts with the traditions of Downing street. The latest reciprocity negotiations exemplified this fact; it has an enduring illustration in the projected Pacific Railroad and the complications resulting therefrom; and it was enforced in a summary way in the recent disallowance of a measure enacted by the Dominion Parliament, constituting the Supreme Court of the Dominion a final court of appeal in Canadian law proceedings. The same spirit of dictation—mild and courteous in its expression perhaps, but none the less humiliating—now asserts itself in the matter of extradition. The Ottawa Government realizes the insufficiency of the present arrangements respecting the surrender of runaway rascals, as between the provinces and the United States. The provisions of the treaty already in force might serve well enough for countries separated by seas, but for conterminous countries like Canada and the United States they are provokingly inadequate. Certain classes of criminals have but to cross an almost imperceptible dividing line to baffle the pursuit of justice. The Canadian authorities are anxious to remove the evil, and, left to themselves, they would have no difficulty in so extending and amending existing arrangements as to cover all the requirements of the case. Both countries would be gainers. But the Canadian Minister of Justice must first address himself to the Colonial Secretary, who refers the matter to the Secretary of State, who replies that he and Mr. FISH are not in accord as regards a certain abstract principle. Thus the famous circumlocution office once more intervenes, and the Canadians must wait.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERING.

Ill luck seems everywhere to attend the action of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. They opened the session with a loud flourish of trumpets. They were to rescue the country from the consequences of Republican rule, and were to demonstrate their superior capacity for government in a way that would leave no doubt as to the result of the Presidential contest. They were to initiate wise and comprehensive legislation, leaving Republican Senators, if they dared, to assume the responsibility of its rejection. And they were so to conduct a series of investigations as to insure the punishment of great criminals and to exemplify the exceptional sagacity of the Democratic intellect. Republicans were told that they must hide their diminished heads in the presence of the superior statesmanship of the Democratic Party, whose qualifications are intuitive, and whose record has been grossly maligned.

These are the professions and promises with which the session opened. Three months' experience has exposed the hollowness of all of them. Legislation in the House is practically at a stand-still. Every branch of its business is in arrears. The Democrats took up the question of amnesty—a question which Republican magnanimity had reduced to very small proportions, and the final disposal of which presented not a single serious difficulty—and they so mismanaged it as to postpone the relief they pretended to be eager to afford, and to revive the angry controversies which they professed to deprecate. If sectional issues have once more acquired prominence, the country may blame the Democratic members, whose partisanship sacrificed a great opportunity and imparted new life to animosities that were all but dead. Still more conspicuous has been the party's failure in the matter of finance. The financial question had been depicted as supreme in its importance. It is the question which Democratic law-givers were to make peculiarly their own. They had mastered its mysteries, and were to put their adversaries to shame by the construction of a policy that should restore confidence, foster industry and commerce, and start the nation on the high road to resumption. How ludicrously these pretensions have been falsified everybody knows. The men who were to inaugurate financial reform are unable to agree about its essential conditions. There can be no satisfactory financial legislation, because the Democratic majority are hopelessly divided both as to principles and details. The fact is, perhaps, not an unmitigated evil. It may, indeed, retard the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, but, at any rate, it is a guarantee against the triumph of the more dangerous section of the Democratic Party, and it will remain upon the record as evidence of the party's inability to satisfy the most urgent requirement of the time. Hardly less ridiculous is their position in regard to the tariff. Obliged to go outside of Congress for brains to concoct a reformatory scheme, they lack ability to utilize it as a means of giving relief to trade. And here the story of their leading legislative efforts ends. A more pitiful story of failure could not be told. It reveals a weakness amounting almost to imbecility, that would be incredible in other circumstances.

But as investigators are not the Democrats achieving success? What are these revelations that shock the moral sense of the community but proofs of skill in dragging dark things to light, and in rendering retribution sure and terrible? It is not our purpose to belittle the Belknap exposure. The committee that traced home a scandalous perversion of official authority performed a service which Republicans have no inclination to ignore. What is to be regretted is the incapacity evinced by the committee in dealing with the crime. The mere uncovering of it is not enough. This, however, is all that has yet been effected. The Democratic members of the committee seem for the moment to have lost their heads. They had stumbled on a partisan prize, and were so anxious to make the most of it that they neglected the precautions called for in the interest of justice. They were in so great a hurry to secure the éclat of impeachment that they forgot to keep hold of the witness essential to conviction. They demanded punishment, stern and certain, and not only sent the essential witness about his business, but allowed him to carry off the original contract, which is one of the bases of proof. We have but to turn to the proceedings in the House on Tuesday and Wednesday to see how far partisan zeal outran patriotic discretion, and how unequal the Democratic managers are to the exigencies of the occasion. They instituted impeachment, and now begin to look round for evidence to sustain it. They demanded Mr. BELKNAP's head, and now gravely propose that two measures be enacted to avert the consequences of their own blunders. Anything more contemptible in the shape of party management, Congress has not in recent years displayed. There are, besides, so many dogs in the manger. Having done what they could to render impeachment a fiasco, they fall back upon a puerile dignity and withhold the help they might properly afford to the criminal proceedings that have been set on foot in another place. If Mr. BELKNAP escape the penalties prescribed by law, it will be because Mr. CLYMER and his friends did not know how to use their opportunity, and spurned the counsel which Republicans unselfishly gave them. The recklessness with which they talk of other exposures as impending, is not calculated to lessen the disgust excited by their bungling in the Belknap case. To command the respect of the country, investigations into alleged departmental abuses should be judicial rather than partisan in their character. The minority in the House have shown themselves quite as determined as the majority to inflict punishment upon wrong-doers; and when the majority apply the screw of "the previous question" to suppress a criticism which after all, they are compelled to tolerate, they shake faith in the purity of their intentions and confess their inability to employ the power intrusted to them for the public good.

OFFICIAL HONOR.

We hear not a little of the moral decadence of the world, not only of the corruption but of the growing corruption of society. This notion, however, must be classed with that as to the physical degeneracy of the human race. There is nothing surer than that the race has been improving physically for centuries; and it is quite as sure that its moral standards during the same time have been elevated, and that its moral sensitiveness has become more delicate. We mourn over the corruption which taints public life in our day and country; and, indeed, there is enough of it to be just occasion of deep concern; but the very fact that we feel these corrupt practices to be disgraceful shows that our sense of honor in this respect has become more nice than that of our forefathers. Misappropriation, or to speak in plainer and better language, the stealing of public money, has always been regarded as a crime, like the stealing of any other money or any other thing. The course of Mr. TWEED, while he was the Magnus Apollo of the Democratic Party in the City, and even in the State, of New-York, would have been regarded as infamous in any age and in any country. The receiving of bribes, particularly by Judges, of which Mr. TWEED's and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's judicial supporters and friends furnish some examples, has in like manner been always infamous. But the censure of such conduct as that which has justly brought disgrace upon the late Secretary of War is a comparatively new indication of moral progress.

Mr. BELKNAP's transgression of the laws of honorable official life might be casuistically denied to be taking of bribes. A bribe, according to all authority and centuries of usage, is a gift or favor given or promised to influence a decision in favor of the giver, and it is generally implied that the decision is unjust, and would not have been given except for the bribe. But Mr. BELKNAP's departure from the line of official honor was not quite this, although it was undeniably and indefensibly in this direction. According to all the evidence which has yet been brought forward, his appointment of Mr. MARSH to the post tradership was made only at the solicitation of his wife. Mr. BELKNAP seems not to have been influenced at first by money considerations in making the appointment. His crime consisted in sharing the profits of the place with the man who held it; and it would have been equally great, in fact the same, if he had shared those profits with the person who already held the post, even although he had had no thought of removing him, and the money which the Secretary received could not have been regarded as the price of the trader's retention. It is this standard of official honor which is comparatively new. SAMUEL PEPYS, whose *Diary* is such an interesting and amusing record of the world's affairs, as well as of those of the writer, was Clerk to the Admiralty in CHARLES II.'s time, two hundred years ago. He, soon after his appointment, makes the following record of an interview between himself and the Earl of SANDWICH, his friend and official superior: "This morning my Lord carried me by coach to Mr. CREW's, in the way talking how good he did hope my place would be to me, and in general speaking that it was not the salary of any place that did make any man rich, but the opportunity of getting money while he is in the place." That PEPYS laid the counsel of Lord SANDWICH to heart and practiced upon it, is plain enough from many such entries as the following: "I walked in the garden with little Capt. MURFORD, and he and I had some discourse about the light-house again, and I think I shall appear in the business, he promising me that if I can bring it about it will be worth £100 per annum." That, according to our modern notions, was a direct bribe; and yet PEPYS records it as a matter of course, and there is no doubt that Lord SANDWICH would have approved entirely of his receiving the money. In fact, there was no doubt or hesitation upon such points. For generations after PEPYS' day it was assumed as a matter of course that no man in an official position used his influence in favor of another (unless a near kinsman or dear friend) except in consideration of money paid or promised, which was called a "gratification." Indeed, offices were sought, as Lord SANDWICH implied, much less for the salaries attached to them than for the opportunities they afforded for getting money. There was no concealment or affectation of nicety about this. The courtier or the official person took his fees, just as the lawyer or the physician took and takes his.

It is the advanced and advancing morality of the world which has established a higher standard of official honor. It used to be thought that if a person in an official position used his power and his influence to put another in the way of profit, it was quite right that he should share that profit, as it were, by way of commission or brokerage. The person benefited would be entirely without the profit in question, except for the good-will and the exertions of his patron. Why, then, should not the latter share it? There cannot be said to be any moral turpitude in the mere fact of his doing so, if the hope of the profit did not induce him to make an unjust decision and an unworthy appointment. There were, doubtless, very many honest and upright official persons who received these gratifications, and grew rich by them. But the sense of what was decent and becoming and honorable, not to say honest, became nicer, and men saw that an official person, acting as a representative of the public, ought to keep his hands clean of all profit to be derived from his official action, except that which came from the whole public—that is, mere salary. Only thus can the official action of a public man be beyond reproach and above suspicion. Hence it is now regarded as dishonorable for an official person to use his knowledge of the future action of the Government for his own profit in trade or in financial speculation, a point as to which there would have been no hesitation a few generations ago. We have raised our standard of official integrity; our sense of honor and dishonor has become keener; what we need is moral strength and self-restraint to conform ourselves to our own sense of right.

PAY AS YOU GO.

Gen. SHERMAN has a remarkable faculty for saying sensible things, and it does not seem to forsake him, even though, as has recently happened, his utterances in public are somewhat frequent. His advice to the young men of the O'Fallon Polytechnic School the other day was by no means below his usual standard. There was a little high-flown praise of science, such as seems inevitable when that subject falls into the hands of any one not directly engaged in its study; but after this prefatory eloquence was disposed of, the General got down to the work for which he is peculiarly fitted, and gave his young hearers some admirable counsel as to the life that lies before them. Among other things he took occasion to warn them against running into debt, and though the warning is a very old one, and much hackneyed, it cannot be too often repeated. Coming from a man of eminent position, who is occupied for the most part with affairs on a large scale, the General's words ought to have some influence. They were certainly far more pertinent to the situation of his hearers than any general exhortation to virtue.

One half of the evils that beset the path of young men starting in life come from the neglect of their parents to educate them in the use of money. Not that all parents, or even most of them, are extravagant with their sons' allowance, or that they do not give them a great deal of advice on the subject of economy. But they do not in the strict sense of the word make the proper use of money a part of their education. They restrain, but they do not guide. As boys' needs and desires increase, they are too apt to be met with only increasing difficulty in getting money, interposed often in such a form as to stimulate rather than regulate their appetite for spending. It is hard for parents to realize that sooner or later their sons must have the control of more or less money to use or waste, to save or invest, according to their own judgment, and that mere restriction in the allowance of money does not fit them for the temptations, difficulties, and perplexities of this important part of the business of life. Nor should it be forgotten that a great proportion of the dishonesty which is so common in our modern communities flows from the want of proper training of young men in the employment of money. Its source, like that of a good deal of other crime and sin, is in ignorance and weakness rather than in deep-seated viciousness.

Most of the young men to whom Gen. SHERMAN addressed himself were, however, probably to a considerable extent beyond direct parental guidance, and in circumstances where they had substantial control of their own expenditures. To these the plain advice of the veteran General to keep their resources under their own hands, by not letting their expenses run beyond their income, was invaluable. It is the secret of independence through life, and is never of more worth than in the early days of manhood, when it is so natural and easy to discount the future. The future yields fortune and success only to those who do not discount it, but who go forward to it with unincumbered hands, prepared to force from it all that is due to well-husbanded power, to resolute will and trained judgment. The substance of Gen. SHERMAN's advice was, to make no debts except such as there can be no possible doubt of being able to pay. The only way to carry out such advice is to cultivate self-denial, and to pay as one goes. It is not an easy course, but it robs the future of infinite difficulty and embarrassment.

The old Roman rule, that the debtor was to be regarded always as the possible slave of the creditor, is not now a basis of legal action, and American law no longer allows imprisonment for innocent debt. But neither the Roman rule nor our own former practice was without its basis of reason and equity. It is common to speak of the oppressed debtor, but in most cases debt is a voluntary thing. Few men incur it from necessity. In the great majority of cases, men who cannot pay their debts, especially young men, might have been able to do so if they had not wasted their means. A very small percentage of debtors habitually cut down their expenditures to the lowest possible point. Indeed, they would generally be considered "mean" if they did so. The economies necessary for a man of small means to keep out of debt are very petty in amount and in character. They are inevitably annoying and irksome, and the strain on the will is constant. It is quite easy to regard them as contemptible. But they are in reality the reverse of that. They are essentially noble, and they add to, instead of detracting from, the dignity of the man who is capable of them. The old law was based on this fact, and punished and degraded the man who would not deny himself to pay his debts.

But though the debtor is no longer the slave of the creditor, he is nevertheless only too often the subject of servitude of the most vexatious and humiliating character, and one from which it is almost impossible to escape, because he imposes it on himself. Gen. SHERMAN did a kind as well as a wise thing in pointing out to the young men he talked to the other day the only way in which this servitude can be avoided. He told them that it was by steadily refusing to spend money not their own. Borrowed money, where the debtor does not know how he is to pay, and has no clear resources to depend on, is not the money of the borrower, but of the lender. And where the motive of the lender is not one of friendship, and the credit is given as a matter of business, no man has any right to borrow without knowing that he can pay, any more than he has the right to swindle. The promise of payment in such case is essentially a false pretense, and as unjustifiable as any other form of deception. These are principles which to young men cannot too frequently be commended, and it will be well if any of Gen. SHERMAN's hearers should conceive for his teaching a respect proportioned to the admiration felt by every one for their distinguished author.

LIGHT IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Upon mature deliberation it seems probable that the touch of nature which makes the whole (civilized) world kin comes from the kitchen. Man has been slowly arriving at this conclusion; but it has been reached at last. What we eat and drink, more than wherewithal we are clothed, or how we shall be lodged, concerns the present race of men and women. It should not be rashly supposed that mankind is degenerating into sybaritic gluttony. Nor should it be injuriously alleged that we have reached the age of Roman decadence, when men spend more time in deciding upon a bill of fare than on matters of State. But it may be truly said that the Republic, whatever ascetic philosophers may proclaim, is just now passing through a sort of gastronomic revival. Perhaps it is true, as has been charged of us, that our barbaric plenty has heretofore begotten a barbaric coarseness in fare. Certainly, it is evident that a refinement, born of experience and culture, has chastened the culinary imagination, and has ameliorated the rough diet of the Great Republic.

No more striking, and, we may add, no more conclusive evidence of this change in the national taste can be found than in the instant and enthusiastic response which the nation has given to the inquiries weekly propounded in the "Household Column" of THE TIMES. It will be counted as one of the marvelous revelations of the inner life of a great people that, when the voice of one crying in the wilderness was heard, asking for the best receipt for making an omelet with mushrooms, four hundred and sixty-nine intelligent persons were ready to enlighten the mind of the inquirer. It cannot now be said of us, as of old, that we are a people with twenty-seven religions and but one sauce, when so many practiced pens, in response to a single question, are ready to give white sauce, brown sauce, sauce piquant, sauce for goose, and sauce for gander. The stolid wretch who swallows his dinner at a restaurant has no idea how much intellect, ingenuity, and thought are expended on the preparation of a single dish until, through the columns of a daily newspaper, he touches the great heart of the Republic. "Mary," for example, desired to know how to make a baked Indian pudding. The call for this information, in the Household Column of THE TIMES, sped from Maine to Georgia. We are proud to say that the answers which sprang, like patriot swords from their scabbards, from a thousand happy homes, blessed by the best of baked Indian puddings, have been that touch of nature which has made all our readers kin.

So of fried oysters, crullers, lobster salad, fried chicken in Maryland style, boiled potatoes, mushrooms, baked beans, and the multifarious good things which have found their way into a million homes through the same channel of culinary enlightenment. Nobody could have supposed what so many people were thinking of until the questions were asked. It seemed a vague and trivial thing to project into space the query, "How shall I fry salsify?" But the multitudinous and instant response to that simple inquiry shows that our people not only know how to cook the edible, but they know how to instruct others in it. It may seem a light thing to be able to broil a beefsteak so that it shall be tender, pure, and compact of savory juices; but it requires a high degree of intelligence to guide another in the art, through the condensing medium of a newspaper. And this is true of the whole range of culinary art. The Household Column of THE TIMES, we venture to say, has evoked more latent talent than the management of the national debt or the disposition of the Japanese Indemnity fund ever could have engaged. Who shall tell what busy pens and what broad benevolence have been enlisted throughout the length and breadth of the land by the proposition of "How are the best muffins made?" More than that, how many households have been blessed, and how many cheerless homes illuminated, by the dissemination of the information which careful and intelligent housekeepers have poured into the Household Column.

Uncounted and countless hints to make home happy have fallen into the Household Column. When an anxious querist asked how her children should be prevented from biting their nails, she forthwith had a number of receipts, which ranged from rubbing cayenne pepper on the hands to knocking out the teeth of the offending biter. The lady who desired to know how to stick dry moss on fancy baskets, had her choice, according to responses from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, between boiled paste, gum tragacanth, and prepared glue. And no less than twenty radically different receipts for making the delusive meringue sprang up to meet the modest application of one inexperienced young housekeeper. All this proves the truth of the assertion that the world, as it grows older and wiser, is more eclectic and refined in its tastes. The imported cook who burns a leg of mutton and gives dough for bread, is patiently borne with no longer. The Republic is not now the half-grown boy to whom all cooked food, whether badly cooked or not, is alike. It is the mature man, who insists that wholesome and generous material shall be wholesomely and generously treated before it enters into his tissue and brain. We may not yet have learned how to administer the affairs of a great Government, or to build up an enduring literature, but we are learning how to live.

BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.

After the dinner comes the reckoning, and the close of "the season," that foretaste of paradise to sweet seventeen, seems an appropriate time to review some aspects of the elaborate social machinery, which, during the last few months, has been put in motion. It is, we imagine, generally understood that the class of social festivities which mark the first two months of the year, are more especially for the pleasure of the young unmarried, although it must be admitted that nowadays certain frisky matrons pretty freely take their pastime therein. The wheels are, in fact, set in motion "to bring young people together," who, should they find such juxtaposition agreeable, will make it out in company for the rest of their days. Of these young people, the fairer portion neither toil nor spin. It is with them an understood thing that on leaving school, life is for the present to be given up to enjoyment, which their parents will do all in their power to further. And until their girls are married, the parents emphatically do so. There is nothing which their darling girls may not do and may not have. If now and again mamma turns restive, why a few extra kisses and endearments will always coax what is wanted out of papa. So it comes to pass that the young American lady, the child of more or less affluent parents, may well be the object of envy of young ladydom the world over; not only for her freedom from restraint, and on account of the tender consideration shown her, but from the amazing amount of money she is permitted to spend. What she wants she has. In many cases she may go to shops, take her fill of ribbons and laces, and send the bill to papa, who pays it without a murmur; and even where there is not quite such a *carte blanche* as this, she has an allowance which would make a Duke's daughter wild with envy, for there have been numbers of girls going out this season who spend from $1,500 to $2,500 a year on their dress, and who have some unpaid bills as well.

And are all these young ladies going to be beautifully dressed forever? Is papa, when Angelina comes blushing to say that Edwin has implored her to be his, going to say, "Bless you, my child, you shall have half a million down, and some more afterward"? Here comes the rub. The "old man," as Edwin disrespectfully calls him, is all smiles, shakes that young gentleman warmly by the hand—that is, if he feels secure that he has enough to live upon—but says never a word about "coming down" with any cash. They are married. And what a "*lovely*" wedding!—Grace Church, BROWN, flowers, presents—and what presents! and *such a trousseau.* But, like the Count in BULWER's story who had so many good things, yet lacked one, Edwin soon discovers that to him also there is one, and the same one, wanting—ready money. Trousseaux won't last forever, especially when "one must be in the fashion, you know," and, although papa has allowed $2,000 a year for ante-nuptial trappings, he doesn't give two thousand cents for post-nuptial gauds, while the lady's taste has by no means undergone the requisite economical change for something cheap and strange to her previous notions.

Here, surely, is a great mistake. There should be some congruity between what a girl spends at seventeen and what she is likely to have to spend at say seven-and-twenty. It is no kindness to give one whose future position is, pecuniarily, quite in doubt, as much to spend on her attire as she may a few years later have for everything. The father who does this is an indulgent, but not a really kind, parent. It would be infinitely kinder, as it would be wiser, for him to put aside $2,000 a year out of the four to settle on his daughter on the day of her marriage. How far more appreciated it would be when, living in the poky rooms of an apartment house, she had three children clinging to her skirts. Ante-nuptial life isn't everything, girls should remember. There come long, and to too many, hard years, when the value of money comes to be deeply felt, and the really kind father is he who takes measures to help his children then, rather than to stimulate their vanity by an absurd extravagance at a period when youth itself ought to be almost an adequate zest to life.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The revival of standard comedies by Mr. Wallack has proved a sufficient attraction to fill the theatre nightly with appreciative audiences. "She Stoops to Conquer" has been successfully represented during the past week. To-morrow Goldsmith's play will be superseded by Mrs. Centlivre's elegant comedy, entitled "The Wonder," which will be presented for the first time in six years. New scenery has been prepared for "The Wonder." The cast of characters will be as follows:

Don Felix	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Pedro	Mr. John Gilbert
Lissardo	Mr. Harry Beckett
Colonel Briton	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Don Frederick	Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Gibby	Mr. W. Herbert
Don Lopez	Mr. J. W. Shannon
Donna Violante	Miss Ada Dyas
Flora	Miss Effie Germon
Donna Isabella	Miss Geraldine Maye
Iris	Miss Kate Bartlett

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Following the usual course of successful plays, "Pique" approaches its one hundredth performance. The customary centennial observances are this week to prevail. The piece has lost by repetition none of its potency to attract and interest, and the theatre continues to be crowded nightly to its fullest capacity. That much of this continuous success is due to the merits of the drama can be safely affirmed. Whatever title works produced at this house may bear, they are pretty sure to be expensively set, and the cast of characters being invariably strong, even a piece of mediocre merit can have a successful run. But "Pique" has something besides capital acting and rich upholstery upon which to base its popularity. There are many touching incidents in the story, which leave an impression upon the mind which it is quite beyond the power of the spectacular drama to produce, and there are sketches of both low and high life which, from their vividness, assume proportions of reality. The present week will be signalized by ten representations of "Pique," including matinées on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The theatre will be tastefully decorated, satin programmes will be distributed among the audience, and photographs of Miss Davenport will be presented to the lady auditors. A new "Pique" waltz has been composed for the festival week by Mr. Dodworth, so that all will go merry, we may hope, as a marriage bell.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The glory of ancient Rome, as represented in the setting of the play of "Julius Cæsar," is robbed of none of its refulgence by constant exhibition. The elaborate scenery and "properties" which are used in the production of this spectacular tragedy are as substantial as they are showy, and stand capitally the wear and tear which the managers well knew would follow the representation of a piece in which excellent acting and magnificent pageantry are so admirably combined. Large audiences nightly witness the performance, and to see it once is sufficient to create a desire to witness it a second time. "Julius Cæsar" will be represented a few weeks longer, and will then make room for the play of "Henry V.," which will be reproduced with a strong cast, and all the splendor of mise en scène which characterized its former run. A special matinée of "Julius Cæsar" is announced for next Wednesday, in recognition of the occurrence of "the Ides of March." Mr. E. L. Davenport will benefit by a performance of the tragedy at another matinée, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., which will be the occasion of his portrayal of *Brutus* at Booth's for the ninetieth time.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Rose Michel" is to be withdrawn from the stage of the Union Square Theatre at the close of the present week. The play will attain its one hundred and twentieth representation next Saturday evening, and having passed its allotted term of one hundred nights, and celebrated its "centennial" in a becoming manner, it will be set aside for the present, in order to afford room for later novelties. Victorien Sardou's new comedy-drama entitled "Ferreol" will be presented on Monday evening, the 20th inst., with a cast and a stage attire worthy the record of Messrs. Shook & Palmer. The play is divided into four acts, and the distribution of rôles will include twenty-one artists, among whom may be mentioned Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Augusta Raymond, Miss Wilkins, and Miss Ida Jeffries, (a *débutante,*) and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, John Parselle, Stoddart, Frederick Robinson, Stuart Robson, Burroughs, and Montgomery.

PARK THEATRE.

The twenty-fifth performance of "Brass" occurred at the matinée yesterday and was witnessed by a very large assemblage, which was mainly composed of ladies. The occasion was duly commemorated by the presentation of a pretty ring to each lady auditor, and the amount of jewelry thus disposed of would have done credit to the sales of a wholesale dealer. The actors appeared duly penetrated with a sense of the importance of the occasion, and the play progressed with exemplary smoothness. Mr. Rowe has made a decided hit in the representation of *Waifton Stray,* and supported as he is by skilled and conscientious artists, receives daily from the public a hearty tribute of applause, both as author and actor.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

This theatre will be reopened to-morrow evening under the management of Mr. Matt Morgan. The programme of the entertainment is classified under three heads, comprising opera, comedy, and burlesque. A *soirée operatique* will constitute the first part of the bill, and in this Miss Adolphine Estelle, Miss Mary Somerville, Miss Julia Hogan, and Messrs. Vincent Hogan, Tom Bartleman and James Danvers will appear as soloists, supported by a large chorus. A comedy entitled "Off the Stage," forms the second division, and this will be followed by a burlesque on "Pique," called "The Pique Family, a play on the Daly," requiring a cast of fifteen characters. A new transformation scene, entitled "Columbia's Court," upon which Mr. Morgan has been engaged for several months, will round off the evening's incidents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mrs. G. C. Howard concluded her engagement at this house last evening, having successfully portrayed *Topsey* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for two weeks. To-morrow, and the two following evenings, the "Two Orphans" will be acted, the characters thereof being sustained by the Union Square Theatre company. "Led Astray" will be the attraction during the remainder of the week.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are to act "The Mighty Dollar" at Wallack's, during the Summer months.

A lady well known in society will soon give a reading from Shakespeare, in costume, at Chickering Hall.

Mr. Maurice Grau is in treaty with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer for Signor Rossi's representations at Booth's, commencing in September next.

Mme. Pappenheim and Mr. Strakosch's company are to perform in "La Traviata" at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening of this week.

A representation of "The Star of the North" attracted an overflowing audience to the Academy of Music, yesterday. Last evening, "The Rose of Castile" was sung.

A representation of "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Titiens as *Leonora,* will be given in aid of the Women's Centennial Union, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon next.

The California Minstrels present an attractive programme, at the Twenty-third Street Opera-house, this week. Among its new features will be the performance of Mr. J. W. McAndrews, the "song and dance" man.

Mr. Carl Bergmann's connection with the Philharmonic Society has terminated, and unless Dr. Von Bülow or some musician of eminence speedily takes the helm of the bark, its foundering may be counted upon as a mere question of time.

Mr. T. G. Riggs, the Irish comedian, will act in a drama called "Suil Gair," at the evening performance at Wood's Museum this week, and "The Golden Eagle; or, The Privateer of '76," will be represented at the daily matinées.

An entire change has been made in the programme of the performance at the Eagle Theatre. This week a new and original satire entitled "Peaked" will be performed, and the Garnella Brothers have been engaged for a brief spell to join in the "variety entertainment."

Prof. Cromwell will continue to deliver his illustrated lecture, entitled "The Old and the New," at Chickering Hall, every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of this week. The proceeds of the entertainment next Wednesday afternoon will be contributed to the Women's Centennial fund.

Mr. Thomas' orchestra gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union. Admirable performances of Liszt's "Préludes" and of the allegro and andante of Schubert's unfinished symphony were part of the programme; and Señor White played twice and Mme. Pappenheim sang.

The fifth soirée of the New-York Quartet Club took place at Chickering Hall last evening. A sonata by Mendelssohn, Opus 45, capitally played by Mr. F. Bergner and Master Rietzel—a twelve-year old pianist of remarkable promise—was the first number on the programme, and Beethoven's quartet, No. 10, was the last, Messrs. Matzka, Mollenhauer, and Schwarz co-operating with Mr. Bergner. The duties assigned to Miss Richmond in the concert were performed by a Mrs. Foote, whose efforts suggest no comment.

M. Boudouresque, a new bass singer, engaged by M. Halanzier, lately appeared at the French Opera in the part of the *Cardinal* in the "Juive," and next as *Marcel* in the "Huguenots." He possesses an excellent voice, remarks *Galignani,* perhaps a little deficient in such passages as require brilliancy, but of a clear and agreeable tone, and of a volume suited to the large size of the Opera. He is tall, well-built, and has the necessary requisites for his calling.

THE SCANDAL BUREAU.

WORTHLESS "UNKNOWN QUANTITY."

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL SCHEME FOR INVESTIGATION OR TO HEAD OFF INVESTIGATION—SHOULD IT COMMAND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE?—THE REAL MEANING OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Advisory Council reached one conclusion which commands general assent, viz., that no investigation of the charges against Mr. Beecher has gone to the bottom of the case. There the council (following the venerable usages of its denomination) should have stopped, leaving all the parties concerned to prosecute further inquiries in the civil courts or the church tribunals. The authority by which it was convoked did not empower it to institute a new court, or to prosecute or provide for any investigation into the guilt of the Plymouth Pastor, much less to condemn the act of another church, which had proposed a mutual council for such an investigation, or to enact a short statute of limitations and bar the way to any subsequent inquiry. But being itself a novel invention, it invented a useless novelty, if it is not something worse than useless. It is not difficult to show that the contrivance of a commission is a delusion and a snare. It is first to be shown, by a careful citation of the report or result of the council, what the new machinery is and how it is to be worked, and then to point out its deceptive and dangerous character and purpose.

The council declared its purpose in providing a commission to be "in order to protect Plymouth Church from future vexatious proceedings," *i. e.*, any church investigation, except that prescribed by the council. It also asserted that Plymouth Church has the right "to decline any further investigation upon the evidence hitherto brought against their Pastor," *i. e.*, the evidence on which Mr. Beecher's committee acquitted him in 1874, and the evidence on which the jury failed to acquit him in 1875, and it declared it to be the duty of the commission "to receive and examine all charges against the Pastor, *which they may regard as not already sufficiently tried.*"

The council then provides that its committee of three (composed of known active and aggressive adherents of Mr. Beecher) "shall appoint five Commissioners, out of the list of twenty named by the council, or some other five persons if they do not accept; but "that this commission shall *not* be constituted unless *formal charges* against the Pastor shall be brought before the church or its Examining Committee *within sixty days* after the dissolution of the council, by a party or parties making themselves responsible for the truth and proof of the same, *unless* within the same time it shall be judged expedient by the Examining Committee of the church *and* the committee of three"—that is, by *both* committees—"that important testimony, *not previously given*, which might throw light upon charges *which have hitherto been tried*, should be heard *by this committee.*" The text is quoted as published in all the papers. What is meant "by this committee"? Does it mean "this commission"?

It seems to be the clear result of all this (1) to preclude all inquiry by the commission into any charge "which they may regard as already sufficiently tried," except that the Plymouth Church Committee may adduce new evidence on a charge that has "been tried;" (2) to preclude all inquiry by the commission into new charges, unless they are presented in the manner, by the persons, and within the time designated by the council; (3) that no commission shall be constituted until after the time has expired for making charges; (4) that no church member, and no church, and no council of churches, shall ever hereafter prosecute any inquiry into Mr. Beecher's guilt, whether the commission so provided shall or shall not investigate any charges against him.

Such is the machinery, and such is the manner of working it, which must now be scrutinized.

First—The time to present charges is limited to sixty days from the adjournment of the council. If within the sixty days new charges, which the commission "may regard as not already sufficiently tried," are not presented, and the Church Committee does not adduce new evidence on old charges, the commission is not to be constituted, no matter what special circumstances of absence, of sickness, or other disability, *or want of confidence*, may have prevented the presentment of charges. We venture the prediction, however, that if no charges are made, the committee of Plymouth Church will have the commission constituted to hear such ex parte evidence as it may adduce on the old charges; and that the commission will then make a report which the world will be asked to understand as a complete and final vindication of the Pastor.

Second—But who may make charges? The council ruled that none but the church or its members, not even a sister church, could make charges and demand an investigation. Who then are the "responsible" persons who may present charges to the Examining Committee, to be delivered to the commission? Mr. Shearman, at the Plymouth Church meeting on the evening of Feb. 25, answered that question. According to that high ecclesiastical authority, the right to make charges is limited to the members of the church. Only members can accuse the Pastor; and therefore only charges made by members can be investigated before the commission. But the council scheme is made to assume the appearance of a challenge to all the world. Does any one who knows the character and temper of that church imagine that any member of it will dare to prosecute charges? Is not the challenge, therefore, a manifest sham? Is it not like the Pastor's card challenging the publication of any of his letters, when he was at the very time in mortal terror and using every expedient to keep Tilton quiet and to suppress the letters held by Mr. Moulton?

Third—While the scheme is speciously contrived to produce the impression of an august tribunal, composed of distinguished and honorable judges, no one invited to prefer charges can know who will be the judges to hear and decide them. If President Woolsey, President Hopkins, Prof. Seelye, Senator Foster, and Mr. Hardy, (named in the list of twenty,) for example, had been appointed by the council, or by its committee directly after its adjournment, persons outside of Plymouth Church ready to make and able to substantiate charges might (if permitted) have promptly come forward, with perfect reliance upon the ability and impartiality of the proposed triers. But the public has no security that those five, or any one of them, will be selected; and it is well known that other persons in the list of twenty, who may be selected, are open and pronounced adherents of Mr. Beecher, and that no safe reliance can be reposed on their impartiality. Who will make charges, with the risk of a trial, before an unnamed commission that may be constituted of persons in whom they can have no confidence? Why, even Plymouth Church struggled against going before a mutual council, one-half of its own choice, because it assumed that two out of ten churches to compose the other half might not be impartial. Yet if charges are not now made, to be tried by unknown judges, it will be triumphantly proclaimed that Mr. Beecher's accusers feared a scrutiny before the five distinguished persons above named. Why was it not arranged that the five Commissioners should be selected and announced promptly after the adjournment of the council, and before the sixty days' limitation should begin to run for the presentation of charges? Then the accusers might have known whether a thorough and impartial trial might be expected. Let the committee of three within the next ten days announce the names of five Commissioners, who shall have been selected and expressed a willingness to serve, and charges will be forthcoming, if they will be received from persons who are not members of Plymouth Church. But no; the Council so contrived it that the committee is not authorized to designate the Commissioners before the sixty days limited for making charges are expired, and charges made after the commission is announced cannot be investigated by it. Can the public be made to believe that the inevitable effect of this was undesigned? Is it not a manifest contrivance to seem to invite investigation before a trustworthy tribunal, but really to repel and prevent it? It is not claimed that all the members of the Council shared in the sinister purpose of the scheme, but it was clearly the device of those by whom the scheme was contrived.

Fourth—But there is yet another shift. The scheme provides that the duty of the commission "shall be to receive and examine all charges against the Pastor *which they may regard as not already sufficiently tried.*" Who can know what the unnamed and unknown Commissioners "may regard as not already sufficiently tried?" They may regard the Tilton-Beecher charge of adultery as "already sufficiently tried," for such is the published opinion of the committee of three who are to select the Commissioners; and whatever charges may be made, the *unknown quantity* that is to be called a commission, may, without trying anything, report that Mr. Beecher is all right. Would any man versed in affairs venture to make a charge and take the risk of a decision against it, before an unknown tribunal, hedged about with such cunningly contrived conditions and limitations, to sit in secret, to prescribe its own methods of procedure, and to pronounce its irresponsible judgment in the dark? Such a "responsible" accuser would be a fool. That a council of ministers which regarded further investigation as necessary should have contrived such an abortion as this scheme is may well excite the wonder and contempt of the wise. If the scheme of a commission was devised in good faith, to promote an impartial and thorough investigation, its contrivers have been singularly ingenious and fertile in expedients to defeat its avowed end.

Is it not a most notable contrivance? A general challenge of accusation, but only members may accuse. A challenge to a thorough investigation, but the commission invested with absolute authority to decide that there has already been investigation enough. The charges to be sent, but sent to those who hold the keys to lock out inquiry at pleasure. It recalls the doggerel lines of a famous English lawyer, who ridiculed the cruel absurdities of the old criminal procedure, which excluded witnesses for the defense; which refused to an English-speaking prisoner a copy of the indictment, but permitted it to be read to him in crabbed law Latin; and which denied him counsel to argue against the indictment, unless he himself first discovered the flaws in it:

> "For lest some sturdy criminal
> False witnesses should bring—
> *His witnesses were not allowed*
> *To swear to anything.*
>
> And lest his oily advocate
> The court should overreach,
> *His advocate was not allowed*
> *The privilege of speech.*
>
> Yet such was the humanity
> And wisdom of the law,
> That if in his indictment
> There appeared to be a flaw,
>
> The court assigned him counselors,
> To argue on the doubt,
> *Provided he himself had first*
> *Contrived to point it out.*
>
> Yet lest their mildness should perchance
> Be craftily abused,
> *To show him the indictment they*
> *Most sturdily refused.*
>
> But still that he might understand
> The nature of the charge,
> *The same was in the Latin tongue*
> *Read out to him at large.*
>
> 'Twas thus the law kept rogues in awe,
> *Gave honest men protection,*
> And, justly famed by all, was named,
> *Of 'wisdom the perfection!'"*

It is safe to predict that there will be no real investigation before this Star Chamber Commission, and that it will eventually fail in its manifest purpose to *head off investigation* in some other suitable and thorough way, which will command public confidence, and get the skeleton out of the closet. It is also safe to assert that those who watched the proceedings of the late council, and who now scrutinize this scheme *not* to investigate, will be confirmed in their conviction that, from the beginning, all the pretended investigations by Plymouth Church have been artfully contrived to screen, and not to expose—to cover up, and not to make manifest, a hideous and dreadful truth.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE CREW OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER ALICE ABBOTT SUFFERING WITH SMALL-POX—THE VESSEL ABANDONED AND THE SUFFERING SEAMEN RESCUED BY A RUSSIAN BARK—OTHER DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The Russian bark Ensimainen, Capt. Autman, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, brought the crew of the British schooner Alice Abbott, which she reports as having been abandoned at sea. Three of her crew are stricken with small-pox. The Alice Abbott sailed from Black River, Jamaica, about the beginning of last November, loaded with a cargo of logwood, and bound for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders. Meeting with a series of misfortunes, she put into St. Thomas in distress, and resumed her voyage thence on Feb. 1. When two days out the master of the vessel, Neil McLeod, was taken ill with the small-pox, and died on Feb. 17. A few days after the Captain fell sick, the mate and the steward caught the disease, and some days later two of the crew became similarly affected. The steward died on Feb. 27. Only three of the crew remained well, and as this number was insufficient to handle the schooner, she suffered severely in ensuing storms. On March 5, when in latitude 25° 14', longitude 73° 32' the Ensimainen fell in with her, finding her with her masts gone and leaking badly, and she had to be abandoned. The surviving crew, six in number, three of them sick, were taken on the bark, which arrived at this port yesterday, as stated. The three seamen who were sick were taken off at Quarantine. The other three remained on board. The Alice Abbott hailed from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and was rated 259 tons. Her owner was Lewis A. Shonagle.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—Advices from Nassau state that it is expected that the City of Galveston will be afloat in a week. The brig James Crosby, of Brookville, Me., from St. Marie, Hayti, for Philadelphia, has been wrecked on Castle Island. Her cargo was saved and taken to Long Cay.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—Judge Wood, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day appointed Julius G. Alexander, of New-York, Receiver of the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad. Simultaneous applications were made to court by Judge Campbell, representing the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and Messrs. Semmes and Mott, representing the income mortgage bondholders. Gen. Walthall, of counsel for the defendant company, admitted at the outset that the application for the appointment of a Receiver could not be successfully resisted, but earnestly opposed the demand of the Illinois Company for a decree putting the Trustees named in their mortgage into immediate possession of the road. Mr. Semmes united with the defendant company in opposing this application, but assented to a Receiver. Judge Wood this morning denied the application of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to put their Trustees in possession, and, with the consent of all parties, made the order for a Receiver and directed the payment of wages and supply bills incurred within three months.

Friday evening, in Chambers, Judge Wood heard an application to file a bill, in the District of Alabama, on the part of Morris Ketchum and others, of New-York, with the intent of displacing the present Receivers of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Messrs. Duncan and Elliott. After a long argument of the counsel, the Judge finally granted the application.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Judge Yaple to-day appointed Gen. Godfrey Weitzel and Henry Mack Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Judge Taft and Philip Heidelbach.

SAILING UNDER FASLE COLORS.

A SCHOONER PURCHASED FOR THE SAMOAN GOVERNMENT SEIZED FOR CARRYING ARMS UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG—THE ACT APPROVED OF BY OUR CONSUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A private letter from Apia, in the island of Upolu, one of the Samoan group, says the armed schooner Peerless, which was purchased here by Col. Steinberger, for the Samoan Government, was seized by the commander of the British ship-of-war Banacanta, after consultation with the American and British Consuls, for carrying arms under the American flag. She was dismantled and sold by Mr. Foster, the American Consul, to Capt. Mackenzie, of Auckland. A meeting of the foreign residents was then held, the British, German, and American Consuls being present. Col. Steinberger was called on to show his commission from the United States, which he did. The British commander has forbidden his countrymen obeying Samoan laws, and has sent to Fiji for another war-ship. A proclamation has been issued by the Captain of the Banacanta, and the American, British, and German Consuls, reciting that as Samoa has set aside the legitimate authority of the representatives of foreign powers they agree that hereafter Samoan laws shall not be carried into effect with regard to foreigners, but they shall be governed by their respective consular courts. The letter, which is evidently written by a friend of Col. Steinberger, says: "The English will either force the Samoan authorities to send away Steinberger, which they will not do, or will take the island by force."

THE PACIFIC COAST REVENUES.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE REVENUE AND CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CALIFORNIA.

CHICAGO, March 11.—D. L. Phillips, of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, who has been spending some months in California, has just returned. It being reported that he was in possession of facts relating to frauds upon the revenue in that section of the country, a reporter from the *Tribune* interviewed him. The published interview has led Phillips to say, that it is an exaggeration of what he said. He says he is convinced from what he saw that there are many irregularities in the revenue and Customs service on the Pacific coast, but that he will communicate the facts only to the authorities at Washington, whither he will go in a few days. Mr. Phillips is not regularly employed in the service of the Government, his chief business in California having been the care of an invalid son.

A RAILROAD STRIKE.

Three hundred men in the employ of William Beard, the contractor who is engaged in building the New-York, Bay Ridge and Jamaica Railroad, yesterday struck for an increase of fifty cents per day in their wages. They have been getting only $1 and now demand $1 50. In the morning they all collected in a group and after consultation resolved not to go to work unless their demand was acceded to. The contractor appeared and informed them that he would not consent to the advance. They then demanded their pay for four days' work which had been withheld from them, and this Mr. Beard refused to give until the next regular pay day, April 10. This caused much indignation among the men, and it was feared that the contractor would receive rough usage at their hands, but they did not molest him. Mr. Beard brought over a large gang of Italians from New-York, but when they found that they were expected to work for $1 per day they refused, and went back home, receiving three hearty cheers from the strikers as they departed. The men declare that they will not wait until the 10th of April for their money, and threaten to procure an injunction against the further prosecution of the work unless they are paid forthwith. A teamster named John Marshal refused to join the strikers, and they captured and tied him to a tree, in which position he remained until he consented to their proposal. The contractor applied to Superintendent Campbell for aid, but the Superintendent told him that as the road was outside the city limits, he could not interfere. He said, however, that Capt. Maher, of the Eighth Sub-precinct, would see that there was no breach of the peace.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

A meeting of members of the cheese trade was held yesterday in the room of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to agree upon rules for the general government of that important interest. Mr. William H. Phillips was elected Chairman, and Mr. C. M. Vail Secretary. Mr. J. M. Benham said that he understood the object of the meeting was to agree upon some plan whereby the interests of buyers and sellers could be made to harmonize and to make rules to regulate the trade on the floor of the Exchange. He moved that a committee of five persons be appointed by the chair to draft suitable rules to be acted upon at a subsequent meeting. Mr. Charles Brown offered an amendment to the effect that the chairman, in making a choice of committeemen, should select two receivers, two shippers and one broker. The amendment was accepted and the motion as amended adopted. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair. The committee called for was appointed by the Chairman as follows: C. M. Vail and J. F. Joyce, receivers; A. H. Turner and John Orpe, shippers; Henry Kemp, broker. Mr. Vail was made Chairman.

THE LETTER M.

Much has been said lately about the fatality of the letter B, but in the South-west M seems to be bearing a prejudice. The Vicksburg *Herald* reports that while steamer Mary Pell was wrapped in flames, Capt. Hicks, who stood looking on with an air of mingled sorrow and admiration, exclaimed, "Never, never will I give another steam-boat a name commencing with an M. I am not superstitious," he added, "but a strange fatality seems to follow boats whose names begin within an M. I'll never do so again." The papers give a list of the many packets that have sunk, blown up, and burned during the past quarter of a century, whose names commence with the letter M. They are as follows: Moselle, Monsoon, Morovian, Mound City, Maid of Orleans, Medoc, Mary Agnes, Montauk, Mail, two Magentas, Monarch, Metamora, Maggie Hays, Maggie, Maria, Memphis, two Mohawks, Mayflower, Michigan, two Mountaineers, two Moguls, Martha Jewett, Marquette, Mississippi, Missouri, Mail Boy, Mermaid, Maudern, Monarch No. 2, Monsoon No. 2, Martha Washington, Mobican, Maria Denning, Mameluke, Magnolia, Mittie Stephens, May Lowry, and Mary Bell.

A WOMAN WHO COULD SWIM.

The Mendocino (Cal.) *Democrat* prints the following: "A young married woman, Mrs. Jessup, who lives at the Hildreth crossing of the Eel River, on the route between Ukiah and Round Valley, one day last week got adrift in a small boat which had been fastened to the shore, and into which she had gotten for mere pastime. There were no oars in the boat and by the time she was pretty well out in the stream and apparently bound for a considerable voyage, Mrs. Jessup concluded something had to be done, so she took the rope attached to the bow of the boat in her mouth, slid or jumped into the river, swam ashore, going partially with the current and making a trip of forty yards or so, reached some willows or bushes first and then pulled through to land, towed the craft all the time and tied it safely, and then walked back to the house dripping wet and without anybody knowing anything of her excursion until she herself made her appearance and told her story."

A LITTLE SPEECH BY JUDGE TAFT.

Judge Alphonso Taft, the new Secretary of War, made his appearance on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, on Thursday, in the business hour, pursuant to a pressing invitation. His presence being known, he was loudly applauded and called upon to speak. Reluctantly he complied, and said:

"MY FRIENDS: I have no business to make a speech to-day. I made a mistake in coming in. I look forward to the duties which have been imposed on me, and which I am about to undertake, with that uncertainty which hangs over one when he enters on that in which he has no experience. I have no business to talk, except to say that you are my friends, and therefore I could not resist your urging to rise before you. I know the merchants of Cincinnati, their enterprise, their liberality, their honesty. I claim nothing on the score of honesty more than others. All I can say for the future is that I will do the best I can." [Applause.]

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Bankes, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Edward C. Kehr, of St. Louis, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Congressman Chester W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Congressman Milton Sayler, of Ohio, and Richard Crowley, United States District Attorney for Northern New-York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TOWN TOPICS.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

A PRAYER MEETING AT ASSOCIATION HALL—ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. KENNARD, DEEMS, AND OTHERS.

About five hundred persons assembled at the noon prayer meeting at Association Hall yesterday. The singing was all congregational, there being no members of the Hippodrome choir present. In Mr. Moody's absence the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Kennard, who began the meeting by requesting the congregation to sing the hymn "Rejoice, and be glad," after which he, himself, delivered an earnest prayer. The hymn "Pass me not, gentle Saviour," was then sung, followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick. Rev. Dr. Kennard then read the following verses from the Twenty-seventh chapter of St. Matthew.

"And they that passed by reviled Him, wagging their heads, and saying, 'Thou that destroyed the Temple and buildest it in three days, save thyself. If Thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross.' Likewise also the chief priests, mocking Him, with the scribes and elders, said, 'He saved others; himself he cannot save. If he be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him.'"

There is much, said the speaker, in these passages to form a theme for reflection. That expression, "He saved others, himself he cannot save," is particularly worthy of attention. It is true that He saved others, when he was on earth but could not save Himself from death. He entered into an immutable contract with the Father to become a sacrifice for the remission of the sins of the whole world. Therefore, He could not save Himself from suffering death as the sacrifice. Ah, there is a love that knows no law of expediency, that will endure sufferings and trials, and death even, to rescue the object of its passion. O, that was the love that Christ bore for sinners. He endured death that they might live. You might as well try to stem Niagara Falls, or intercept the course of the avalanche as to turn Christ's love for the sinner. Ah! then shall we not bind His words as a coronet around our brows. The text teaches another lesson. We are not to take into consideration the sacrifice of personal comfort and ease, or the possible ruffling of our respectability when working to bring sinners to Christ. We should go into the work heart and soul, without regard for self. Let us forget our pleasures in the effort to save perishing souls. I remember well the story of an infidel husband, whom many of you would know if I were to mention his name. He was singularly gifted, and possessed great intellectual attainments, but was not a Christian. He frequently scoffed when his Christian wife pleaded with him to believe in God's word. On one Sabbath morning when he knew that she was going to the communion table, he—out of a spirit of hatred, I believe—told her that he was going to a dinner party with a number of boon companions, and that they there intended to celebrate the Lord's Supper themselves. And those men, when they got together that Sabbath, really went through the mockery of the sacred ceremony. But after the blasphemous ceremony was over, the infidel husband went out and wandered up and down in the woods, trying to silence, by arguing with himself, the sharp pangs of conscience. At one time he cried out, "O, the Word of God must be true, it must be true;" and then again the spirit of aggressive doubt would prompt him to fight against that conviction. He returned home, and when he neared his wife's chamber, he heard her praying that he might not suffer for his blind unbelief. He again rushed out into the darkness of the woods and strode to and fro, the prey of his troubled conscience and conflicting thoughts. At last he returned once more to his wife's chamber, and this time knelt down by her side. But she, thinking that he had come to mock her prayers, as he had often done before, said to him pleadingly, "O, David, David, why will you act so?" Then she noticed for the first time that the tears were in his eyes, and that his lips were quivering with emotion. She cried to him "David, husband, what is the matter; what has happened?" He answered, "O, I am lost, I am lost; pray for my soul." They both knelt together there, the Christian wife and her penitent husband, and it pleased God that his conversion might be wrought then and there, in that hour, and in that chamber. There are many like that man, who are coming to the Lord every day. There are coming those who are acknowledging His power and expressing their willingness to give themselves up to His work. O, let us, then, give glory to his name always. At the conclusion of the address the congregation sang the familiar hymn "I'm so glad that Jesus loves me." After several brief addresses, and prayer by Counsellor King, the audience sang "Almost Persuaded." Rev. Dr. Deems then delivered a brief address. We are now, he said, living under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost, and I regard it as one of the most encouraging symptoms of the times that the people are beginning to perceive it. I have seldom heard, until lately, prayer addressed to the Holy Ghost, as God, except in churches where the liturgy is used. I have often heard prayers for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, but when prayer is made in that form it is similar to that used by Israelites when they pray for the coming of the Messiah. When man goes to the Bible in a critical spirit he cannot find the power of Christ in it. It is when he goes in simplicity that he sees the beauty of the Redeemer. No man ever saw the true character of the Saviour without the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost is like the light; we do not see it, but it shows us the beautiful sky, the sea in its grandeur, the mountains, and the earth in all its beauty. Let a man pray to the Holy Ghost to see Jesus, and Christ, the thrice-crowned Saviour, will be shown to him in all His beauty. When we are thus imbued with the spirit of the Holy Ghost the Bible will appear richer, sweeter, and more beautiful. In concluding, the speaker urged that what the Church needed was more prayers addressed to the Holy Ghost as God. After a brief interval of silent prayer the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick. In the evening a temperance meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by a number of reformed drunkards, who narrated the story of their reformation and conversion. This morning at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody will conclude his lecture on "Daniel" before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Hippodrome.

A SPANISH BANQUET.

THE DINNER GIVEN TO COL. MARIN, OF THE SPANISH ENGINEERS.

The prominent Spanish residents of the City and the Spanish Centennial Commissioners gave, last evening, a dinner to Lieut. Col. Marin, who arrived on Friday by steamer Parthia, in command of a detachment of Spanish engineers from Madrid. The supper was intended both as a welcome to Lieut. Col. Marin and as the official celebration of peace in Spain. The popular celebration of the peace will be given next week. Among those at the main table were the Spanish Consul, Hipolito de Uriarte, Spanish Vice Consul Rafarte; Francisco Lopez Faira, Royal Centennial Commissioner; Lieut. Col. Marin, of the Engineer Corps of the Royal Army; M. Ferrer de Conto, editor of *El Cronista*; M. Reynes, and M. Suassy, Navy Paymaster, at present attached to the Centennial Commission. At the other tables were Major Sanchez, of the Spanish Ordnance Commission; Capt. Moragues, Paymaster in the Spanish Navy; Messrs. Miranda, Joseph Sanchez, Muñiz, of *El Cronista*, and M. Cusaeles, besides about fifty others. The Spanish Consul presided. Above his head was a large portrait of King Alfonso, surrounded by the Spanish man-of-war and merchant flags. After a bounteous collation, the Consul proposed a toast to the King of Spain, which was drunk standing, and amid loud cheering and great excitement. The Consul read a telegram from the Spanish Minister in Washington expressing regret at his inability to be present, and stating that he would be present at the supper to be given some time next week. Mr. Liadó followed with a toast to Cuba and Spain; this was also subsequently offered by Major Sanchez. Mr. Conto then spoke of the Corps of Engineers, whose commander they had assembled to welcome, and gave a history of the Spanish Army. Major Sanchez also spoke on the same subject, paying a high compliment to the engineers.

Lieut. Col. Marin, in response to the toast to the Army and Navy, said that he drank not only to the Army, but to the Artillery Corps, which was united in the one object, the defense of the rights of Spain. Commissioner Lopez Faira proposed a toast to the City of Philadelphia, for the hospitality which it had shown to the commission, and was followed by Capt. Moragues, in a toast expressing the hope that to the many jewels of the crown of Spain, might be added that of the peace of Cuba. Mr. Barceio then proposed the health of the Spanish Commissioner, which was drunk standing. The Commissioner, Francisco Lopez Faira, then rose and made a long speech, in which he said that he had come to this country as a Commissioner of peace, and to show America what Spain was capable of doing. He said that Spain, through her agents, had first discovered America, and she had aided in its first settlement and civilization. He said that Spanish blood had been spilled upon American soil in the early days of the country, and the commission came to this country at this time to show that they were not enemies but friends of America. Spain was conscious of the great services she had rendered to America, and was confident that her rights and position would be recognized in the approaching Centennial. Spain intended to show this consciousness by an exhibition of her industries, her arts, and sciences in the Centennial, and to show that she could honorably compete with other countries in these matters. The Commissioner said that due regard had and would be given in the Centennial to the position of Spain, and that a just comparison with other countries would be made. He had no fear in that regard. He closed by saying that under the Government of King Alfonso the people had more liberty both of thought and action, and that there was now a chance for Spain coming forward to her just position among the leading nations of the world.

Col. G. W. Wingate, in a speech, (which was the only one delivered in English during the evening,) welcomed both the Spanish commander and the Spanish Commissioner, and assured them that Spain would be recognized according to her merit, as one of the leading nations of the world.

At this point the Engineer Corps were announced. They entered the room in uniform, remaining for a few moments for inspection. One of the company at the main table proposed that the soldiers be allowed to partake of wine and cigars with the guests, but to this Col. Marin objected on the ground that it would be fatal to discipline to allow the troops to drink with their officers. The soldiers were then escorted to an adjoining room where refreshments were partaken of. The soldiers are a fine looking body of men, and with their bright uniforms with silver ornaments present a gay appearance. Many of them wore medals of merit and souvenirs of the Carlist war.

Many other toasts were given, and the company broke up at a late hour.

OBITUARY.

VICTOR BISHOP.

Mr. Victor Bishop, one of the oldest merchants in this City, died at his residence, No. 41 West Tenth street, Friday morning last. Mr. Bishop was born in Paris, France, in the year 1819, and at the age of seventeen years emigrated to this country. He at once commenced business as an importer and wholesale dealer in diamonds, and soon established a reputation as a careful and conscientious merchant, which he never abused. He was successful beyond his anticipations and accumulated a large fortune. While he was thus enabled to enjoy the luxuries of life, he did not forget his less successful countrymen, and during his life was an ardent supporter of the various French benevolent societies in this City. His charity was dispensed without ostentation, but the extent of his beneficence is comparatively unknown to the general public. Mr. Bishop married, about twenty-three years ago, the widow of the late Capt. Lindsay Richardson, who was a sister of the late Mrs. James Gordon Bennett. She bore him two children, who have died within the past two years. Mrs. Bishop is also well known in connection with many charitable institutions, and in her bereavement will receive the heartfelt sympathies of a large number of persons who were the subjects of the bounty of her deceased husband. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, at the late residence of the deceased, to-morrow at 1 P. M., and the remains will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

JOHN B. SICKELS.

John Barrea Sickels, who died on Friday in the seventy-eighth year of his age, at his residence in East Seventy-fourth street, represented one of the oldest families in this City. He was born Feb. 1, 1798, in Broad street. His father was Henry Sickels. As an interesting historical reminiscence in these days of Centennial recollections may be mentioned the fact that Henry Sickels enjoyed the distinction of saving the life of Prince William, afterward King of England, then a midshipman in the British Navy, who, having ventured on shore to enjoy the skating, broke through the ice and would have lost his life but for Mr. Sickels' timely rescue. The deceased was engaged in various mercantile pursuits in New-York, till within the last twenty years of his life, when a lameness compelled him to retire from active business. He served in the War of 1812, and was contemporary with many of the noted men of the City. He was quiet and reserved in manner, never sought public office, and was esteemed as an honorable business man and citizen. Mr. Sickels' past illness was of short duration, dating from last Monday. His funeral will take place this afternoon, from his late residence.

WILLIAM W. EDWARDS.

William W. Edwards, the founder of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and much esteemed among the residents of that city, died on Friday last in the eightieth year of his age, and will be buried from his late residence, at No. 282 Henry street, at 2 P. M. to-day. Mr. Edwards was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1796. In 1817 he came to Greene County in this State, where he engaged in the business of tanning. In 1850 or 1851 he removed to this City, where he was connected with the insurance business until 1859, when he moved to Brooklyn. Mr. Edwards was a great grandson of the eminent Jonathan Edwards. He leaves one son and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James Alexander Mowatt, editor of the New-Haven *Commonwealth*, a prohibition paper, died yesterday.

William S. Robinson, the journalist, whose letters over the signature of "Warrington" have become widely known, died at his residence in Malden, Mass., yesterday, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a vigorous and able political writer, and has been intimately associated with Massachusetts State politics for many years.

Hon. William H. Gove, a pioneer of the Free State cause in New-England, and for many years known as the "silver-tongued orator" of New-Hampshire, died at his home in Weare yesterday morning, aged fifty-eight years. He was a Free Soil candidate for Congress, and for several years a member of the State Legislature, and had also occupied many local offices.

REV. DR. STORRS' POSITION.

The recent action of Rev. Dr. Storrs in withdrawing from membership in the American Congregational Union and the Home Missionary Society has been the occasion of considerable interest not only in that body, but on the part of all classes of persons. Dr. Storrs will to-night make a public statement in the Church of the Pilgrims, at Henry and Remsen streets, fully defining his position in the premises, and explaining his reasons for taking such steps as he has taken. In reference to that statement, he said to a TIMES reporter last night that it was intended as a full personal explanation of his position, and of the reasons for his opposition to the action of the recent Advisory Council, in the adoption of rules which, in his opinion, were not only injurious, but positively dangerous, and that because of such action he proposed to withdraw from all public responsibility for anything connected with the denomination. He said he had not withdrawn from the denomination, and did not propose to at present, if he ever did.

A FAMILY LIVING ON DOG MEAT.

The fact was brought to the notice of the Newark (N. J.) health authorities yesterday that Frank Scrubb, living at No. 24 Berlin street, is in the habit of subsisting, with his family, on dog meat. Scrubb takes stray dogs from the street, skins them, and prepares them as though they were sheep. The family are not compelled by want to subsist on dogs, but it is the result of a disgusting appetite. The neighbors are very desirous of having the family removed from the neighborhood, but the authorities can find no law against eating dog meat. The interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been suggested.

MR. HOLBERTON'S PAINTINGS.

The collection of pictures by Mr. Wakeman Holberton, the well-known animal painter, is now on view at the Leavitt Gallery, in Broadway. The collection comprises landscapes, as well as fish and game subjects, all of which have been executed within the last two years, mostly from studies made in Central Pennsylvania and on the River St. Lawrence. A few water-color drawings of the English school, by J. Smith, J. Albert, Hunt, Howard, Wallace, and others, executed in pure wash, are also included in the collection, which will be sold on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Holberton, it is understood, is about to visit Europe for the purpose of study, and will probably be absent for a long period.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

will have a new story in the *New-York Weekly* to-morrow. It is entitled "Chateau D'Or," and the *New-York Weekly* has had it written expressly for its columns.—*Boys of the World.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.—*Advertisement.*

Six Hundred Miles!

"Came 600 miles to lose fifteen teeth, and am well paid for the journey." A line written by a patient on DR. COLTON'S scroll at the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TILL 2.—The elegant SILK ELASTIC TRUSS sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway; everywhere supersedes all metal trusses. —*Advertisement.*

The collection of 1,000 scientific specimens of the Phrenological Institute can be seen daily at No. 737 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. An experienced examiner always in attendance.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, at No. 744 Broadway, before buying any other. —*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 347 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Spring debility, languor, lassitude, and that low state of the system peculiar to the spring time of the year, are immediately relieved by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which supplies the blood with its vital principle of life element—iron—infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system. Being free from alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. Sold by all druggists. Pamphlets free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, &c.

Electricity—Its Powers as a Curative Agent practically demonstrated, at No. 7 West 14th st. Circulars forwarded.

The Advantages Possessed by Milk of Magnesia as a dentrifice are its deodorizing power of removing bad breath and its entire simplicity.

A.—Rupture Cured by Dr. Marsh, (Principal of late Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats Just Issued by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Friday, March 10, VICTOR BISHOP, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 10th st., on Monday, March 13, at 1 P. M. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CUTTER.—March 11, Mrs. CORNELIA S. EDGERTON, widow of the late James Cutter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 64 Columbia st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Tuesday morning.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, March 10, 1876, WILLIAM W. EDWARDS, in his 80th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 282 Henry street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 12, at 2 P. M.

FITCH.—At Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 9th day of March instant, JABEZ FITCH, M. D., aged 82 years.

HARRISON.—On Friday morning, March 10, after a lingering illness, ETHEL CARY, infant daughter of Burton Norvell and Constance Cary Harrison.

The remains were buried at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, March 11.

HIGGINS.—On Friday, March 10, SUSAN HATFIELD HIGGINS, of pneumonia.

Funeral services on Sunday at 2 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. J. Kettlewell, No. 134 West 34th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment on Monday morning.

KEARNY.—At Saugerties, on Saturday, March 11, ELIZA A. KEARNY, daughter of the late John W. Kearny, of Saugerties, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

LEES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 10, JOHN AUGUSTUS LEES, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Mrs. James Sheldon, No. 151 Congress st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Westport, Conn., on Monday.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, March 10, ALFRED S. LEGGETT, in his 31st year.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 277 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, on Monday.

MACPHERSON.—On Friday, March 10, of consumption, JAMES L., only child of James A. and the late Annie MacPherson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 300 West 12th st. Interment at Long Branch, on Monday.

ROBINSON.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, 11th inst., GEORGE F. ROBINSON, son of Rufus B. and Sarah E. Robinson, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Oak st., Greenpoint, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

ROLLWAGEN.—On Friday, March 10, FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr., eldest son of Frederick Rollwagen, deceased, after a short illness, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 349, F. and A. M., and the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, 1876, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 East 3d st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

SICKELS.—On Friday, March 10, JOHN B. SICKELS, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 40 East 74th st., Sunday, March 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Tarrytown.

WRIGHT.—At Liverpool, England, on the 26th of February, SARAH PARKINSON WRIGHT, in the 78th year of her age, mother of William P. Wright, of London, late of this City.

WILBUR.—At "Brook Farm," New-Brunswick, N. J., March 9, 1876, JEREMIAH WILBUR, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Train by Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New-York at 12:25 P. M.; returning, train leaves New-Brunswick at 3:41 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Brunswick.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, CLARK C. WILSON, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 972 Lexington av., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

YENNI.—At Gainsville, Fla., Monday, March 6, WALTER T., only son of Frederick A. and Leonora C. Yenni, in his 20th year.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 466 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE AND SALE.

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

E. P. FOWLER, M. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The entire collection of Oil and Water-color Paintings, Sketches, Studies, &c., comprising the best works of

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, ESQ.

To be sold by auction TUESDAY EVENING, March 14. Mr. Holberton contemplating a protracted absence in Europe.

DR. E. P. FOWLER'S COLLECTION.

The PRIVATE COLLECTION of Fine Modern Paintings belonging to E. P. FOWLER, Esq., M. D., of this City, comprising a large number of Paintings by American and Foreign Artists, many of which were specially painted to his order.

To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15.

DR. FOWLER'S LIBRARIES.

Catalogues of the Select and Art Library and Medical Library belonging to Dr. Fowler may be had at Clinton Hall. To be sold by auction March 16, 17, 18.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow; and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Periere, via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco ——. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 14.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

NO BARBAROUS TORTURE AT ALL.—O. GAVRON'S celebrated warm Aix la Chapelle Sulphur Baths, No. 52 Great Jones st., near Bowery, cure effectually all the bone and skin diseases, scrofula, swellings, lameness, neuralgia, metallic poisonings, and inveterate syphilis. Over 4,000 persons cured since four years. Preparation for bath for private use sent (C. O. D.) to all parts of the U. S. John Prüter, Prop'r.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"MUST WE THEN MEET AS STRANGERS?" is now published for alto or baritone in F, besides the popular copy for soprano or tenor. Pronounced everywhere the best song of the day and the happiest effort of Mr. J. R. Thomas. Price, 40 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MISSIONARY MEETING, UNDER THE direction of the Bishop of this diocese, in behalf of the missions of the Western Convocation of the diocese, will be held in Trinity Chapel this evening, March 12. Addresses will be made by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., and one or more of the clergy of the convocation. All who feel an interest in the missionary work of the diocese are invited to attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.,
Rev. Heber Newton, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector will preach in the morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Reception YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION postponed to TUESDAY EVENING, March 14. Readings by Miss Georgia E. Cayvan, of Boston, and Mr. A. P. Burbank.

Music by Mr. Carl Lanzer, Solo Violinist, and Sheldon W. Ball, Pianist.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* this evening at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11. Subject—"Balance of Soul and Character." Evening, 7:45—"Is Zeal Compatible With Knowledge in Religious Things?" Seats free at evening service. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

ADVENT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Sunday, March 12, morning prayer, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 7:30. Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, the Rector, will preach.

A SEANCE BY MRS. HARDY, OF BOSTON, takes place on Sunday evening, at 7:45, at which a spirit hand will be made in paraffine, at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Elijah at Horeb." Evening subject—"Little Things."

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE L. WALKER, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, March 12, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"The Plea of Ignorance: We do not Know."
Evening at 7:45,
"Why I am a Universalist."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—The Pastor, Rev. William R. Alger, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The World and the Soul: Orthodoxy and Liberalism Contrasted." Evening—"The Gates of Heaven; or, the Orthodox and Liberal View of Salvation."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"Saved from the Lions." Evening—"Joys of the New Birth." Sunday at 7:30. School and Bible class at 3. General prayer and praise service Friday evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector; services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, NEAR 39TH st., 3d av.—Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, Rector, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"St. Patrick a Protestant and not a Roman Catholic." All are invited.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene st., near Canal st.—Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school, 2 P. M. Union prayer-meeting at 3:45 o'clock. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st., Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Pastor.—Preaching this morning at 11 o'clock. Vespers by the choir, and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin at 8 P. M. All are invited.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SECOND LECTURE BY Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Boston, at 7:30: "Voice of the Bells—Seventeen Reasons why Men Don't go to Church." Extravagance, corruption, church duplicity, and pulpit inefficiency.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30. Divine services at 11 A. M. Evening at 7:30. The Rector will preach.

CONFIRMATION BY RIGHT REV. BISHOP Potter, in St. Stephen's Church, 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Jared D. Flagg will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Service of song, 7:30 evening; 8 o'clock, sermon by Pastor. Cordial invitation. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach, morning and evening.

JAMES M. KING,
Pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, this City, will preach
Sunday evening, 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at
ASSOCIATION HALL.

MOODY AND SANKEY
at
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

Noon service from 12 to 1 o'clock every day.

Women's meeting from 1 to 1:45, in 4th av. hall.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Tickets for afternoons free upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.

Every night at 8 o'clock in Madison av. hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in 4th av. hall.

Young men's meeting, 4th av. hall, every night at 9 o'clock, and Saturday night meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

Monday night service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Sankey.

Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only, in Association Hall, every Monday night at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock. Subject, "The Evil of the Time." Afternoon lecture at 4, "The Christs of the New Testament."

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL tional speaker, will lecture, at 10:30 A. M., on questions taken from the audience. The Children's Lyceum meet, 2:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The twenty-eighth anniversary of the advent of Spiritualism takes place the 31st.

MR. MOODY AND MR. SANKEY.
HIPPODROME.

Entrance, Madison av. Monday evening, 13th March, the service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ira D. Sankey.

Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only at Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av., at 8 o'clock, Monday evening.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) TEMPLE, on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Chauncey Giles on "The Curse Pronounced Against Adam," in which the spiritual meaning which "maketh alive" will be expounded, showing that Adam was not, as is commonly supposed, the first human inhabitant of this planet, and that the curse is not a vengeful punishment, but the necessary consequence of mankind's departure from the true order of their being.

REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., WILL address the regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church on "The Sunday-school Teacher of the Future," at Calvary Church Sunday-school Room, 4th av., corner 21st st.,) on Monday, March 13, at 7:45 P. M. All interested in Sunday-school work are cordially invited to attend.

REV. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society, on Sunday evening, March 12, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av. Service begins at 7:30 P. M.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 12th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible-class at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
MOODY & SANKEY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, at
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.,
from 12 to 1 o'clock.
Special Prayer for Christian Work,
SUNDAY, MARCH 12, in
MADISON AVENUE HALL.
For WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M.
For MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. George J. Geer, Rector of St. Timothy's Church. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARKS', 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach in the morning, and the Rector Rev. Dr. Rylance, at the evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Confirmation by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest (5th av., above 45th st.,) will be open for service Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Dr. Howland.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services at 10:30 and 7:45. William T. Egbert, Rector, will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. Cooke, of St. Bartholomew's, in the evening.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating delegates and alternates. GILBERT J. HUNTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENTION.

Servants—German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for employment, at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

A FRENCH FAMILY DESIRES TO TAKE care of the house of a family going to the country or to Europe; best City references. Address S. A., Post Office Box No. 4,394.

A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER WANTS A few more customers; home; old dresses made over. Call at No. 164 West 32d st.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated lady and musician, as companion to a lady, governess, or housekeeper; best references given and required. Address L. H. S., No. 130 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference; is very neat in person and work; would like a steady place, in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER - MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and washing, or chamber-maid and sewing; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 346 West 25th st.

CUTTER AND FITTER OF FAMILY clothing; perfect operator and repairer of work on machine; wants daily engagement at $1 25 per day. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT GIRL OF twenty-four; is a good cook; bread, biscuit, &c.; desserts; good laundress; will do down-stairs work or general work; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist with the washing; in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 West 21st st.; call Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, bread, cakes, pastry, desserts, &c.; would assist with washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., Davis' bookstore.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS and cloak maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; wants the work of a few more families by the day; all the latest Spring fashions; best reference. Address M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl; understands dress-making in all its branches; by day or week in families; work taken home. Address H., Dress-maker, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; would take one or two families by the day; the best of reference given. Address L. M., No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY FROM NEW-ENGland, with A No. 1 City references, desires some position of trust and responsibility; is a neat, orderly, and systematic housekeeper; has had experience in marketing and management of servants. Address Boston, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; country preferred; highest references. Address H. L., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of ability, in some good family; would take charge of house, or invalid, sew, and be useful, for small compensation; undoubted reference. Call or address Christian Home, No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH NEW-England house-keeper in hotel or family; experienced in sickness; fond of children; highest testimonials. Address House-keeper, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane st.

HOUSE-KEEPER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED lady as house-keeper in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call at No. 349 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY competent to take entire charge; references of several years; City or country. Call or address E. V., No. 499 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED REliable German lady; understands the finest cooking, also dress-making. Call at 409 4th av., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do house-work in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 426 East 11th st.

LADY'S MAID.—(PARISIAN;) SOME TIME RESIdent in this country, and speaking English well, is desirous to return to France; she is accustomed to traveling, and would give her services in return for a free passage to Europe; would if necessary take charge of children; desires to leave early part of April; the highest references given. Address by letter, S. Bedon, No. 8 West 33d st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID wishes to find a family going to France for the Summer, her object being to see her family. Address Mme. Lambert, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; can do puffing and fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 253 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT laundress; the very best testimonials from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

OPERATOR.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON fine, white work, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; a few engagements to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dressmaker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A FAMILY OR HOTEL, A first-class needle-woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; reliable references. Address C., No. 265 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS. — A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO understands the care of children, would like to travel with a lady in any capacity. Call or address, for one week, Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GET from families slip covers to make for furniture; best of reference given. Address No. 11 Carlisle st., near West st.

WASHING, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes families' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; has no objection to go out the first two days in the week; best City references. Call or address No. 240 East 41st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day or week to do washing or cleaning. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS to take in washing or go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 439 West 49th st., room 10.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 831 2d av.

MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WOULD like employment for four or five evenings a week. Address J. T., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE single man, aged twenty-eight; understands his business, and the management of horses and carriages; spent his lifetime in England with the best of families; has six years' very best City references; is strictly temperate, and can be highly recommended in this City by first-class families. Address D. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS, BY A RESPECTable, sober, honest, single, trustworthy man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; careful and stylish City driver; willing to make himself generally useful; good City references. Address Single, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish couple, in the country; man as coachman and groom; can milk if required; wife as infant's nurse, seamstress, chamber-maid, or laundress; first-class reference. Address for three days H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is willing and obliging; good careful driver in City or country; also understands gardening; best of references. Address Frank Leas, No. 5 Eldridge st., third floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; YOUNG man; married; no family; is respectful, obliging, and educated to his business; best of references. Address Henry, care J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; country preferred; or is willing to go on a farm; has had thirteen years' experience; has good reference. Apply to C. B., No. 410 East 16th st., corner 1st av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man (English) who thoroughly understands his duties; can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; is a careful driver; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; best City testimonials. Address Coachman, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; ten years' reference from last place; no objection to go to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address William L., 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, sober, industrious young man; unexceptionable references if required; City or country. Call or address at stable, William H., No. 223 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING DISposed of his horses, desires to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Address B. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlish farmer and gardener; understands raising crops, horse and cattle breeding, &c.; wife is a good dairy-woman; family small; wages moderate; references satisfactory. Address John Holland, Plainfield Post Office, N. J.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; THOROUGHLY competent; married man; has several years' references; hot and green houses, fruits and vegetables; has laid out several new gardens. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDNER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly competent in every branch of the business; has been in some of the best places, both in this country and Europe; can give the highest recommendations as to ability and character. Address Thomas, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; UNDERstands his business thoroughly in all its branches and the laying out of grounds; can come well recommended; willing and a good worker. Address N. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried, without children; very well acquainted with laying-out places, hot-houses, graperies, &c. Call or address O. W., Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner 23d st., florist store.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS PERFECTLY ALL kinds of flower and vegetable raising; also greenhouse work; a useful man on a gentleman's place; excellent references. Apply for two days in the basement of No. 47 Wooster st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardner, to take charge of gentleman's place, park, or cemetery, without glass not accepted; English, and married. Apply to T. Merritt, at J. M. Hodgson's 5th av. floral establishment, 45th st. and 5th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN HONEST AND REspectable Swedish man (single;) understands gardening, driving horses, and any kind of work on a gentleman's place. Call or address L. D., No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH;) understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables; good references from last place. Call or address A. D., Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener; competent in all branches; twenty years' experience in this country; with references. Address A. S. Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason, and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring reference of five years from the last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' City reference from last employer; City or country. Address F. R., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, (SINGLE,) THOROUGHly competent as a butler and table waiter; is neat, industrious, sober, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or hotel by a Frenchman, speaking good English; references from Dr. Van Norman's College. Apply or address at Mauborgne, No. 124 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Call at No. 152 and 154 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

A.—E. RIDLEY & SON.—WANTED, EXPERIenced floor managers, speaking German and French, of good address, energetic, and thoroughly conversant with the duties of such position. Apply for three days. Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan as working house-keeper in small private family; must be willing, economical, and quiet; no objection to widow and daughter. Address C. C. C., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR THE COUNTRY, in the family of a widower. Address, with full particulars, O. S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly fitting dresses made for from 15 to $18. Complete suits of debege for misses, $25 to $30. Ladies' camel's hair and silk, $50 to $60.

INSTRUCTION.

ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' SCHOOL FOR PIANO,

Of Prof. WILH. SPEIDEL, Stuttgart, from the first beginning up to the highest perfection.

Composition—Herr MAX SEIFRIZ, Hofkapellmeister.

Ensemble playing—Herr HUGO WEHRLE, Kammervirtuos; Herr JULIUS CABISIUS, Hofmusiker.

New term commences April 16, 1876.

Prospectus sent free on application.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.

A widow lady and daughters, having a delightful residence on the Hudson, would like to take a few children to board and instruct in the English branches; the best City references; terms moderate. Address R. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, (no branches); book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches, German, French, at hours suiting; writing, $3 monthly. Ladies taught book-keeping and accounts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHES ADVANCED MUSIC, the higher English branches, and German, or would exchange board where morning hours would be received in compensation. Address PIANO, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MATHEWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John S. Mathews, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SCOTT and THEODORE VAN RADEN, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alexander Scott and Theodore Van Raden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN GROSSMAYER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MONUMENTAL WORKS FOR SALE—AT Holyoke, Mass.; 17,000 inhabitants; only yard of the kind in the city; business well established; has averaged $20,000 per year since started; terms easy. Address J. H. COOK & CO., Springfield, Mass.

$5,000.—BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, high references, to engage in profitable manufacturing business; principals only noticed. S. SHERMAN, Box No. 3,491 New-York Post Office.

A PARTY DESIRING A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, and having a small capital, apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

AN ENERGETIC AND ACTIVE OUT-DOOR salesman can make liberal arrangements with a leading firm. Apply at No. 310 Bleecker st.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR ESTABLISHED paying stove and tin business, or hardware business; City or country. Post Office Box No. 3,491 New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
ARE NOW OFFERING IN THEIR

LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT

all the new and latest Spring styles of Suits in Alpaca, Arlington, Lustre, Poplin, Cashmere, and Silk, at extremely low prices. Wrappers from **75c.** and upward. Delaine Wrappers, **$2 50**, Cashmere Wrappers, **$7** and upward.

CHILDREN'S SUITS

In this department they offer a full assortment of Swiss and Tarletane Dresses for Misses and Children, from **$2 30** and upward; Organdie suits from **$6** to **$10**; Calico Wrappers, **60c.** to **$1 50**; Boys' Kilt Suits, **$3 75**; Mohair Suits, **$4** to **$9**.

Mourning Suits for Ladies and Children constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice.

CLOAKS.

A large lot of imported Drap d' Ete and Cashmere Sacques, Dolmans, and Sleeveless Jackets, at half the cost of importation.

Beaver Cloth Cloaks, Plain, Braided and Embroidered, AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

LADIES' SKIRTS, Ruffled and Tucked, from	$0 50 to $1 35
LADIES' SKIRTS, Edging and Insertion, from	$1 10 to $2 00
LADIES' CHEMISE, Plain and Fancy, from	50 to $1 55
LADIES' DRAWERS, Plain and Ruffled, from	40 to $1 50
LADIES' SHORT NIGHT-GOWNS, from	75 to $2 80
LADIES' LONG NIGHT-GOWNS, from	$1 00 to $2 35

An elegant assortment of Pillow and Sheet Shams, $1 60 to $4 50 per set.

A full line of Misses and Children's underwear. Complete outfitting furnished for children of all ages. Corsets, Corset-waists, Stocking and Skirt Supporters.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

ECONOMY IN SHOES

LORD & TAYLOR

We respectfully invite inspection of our LADIES' CELEBRATED **$3, $4,** and **$5** BUTTONED DRESS and WALKING BOOTS. Also, CHILDREN'S SUPERIOR SCHOOL SHOES at **$2**, worth **$2 50**.

Our aim is to supply excellent shoes at prices MUCH BELOW ORDINARY RATES. We exercise unusual care in measuring, and guarantee in all cases an easy and perfect fit.

It is NOW ACKNOWLEDGED that our establishment is the MOST CONVENIENT and RELIABLE in the City for BOTH READY-MADE and CUSTOM BOOTS and SHOES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CRÈME LACES

AND

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEP'T.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER A FULL AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Consisting of Boys' ENGLISH WALKING SUITS, from **10 to 25 years, at $10 to $12.**

DERBY SUITS, **$8 to $10.**

D. B. BLOUSE SUITS, **$7 to $8.**

Particular attention is called to our KILT SUITS, from **$3 50** upward.

A full line of Boys' CAMBRIC and LINEN WAISTS always on hand.

All orders promptly filled. Circulars for self-measurement sent to all parts of the country.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
90 PIECES OF

COLORED GROS GRAIN SILK,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AT $1 PER YARD. A GREAT BARGAIN.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND st., corner Chrystie, call attention to their CARPETINGS, at the following prices: Brussels, $1 60; Tapestries, $1; Three-plys, $1 25; Ingrains, all wool, 75c.; Ingrain, (union,) 37½c., &c. Linoleum, a substitute for Oil-cloth, best floor covering yet introduced.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations, and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1876.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.,

SILK DEPARTMENT.

FANCY SILKS.

In this Department our stock stands unrivalled for Magnitude, Variety, Novelty, and Cheapness.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

Will offer on Monday, March 13, 700 pieces in all the choice shades for this season, ranging in price from $1 25 to $6. THESE GOODS were manufactured expressly for our RETAIL TRADE, and contain many new and exclusive colors.

BLACK SILKS.

FULL LINE OF

Bonnet,
Poncet,
Guinet,
Bellon,

and our celebrated

CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI,

which for purity of finish, brilliancy of color, and durability cannot be surpassed, from $1 50 to $6.

A good Black Silk at $1 per yard. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.,

Have just received a shipment of the latest

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

DRESS GOODS,

DRAP DAMASSE,
DRAP D'OR,
CACHEMIRE FACONNE.

Also, all the new shades of wood and cream colors in light-weight CASHMERES for Spring wear.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT SLIPS,

DRESSES, ROBES, LACE CAPS, TOILET BASKETS, &c., &c.,

Together with a large and elegant stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

NIGHT DRESSES,

CHEMISES, DRAWERS, TOILET SACQUES, WALKING, TRAIL, AND UNDER-SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

At an immense reduction in prices.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SWISS ORGANDIE AND PIQUE SUITS; ALSO

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

IN NEW SPRING STYLES, JUST OPENED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

SHAWLS.

Ottoman and Fancy Shawls, $1 50, reduced from $2 25
Ottoman and Fancy Shawls, 2 00, reduced from 3 00
Ottoman and Fancy Shawls, 3 00, reduced from 4 00
Ottoman and Fancy Shawls, 4 00, reduced from 5 25
ALL THE BETTER GRADES AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A large stock of BROCHE, PAISLEY, and IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS at POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

L. SHAW,

NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S.

The largest assortment of HUMAN HAIR GOODS positively retailed at wholesale prices.

The most modern styles of COIFFURES on hand. INVISIBLE FRONTS in great variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly. Introduced first into this country by L. SHAW, NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., (NEAR MACY'S.)

L. SHAW'S newly invented STEMLESS GRECIAN BRAID can be arranged in any style without difficulty. From $5 upward.

HAIR-DRESSING, 50 cents; COMBINGS made up 25 and 50 cents per ounce, or by L. SHAW'S newly invented method roots all one way equal to hair cut from the head. HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

Goods sent to all parts of the country when prepaid, free of all charges, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

BLACK GOODS,

Comprising all the standard makes, and new styles for Spring and Summer wear. Empress, French, Bombazine, Henrietta Cloth, Parisine, Drap d'Armure, Drap d'Ete, Trent, and Nice Cloths.

50 pieces DRAP D'ALMA, 62c.
200 pieces 40-inch CASHMERE, 75c. to $1.
100 pieces 46-inch CASHMERE, $1 to $1 20.
100 pieces TAMISE CLOTH, 75c. to $1 25.
300 pieces GRENADINE, consisting of the new styles, Checks and Plaids, a complete assortment of single and double, with Crapes, from $2 25 to $4 50 per yard.
CASHMERE EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, $6 50 to $25.

MOURNING MILLINERY DEPT.

Contains all the NEW SPRING STYLES in BONNETS and ROUND HATS, made from the BEST ENGLISH CRAPE at VERY LOW PRICES.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—In the store grand display of imported and New-York styles. Fashions of 1776 and fashions of 1876. "Martha Washington in full dress alive!!" Great excitement along the line!!! Beautiful changes this season. Our Centennial Traveling Costume will please.

NOTE.—Those who will call at our store and subscribe for our "Monthly World of Fashion" this week will get certificates that will entitle them to select $2 worth of our patterns at any time.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

House-furnishing Goods

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,

Have now on exhibition full lines of SWISS and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, SCOTCH DRAPERIES, &c., at a reduction of 25 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

Furniture Coverings, Cretonnes, English Damasks, and Chintzes of superior quality; Holland and Opaque Cloths for Window Shades, Shade Fixtures, &c.; Piano and Table Covers in great variety; Marseilles and Crochet Quilts in all the makes, at popular prices. Mirror and Window Cornices, Live Geese Feathers, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

CARPETS, &C.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND st., corner Chrystie, call attention to their CARPETINGS, at the following prices: Brussels, $1 60; Tapestries, $1; Three-plys, $1 25; Ingrains, all wool, 75c.; Ingrain, (union,) 37½c., &c. Linoleum, a substitute for Oil-cloth, best floor covering yet introduced.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY

AND

Unusual Bargains.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER, DURING THE PRESENT WEEK, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls.

PRICES REDUCED from	$1,500	to	$1,000.
PRICES REDUCED from	1,200	to	900.
PRICES REDUCED from	1,000	to	650.
PRICES REDUCED from	800	to	450.
PRICES REDUCED from	600	to	325.
PRICES REDUCED from	375	to	175.
PRICES REDUCED from	275	to	150.
PRICES REDUCED from	250	to	100.

Ladies are particularly invited to make a careful examination of this most valuable stock.

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.

One case of BLACK and SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS, for Spring wear, at prices lower than similar qualities have been sold in years.

AT $58; GOOD VALUE, $90.
AT 75; GOOD VALUE, 110.
AT 85; GOOD VALUE, 120.
AT 95; GOOD VALUE, 125.
AT 100; GOOD VALUE, 135.
AT 110; GOOD VALUE, 145.

A large line of GERMAN, FRENCH and PAISLEY SHAWLS, in the most artistic designs, for the coming season, at a small advance on the cost.

☞ THE FIRM GUARANTEES EVERY ARTICLE ADVERTISED BY THEM TO BE IN STOCK, AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,

announce to their patrons and the public that their Spring stock of

BOYS' & YOUTHS' CLOTHING

will be replete with all the newest designs and novelties of the season, including the

CENTENNIAL SUIT	$6 50 to $12 00
YOUNG AMERICA SUIT	$7 00 to $11 00
CONTINENTAL SUIT	$5 00 to $9 00
THE GILMORE, ARLINGTON, and IMPERIAL BLOUSE SUITS, SAILOR SUIT, (New Style)	$3 50 to $7 50
LENOX and DUNCAN KILT SUIT	$4 50 to $12 00

GENTS' FURNISHING DEP'T

Wamsutta Mills Shirts, not laundried, **$1 40** each.
Utica Mills Shirts, not laundried, **$1 40** each.
Fruit of the Loom Shirts, not laundried, **$1 20** each.
A good quality Merino Undershirts, **$1** each.
A good quality Merino Undershirts, **75c.** each.
English Cotton Half-hose, "heavy," **25c.** per pair.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

REMOVAL.

WM. JACKSON, OF NO. 729 BROADWAY, HAS LEASED PREMISES NO. 777 BROADWAY, WHICH ARE ABOUT TO UNDERGO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS. WHEN COMPLETED WILL BE OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. THE PRESENT STOCK IS CLOSING OUT AT A GREAT

SACRIFICE.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

EUGENIE'S

SECRET OF BEAUTY,

OR CREME BLANCHE,

for the complexion, by **F. COUDRAY**, of Paris, imparts a beautiful transparent whiteness to the skin, absolutely free from all injurious substances, and extensively used by the crowned heads of Europe. **L. SHAW, NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST.,** near Macy's, sole agent.

The celebrated **F. COUDRAY'S AURORA,** to bleach any color of dark hair to a fine golden blonde without any injury to the hair; price, for a three-ounce bottle, $1 50; for a six-ounce bottle, $2 50. **L. SHAW, NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST.,** near Macy's, sole agent.

J. B. FONTANE'S (of Paris) wonderful preparation, **DERMATINE,** to remove all wrinkles from the face, $2 per bottle. **L. SHAW, NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST.,** near Macy's, sole agent.

A REDUCTION TO DEALERS ON ABOVE ARTICLES.

A full line cosmetics on hand in great variety, as rouges, paints for the veins and eyebrows, &c. Goods sent to all parts of the country.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer on MONDAY, March 13, AND DURING THE WEEK, IN THEIR

CAMEL'S HAIR DEPARTMENT

A HANDSOME LINE OF NOVELTIES IN THE LEADING STYLES OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

CAMEL'S HAIR KNICKERBOCKER, plain, plaid, and striped, new shades, **50c., 60c.,** and **65c.** per yard.

CAMEL'S HAIR DE MECCA, 27-inch, **75c.** per yard. These goods are entirely new, and particularly desirable for ladies' traveling suits.

A handsome assortment of STRIPES for SKIRTS, with plaid to match, for overdresses, 50-inch, **$2** per yard.

Also, a fine line of Camel's Hair, 45-inch, at **$1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50** per yard, plaid and striped, in the newest styles, for overdresses.

SILK AND WOOL KNICKERBOCKER, 48 inches wide, **$2** per yard—a very fine material.

SHEPHERD'S PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR, 27-inch, from **60c.** to **$1**, and 48-inch, **$1 50** per yard.

Special attention is called to the CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, 50-inch, in ecru, light blue, gray, and brown shades, at **$1 85** and **$2** per yard.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO THESE GOODS, AND REQUEST AN EXAMINATION.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled, to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN PRINTS, DOMESTICS,
AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN on MONDAY, MARCH 13,
25 CASES

PRINTS,

VERY NEAT NEW STYLES. PRICE ONLY 5 CENTS PER YARD.

20 CASES EXTRA QUALITY
CAMBRIC FINISH PRINTS,
ONLY 6¼c. per yard.

20 CASES, YARD WIDE.
CAMBRICS,
APPROVED STYLES, ONLY 8c. per yard. Good value for 10c.

ELEGANT and ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES in
JACONETS, FOULARDS,
CAMBRIC TWILLED ALSACE,
LINEN LAWNS, &c.,
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION.
PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

A LARGE INVOICE OF
PLAIN POPLINS, SERGES,
CAMAIEU PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, &c.,
at 20c., 25c. and 35c. per yard—ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

An IMMENSE STOCK of
ALL-WOOL DRESS FABRICS,
from 50c. per yard upward.

DOMESTICS,
COMMENCING at the LOW PRICE of 6¼c. per yard.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA,
and UTICA SHIRTINGS,
FULL YARD WIDE, at 12½c. per yard.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM,
FULL YARD WIDE, ONLY 10c. per yard; ⅞ wide, ONLY 9c. per yard.

A LARGE LINE OF
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS, and RESIDENTS of NEIGHBORING CITIES are RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED to PAY THEM an EARLY VISIT, as ALL THE ABOVE are OFFERED at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD during the LAST TEN YEARS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVING MADE a very LARGE PURCHASE of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC
BRUSSELS,
FRESH GOODS of the VERY BEST QUALITY, HANDSOME DESIGNS, JUST FROM THE LOOMS, which they have DECIDED TO SELL at $1 75 per yard; good value for $2 25.

500 PIECES ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
Also FRESH GOODS, BRIGHT COLORS, and NEW PATTERNS; ONLY $1 10 per yard; recently sold at $1 25 and $1 30 per yard.

They are ALSO OFFERING a LARGE LINE of
TURKEY CARPETS
AND RUGS,
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

OFFERING an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to HOUSEKEEPERS to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS at PRICES LOWER than SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR IN TEN YEARS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXHIBITION OF
NOVELTIES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL EXHIBIT on MONDAY, MARCH 13, SPECIAL NOVELTIES in
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS, BERLIN, AND DOMESTIC
READY-MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES,
POLONAISE, &c., &c.
PARIS AND BERLIN
READY-MADE DRESSES
FROM PINGAT AND OTHERS.
LADIES' PARIS-TRIMMED HATS
FROM VIROT AND OTHERS.
ELEGANT LACES AND LACE GOODS,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED
UNDERWEAR, HAMBURG EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS, BANDS, &c.

AND THEY WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY
SILKS,
A GREAT PORTION PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NOVELTIES
IN
BOYS' CLOTHING.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BOYS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR; WORKMENSHIP, STYLE, AND FINISH UNSURPASSED.

BLUE AND GRAY SEA-SIDE SUITS,
$4,50, UPWARD.

PLAY AND SCHOOL SUITS,
$5, UPWARD.

KILT SUITS FOR PLAY,
$7, UPWARD.

DOUBLE-BREASTED LONDON SACK,
ENTIRELY NEW, ONLY $8, UPWARD.

EMBROIDERED KILT SUITS,
VERY HANDSOME, $15, UPWARD.

SINGLE-BREASTED ULSTER COATS,
SOMETHING NEW, $8, UPWARD.

COLORED PERCALES in
CAMISOLES AND WAISTS,
NEW SHAPES.

BLUE YACHTING SHIRTS FOR BOYS
SEVEN TO FOURTEEN YEARS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 8c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
KNICKERBOCKER CAMBRICS, 9c. per yard.
FULL LINES OF PRINTS, 5c., 6c., 7c., and 8c. per yard.
FRENCH CAMBRICS, 18c. and 20c. per yard.
NEW STYLES OF CHEVIOT AND SHIRTING CAMBRICS.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, MARCH 13, several cases of

NOVELTIES

IN

India Camel's Hair Square Shawls,
FILLED AND OPEN CENTRES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, MARCH 13, a choice selection of

NEW SHAWLS

The SPECIAL and EXCLUSIVE NOVELTY
"Silver Crepe Shawl,"
Silk Reversible and
Opera Shawl.
India Carriage Rugs, &c.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

New Spring Silks.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will exhibit on MONDAY NEXT, 13th INST., full lines of

NOVELTIES IN

Fancy Checked and Striped Silks,
FACONNE,
DAMASSE,
BROCADE,
CACHIMIR BRODERIE,
and GRANAT SILKS

For OVERGARMENTS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

This stock will be found varied, extensive, and containing many NEW, NOVEL, and EXCLUSIVE EFFECTS.

Louisines in great variety,

Rich, Plain Colored Faille Silks,

The choice Spring colorings for STREET and EVENING WEAR, together with the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

BLACK SILKS,

From the most APPROVED MAKERS, to be found in the City.

An inspection solicited.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

MOURNING

DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are prepared to offer the LARGEST and most EXTENSIVE stock of

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS

Of every description to be had in the City, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

New Dress Fabrics.

The stock now complete, and containing all the recherche

NOVELTIES

Produced this season, and offering unusual inducements to purchasers, both as regards

STYLE and PRICE.

FRENCH CAMBRICS AND GINGHAMS,
CRETONNES, ENGLISH and FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Arnold, Constable & Co's

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

CARPETINGS

NOW OPEN,

PRIVATE PATTERNS, strictly confined to this house, and containing many NOVELTIES in DESIGN and COLORINGS.

French Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons and Tournays,
Crossley's Velvets and Tapestries,
English and American
Body Brussels,

the choicest assortment ever before offered in this MARKET.

Three-Ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil Cloths,
&c., &c.,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

REAL LACES.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

REAL AND IMITATION LACES.

Having made large purchases from the immense auction sales of the past week, they are enabled to offer the most complete line of

REAL LACES, &c.,

in CHOICE NEW DESIGNS, ever offered, and at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

POINT GAZE LACES, $6; worth $8.
POINT GAZE LACES, $9; worth $12.
POINT GAZE LACES, $12 50; worth $16.
POINT DUCHESSE LACES, $3 25; worth $4 50.
POINT DUCHESSE LACES, $5; worth $6 50.
POINT DUCHESSE LACES, $6 50; worth $8.
POINT DUCHESSE LACES, (new designs,) $15; worth $18.
CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, 75c.; worth $1.
CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, $1; worth $1 30.
CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, $1 20; worth $1 50.
CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, $1 50; worth $2.
CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, $2; worth $2 50.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, 80c.; worth $1.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, 90c.; worth $1 20.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, $1; worth $1 25.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, $1 50; worth $2.
FLOUNCES, SCARFS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, JABOTS, &c.
REAL BLACK GUIPURE LACES very low.
CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, conceded to be the leading lace of the present season for trimming, of which we have a large stock in choice patterns at very low prices.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

G. BUNOUT,

From Paris, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, just received, hair nets for the front hair; also, a splendid assortment of the first quality of human hair; sold at low prices; will give lessons in hairdressing. No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th st.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Lenten season naturally suggests the use of a fish diet. It is strange that, living in the neighborhood of the sea, we should not only be ignorant of the many varieties of excellent fish which come into the market, but literally unable to prepare the fish in more than one or two ways. Many housekeepers, thoroughly *au fait* of the various methods of serving meat or poultry, after they have boiled or fried or baked their fish, have exhausted their culinary knowledge. The French cuisine abounds in receipts for the cooking of fish, most of which are neither troublesome nor expensive. Soups, entremets, and patés are made of fish. Art sometimes exhausts itself in the preparation of the article, which can even be brought to imitate meat in its taste and general appearance. There are too many excellent fish in our markets which, through a very false prejudice, are neglected. Such fish would be prized abroad, and would grace the tables of the most wealthy. At present we may state that bass, smelts, Southern shad, white-fish, cod, halibut are found in abundance in the markets, and at reasonable prices. In serving fish it should be remembered that nothing becomes it better than such simple adornment as may be bestowed by means of a few sprigs of parsley. Sometimes, we may mention, when a large fish is to be served, and when a dish of sufficient size is not readily obtainable, a substitute for the dish can be had in a piece of board, over which a napkin can be sewed. This method of serving, simple as it is, adds considerably to the attractiveness of the fish. We shall gladly receive some suggestions as to fish recipes for home cooking, reserving some standard receipts for another issue.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Blanc Mange.—(Excellent and easy.)—One quart of milk, one ounce gelatine, sugar to sweeten to taste; put it on the fire and keep stirring until it is all melted, then pour it into a bowl and stir it until it is cold; season with vanilla; pour it into a mold, and put it into a cool place to stiffen.—T. O.

Flour Muffins.—One half cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, two cups of milk, three teaspoonfuls of yeast powder rubbed thoroughly into a scant quart of flour, and a little salt; bake in muffin rings.—Boston Woman.

White Sauce.—In three tablespoons of nice melted butter mix thoroughly one tablespoon of sifted flour, add three-fourths of a pint of milk, boil once, and then stir quickly. For color, add a little yolk of egg, and for flavor, lemon juice.

Sauce for Roast Beef.—Grate horse-radish on a grater into a basin, add two tablespoonfuls of cream, with a little mustard and salt, mix well together, add four tablespoonfuls of the best vinegar, and mix the whole thoroughly. The vinegar and cream are both to be cold.—J.

English Mutton Sausage.—Take cold roast mutton, cut it in as large slices as possible; then take bread crumbs, sweet herbs, salt, and pepper, wet them with an egg, and put a small quantity into the centre of each slice; roll each slice by itself, and tie it up as tightly as possible; cook them in hot melted butter or beef drippings until brown and crisp.

Mock Cream Toast.—(A delicious side dish at breakfast.)—Melt in one quart of morning's milk about two ounces of butter; a large teaspoonful of flour freed from lumps, and the yolks of three eggs beaten light; beat these ingredients together several minutes; strain the cream through a fine hair sieve, and when wanted heat it slowly, beaten constantly with a brisk movement; it must not boil or it will curdle and lose the appearance of cream; when hot, dip the toast; if not sufficiently seasoned with butter, add salt; send to the table hot, the cream not taken up by the toast, in a gravy-bowl.—Anna.

Saratoga Fried Potatoes.—Peel good-sized potatoes and slice them as evenly as possible, (you can buy a slicing machine if you wish,) drop them into ice-water, have a kettle of very hot lard, as for cakes, put a few at a time into a towel and shake and dry the moisture out of them, and then drop into the boiling lard. Stir them occasionally, and when of a light brown take them out with a skimmer, and they will be crisp and not greasy. Sprinkle salt over them while hot.—C. F. W.

Gelatine Frosting.—One teaspoonful gelatine, two tablespoonfuls of cold water; when the gelatine is soft, one tablespoonful of hot water. When entirely dissolved add one cup of powdered sugar, and beat while it is yet warm until white and light; lemon to taste. Give good measure to all the ingredients. This frosts one sheet of cake.—Boston Woman.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one of your correspondents tell me how a family washing should be done, and oblige—A Young Housekeeper.

Can any one tell me how to take the squeak out of shoes?—Afflicted Family.

Will some one recommend a good "coffee roaster?" Is there one in the market that winds up and keeps turning the coffee around?

Reading, as I do with interest, your household column in the Sunday issue of The Times, I would suggest that you give a series of *menus* of dinners composed of regular courses, and the wines served with each course. The book *Little Dinners, and How to Serve Them*, meets the case partially, but says nothing of the wines, if I remember correctly. As The Times circulates among a class of people who would be interested in this, I make the suggestion as one who would profit by it.—A. B. C.

Will some very competent authority like Mr. Delmonico, if he thinks it worth his while, say through the "Housekeeper's column" how to serve wines with a large dinner of fourteen courses?—Wines.

Will some of your lady readers please tell me how I can make zinc bright in a bath-tub and zinc under a stove?—E. V. M.

You would greatly oblige my wife by printing in your Sunday edition a way to make farina "toothsome" either in puddings or any other way?—Wheat.

Will some of your correspondents be kind enough to give me a receipt for Welsh rarebit and a receipt for chocolate éclairs?—M. L. C.

Will you please publish in your Household column a receipt for taking wine-stains out of table-linen, and oblige—Mary?

Cannot any of the many ladies who so kindly send receipts to The Times tell me how to make the new dish called American cream?—Anna.

Will some of your subscribers furnish me receipts for making very sour lemon drops; good cream cakes, or cream puffs; and egg biscuits, or egg crackers, as they are sometimes called?—Mrs. H.

Will some one please give me a receipt for lemon custard pie in which eggs and lemons are the only thickening?

Will some one please send a good receipt for blanching almonds, and oblige—Subscriber?

Can some one inform me how to color wax brown for brackets? Which is the best indelible ink? Will some one give receipts for cooking oat-meal in various ways?—Delta.

Will some of your lady correspondents give me a receipt for old-fashioned potato cake?—Mrs. C. E., Brooklyn.

Will some one kindly furnish directions for making cranberry jelly, telling how much sugar is necessary to a quart of cranberries, cooked in just sufficient water to cover them?—William's Wife.

Will some of your readers please send a receipt for making milk or salt-raised bread, and also one for making good oyster crackers? By doing so they would greatly oblige—A Crusty Bachelor.

Will you please inform me, through the housekeeper's column of your valuable paper, of some way to clean white-washed walls so that paper will adhere? and oblige—A Subscriber.

Will some of your kind contributors give me a receipt for cranberry jelly, so that it will turn out of the mold nicely, how long to cook, and how much water to a quart of cranberries? and oblige—Cornelia T.

Will some one please tell me how to make White Mountain cake? also how to make fried potato cake of either boiled or raw potatoes?—T.

Will you give me a receipt for making bitter orange preserves, called Scotch or Dundee marmalade? and oblige yours—Mansion House.

May I ask some one to give me some information in regard to the care of canaries? I have one who was a very fine singer; but about a year ago he began, as I supposed, to moult, and I cared for him in the usual way at such times; but he has continued to shed feathers now going on ten months, and has lost his voice entirely. I have tried various remedies without success. Will some one who has been successful in keeping house plants tell me how to manage a plant called "lissus discolor?" I have always been successful in the care of plants heretofore, but this one baffles me. I have seen it growing most vigorously, and should like to know how I have failed.—Espe.

ANSWERS.

Potato Soup.—Eight potatoes, two turnips, four large onions, boiled (together, in beef, mutton, or poultry water) to a jam; then strained through a colander, then add butter rubbed in flour (a little) with cream or sweet milk, pepper and salt; chopped parsley in the bottom of the tureen; let soup boil up well, then pour over the parsley.

Graham Bread.—Put brown unbolted flour in a vessel for rising, make a hole in the centre, pour in fresh yeast, salt and dissolve a tablespoonful of lard in water, blood-warm (only; mix all together thinner than white bread; leave to rise over night and when light pour into greased pans two-thirds full. Brown bread requires more time to bake than white. A little sugar or molasses may be added for those who prefer it sweetened.

Potato Salad.—Boil one egg very hard, rub the yolk to a pulp, add one raw yolk, one teaspoon of flour or corn-starch, one teaspoon of vinegar, two of sweet-oil, one tablespoonful of butter, one saltspoonful of mustard, a little cayenne pepper, and salt; beat all to a cream and pour over cold sliced potatoes.

Chicken Salad.—For dressing one chicken, separate very carefully the yolks and whites of three raw eggs, using only the yolks. (The whites can be used for meringue or anything else.) If you wish to use any mustard, put in, dry, about half a teaspoonful. Be very careful not to use too much; stir in, very slowly, fully half a large bottle of oil. It will then be very stiff; drop in slowly, stirring all the while vinegar or lemon juice till it becomes as thin as is necessary. I never use any salt in my dressing. The olives, capers, &c., I use to garnish the dish.

Cocoa-nut Cake.—One cup butter, two even cups of white sugar, three and one-half cups sifted flour, one scant cup of milk, three tea-spoonfuls baking powder in the dry flour, five eggs, leaving out two whites. Make frosting of the remaining whites with eight table-spoonfuls of white fine sugar (a little heaped); spread on the layers of cake, then a thick layer of fresh grated cocoa-nut (desiccated cocoa-nut does not answer for this cake); to be baked in jelly-cake pans three in number. Let cool a little before frosting, which is to make the cakes adhere. Stir sugar, butter, eggs, and milk together (when they are ready) first, adding flour last. It requires a quick oven. Ice it on top, and put on a rich filling of cocoa-nut. Cocoa-nut Cake (Simple).—Usual pound cake, with the addition of the grated cocoanut dried a little in a very cool oven before mixing.—Ridgewood.

How to Prepare Salt Cod-fish—*Bacalo a la Biscaina.*—Take a small salt cod-fish. Cut it in pieces the size of your hand and soak it in cold water over night. Next morning put it over the fire in a pot of cold water and let it come to a boil. Then take the fish off the fire and remove the bones, being careful to keep the fish as whole as possible. Then take a small cup of oil, put over the fire in a pan, and add one spear of garlic; let the garlic brown, and take it out and throw it away. Take three good-sized onions, chop them fine and put in the hot oil; when they begin to get brown, add one can of tomatoes, two dozen whole cloves, eight Spanish sweet peppers (or one red pepper); let it boil up a few minutes, then throw in your fish for a few minutes, and serve very hot.—G. V.

East India Curry.—Noticing a receipt for an "East India Curry" in your issue of the 5th inst., I am led to protest against the "little knowledge" which supplies such unsavory dishes as we meet at the tables of many Americans—stews, disguised with a little common, so-called, curry powder, (!) and supposed by their cooks to be curry. Allow me, who was taught by Tégalo, Malayan, and Hindoostan cooks, to give one receipt for an East India chicken curry. In the first place always use Cross & Blackwell's curry paste, called "A Dish of Curry," which can be found at any of our large Italian oilmen's, and is the only article manufactured having all the ingredients of East Indian curry paste; cut a pair of Spring chickens in pieces, say two inches square; wash clean; parboil for twenty minutes in water sufficient only to cover; strain off the water, which set to boil; dredge, with flour, the chicken when quite dry; chop fine a large onion and one section of garlic; fry brown in four tablespoonfuls of butter; skim out the onion and garlic, which reject; grate coarse half a ripe cocoanut into a strainer; skim the water used for the parboil when lukewarm; brown the chicken in the butter used for frying the onion; strain the parboil water through the ground cocoanut, which squeeze dry into the stew thus formed; add a tablespoon of the paste; stew for half an hour; add a tablespoonful of fine ground cocoanut, and serve in a deep, covered dish. Rice to be served with curry should be washed thoroughly in nine waters, be put on a quick fire in cold water enough to cover it an inch. Water should never be added. Always use a covered kettle. The cover should be removed when the crust has formed on the kettle, and it should then be "set back" to dry. Rice so cooked will come out perfectly cooked, each grain separate, dry and gummy. Serve in a deep, covered dish, not with the curry. The best East India chutney to use with curry is the sweet mango.—W. W. M.

Dress Reform.—In answer to inquiry relating to dress reform, we beg to state that we have received the following card: Dress Reform Committee, No. 4 Hamilton place (opposite Park Street Church,) Boston, Mass.

Corn Bread.—Take one quart of sweet milk, corn-meal enough to thicken, three eggs, half cup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream tartar; bake in a moderate oven.—Germantown.

To Harden Pickles after they are Taken out of the Brine.—A lump of alum put in the vinegar, and horse-radish cut in strips, will make them crisp.—M.

Potato Salad.—Take from six to eight medium-sized boiled potatoes, let them get cold, then slice them thin; two silver-skin onions minced very fine, so as to get the flavor and not detect the onions in pieces, mix the latter with parsley and the potatoes; season with salt and cayenne peper. Take one-third of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, moisten it with a teaspoonful of hot water, put the yolks of two eggs in same dish, beat together with an egg-beater until well mixed, then drip in your sweet oil, beating it all the time until it thickens like a custard, then add one and a half tablespoonfuls of vinegar, pour it over your potatoes and mix all together. You can garnish the dish with salad leaves or celery tops; it makes a very pretty dish for the table.—M.V.

Currant Wine.—One quart currant juice, three quarts water, three pounds sugar. After mixing, put in a barrel or keg and let it stand one or two years, then draw it off carefully with a rubber tube, and put into bottles and cork them.—A. E. J.

Currant Wine.—Mash your currants in a stone jar, squeeze through a strong towel, put the seeds into another jar and put water on them, squeeze as before; then measure the pure juice, and to every quart add two of the water, and three pounds of granulated sugar, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then put in stone jars and set them in a moderately warm place, where they will not be disturbed while fermenting; skim every third day for four or five weeks. When bottling, add a half pint of pure spirits to each gallon of wine.—Jeannie.

Reply to "Brooklyn."—To keep fruit cake from drying—Turn the loaf bottom upward, and make small round holes nearly through the cake, two or three inches apart, and fill with whisky or brandy. Do this every six weeks or two months; it will keep it moist and rich. Wrap the cake closely in old flannel or linen.

How to Keep Fruit Cake Without Drying up.—Place the fruit cake in a stone pot or Japan box, put in two apples, when the apples shrivel, replenish them. You cannot detect the flavor of the apples in the cake as one would think. It is good in glass cases for bakers also. I have kept plum cake two years in this way. It will do for any cake.—Mrs. C. A. M.

Chocolate Caramels.—Two cups of sugar, one of molasses, one of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, half a pound baker's chocolate; grease your pot, put in sugar, molasses, and milk, and boil fifteen minutes; add butter and flour stirred to a cream, and let boil five minutes; then add the chocolate grated, and boil until quite thick; grease tin flat pans and pour in the mixture half an inch thick, marking it in squares before it gets hard in cooling.—Ridgewood.

Chocolate Caramels.—One bowl baker's chocolate, two bowls yellow sugar, one bowl New-Orleans molasses, one-half teacup milk, a piece of butter the size of a small egg, flavor; boil from twenty to thirty minutes; it should not be cooked to be so brittle as molasses candy; pour into buttered tins; when partly cool mark in squares, quite deep, with a knife.—M. S. P.

For Smooth Hands.—After washing and drying the hands pour into one hand a few drops of good cider vinegar; rub the hands together, wetting the whole surface both sides, and dry it. Practice this and your hands will feel smooth and pliant. Some do not like it, but to me it is far better than glycerine or other unguent.—M. K.

To Make Labels Stick to Tin.—Add a little honey to common flour paste.

Fish Cakes.—One pint bowl salt codfish, picked very fine, two pint bowls of whole, raw, peeled potatoes; put together in cold water and boil till the potatoes are thoroughly cooked; remove from fire and drain off all the water, mash with potato-masher, add piece of butter the size of an egg, two well beaten eggs, and a little pepper; mix well with a wooden spoon; have a frying pan with boiling lard or drippings, into which drop a spoonful of mixture and fry brown; do not freshen the fish before boiling with potatoes, and do not mold cakes, but drop from spoon.—M. S. P.

Destruction of Insects.—Gratia can destroy insects on her rosebushes and other plants by sponging or syringing them with warm soap suds made with whale oil, but not very strong.—Mrs. H.

Delicious Gingerbread.—One cup of molasses, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sour milk, four eggs, three cups of flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, and one teaspoonful of soda.—M. L. C.

A Good Chow-Chow.—Boil in one quart of vinegar a quarter of a pound of mustard, mixed as for table use, two ounces of ginger, two ounces of white pepper, a very little mace, with a few cloves. Take one dozen large cucumbers, peeled and sliced, place in a sieve with a handful of salt, let them stand ten minutes, then put in jars. When the vinegar is cold enough pour it over and tie down tight. It will be fit for use in one week, and will keep good a year.—Aunt Sue.

Tapioca Pudding.—Only Greenings or Newton pippins should be used, one dessert spoonful of dry tapioca to each apple; core the apple and fill the opening with sugar and butter, strew sugar around them and fill the dish nearly up to the top of the apples with cold water. Bake and serve with cream.—Aunt Sue.

Hair Restorative.—A tea, made by pouring one pint of boiling water on two tablespoonfuls of dried rosemary leaves, with a wineglassful of rum added, is excellent.

To Soften the Hands.—Before retiring, take a large pair of old gloves and spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves all night, and wash the hands with olive-oil and white castile soap the next morning.

To Remove White Stains from Furniture.—Have ready three pieces of woolen cloth, with one well dipped in lamp-oil, (or if that is not convenient linseed-oil,) rub the spot briskly, wet the second with alcohol and apply to oily surface, rubbing quickly, as too much alcohol will destroy the varnish, and finally polish with the third cloth, moistened with oil or furniture polish.

To Take out Grease Stains from Carpet.—Get a quantity of blue clay, which is required to make fire-brick, which is free from sand, bruise and scatter a small portion of it over the greasy spot in the carpet, and rub it slightly with the hand, the carpet remaining all the while on the floor. After two or three days sweep off the clay, and the grease will be gone. By a similar process grease will be removed from the collar of a coat.—D. McC.

To Remove Stains of Ink, Fruit, Wine, Mildew, &c.—First wash the stain off as much as possible with clear cold water, then apply the escalonnia, which consists of one tablespoonful lemon juice, one tablespoonful pure cream tartar, one teaspoonful of oxalic acid, one half pint rain water. Wipe off with clear water. Any article that cannot be washed after using the mixture, a tablespoonful of the juice of white currants is better than lemon juice when procurable. This may be used with safety upon most delicate fabrics, as it will not injure the color or material. Shake up when using it.—Experience.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The left wing of the Seventy-first Regiment will drill at the armory on Wednesday, March 22. Major McAlpine will command the battalion.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, will parade for drill at the armory on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

A rifle tournament is in progress at Conlin's shooting gallery, No. 930 Broadway, for the benefit of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. Entries may be made until April 29.

We will endeavor to comply with the request of our correspondent, "Juror," next Sunday. The lateness of the hour at which his communication was received prevents us from obtaining the requisite information in time for this issue.

The return match between the rifle teams selected from Companies A and G, Twenty-second Regiment, took place at the armory last Friday evening, and resulted in a victory for Company A. The scores stood 418 for Company A to 381 made by Company G.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. P. H. Briggs commanding, paraded for battalion drill at the regimental armory last Wednesday evening, equalizing in eight commands of twelve files front. Company E will give a dramatic and musical entertainment at the Athenæum on Wednesday evening, April 26.

The several companies in the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, were duly inspected in their new uniforms on alternate nights last week by Lieut. Col. Camp and Major McGrath. Private Louis Bauer will be the subject of a court martial at the regimental armory to-morrow evening.

The surviving members of the "Duryea Zouaves," Fifth New-York Volunteers, are endeavoring to secure a uniformed representation of that command to participate in the Centennial ceremonies at Philadelphia next Summer. A meeting will shortly be called for the purpose of organizing a battalion of the "red-legged" veterans.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, assembled at its armory for drill last Wednesday evening, parading thirty-five men. Dismounted movements and sabre exercise constituted the subjects of instruction. The monthly meeting was held on the same occasion, having been postponed from the previous week.

A court-martial for the trial of officers of the First Brigade for delinquencies occurring at parades, drills, &c., will convene at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, on Monday, March 27, at 8 P. M. The following officers have been detailed for the court: Col. John Ward, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, Twenty-second Regiment, and Major Herman L. Timken, Fifth Regiment.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott, commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal next Wednesday evening. The several companies drilled by divisions at the regimental armory during the past week. The officers and non-commissioned officers of six companies held a drill in the ceremony of guard mounting, at the armory, last Tuesday evening.

The following resignations have been received at First Division Head-quarters: First Lieut. Francis W. Bacon, Seventh Regiment; First Lieut. James G. Schwartz and First Lieut. William Halligan, Eighth Regiment; Second Lieut. Fred. Covell, Seventy-first Regiment, and First Lieut. George Gensch, Eleventh Regiment. Gen. Shaler has recently ordered the discharge of Private Adolf Bartels, of the Eleventh Regiment, from the County Jail.

The annual ball of the Fifth Regiment will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Monday evening, March 20. Thomas Bradenburg has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company K. Edward F. Brush having failed to qualify as Assistant Surgeon, a new appointment will shortly be made. The resignations of First Lieut. Ottmar Wenz and Second Lieut. Ernst Mayer have been accepted. John Schneider has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C.

Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the Division Brigade and Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice, have commenced their annual inspection of the several armories. Last Wednesday the armories of the Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiments were visited, and next Wednesday the Ninth, Twelfth, and Seventy-ninth Regiments will be inspected.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded for drill last Thursday evening. A number of evolutions were executed in an exceedingly careful manner. The seventh in the series of band concerts was given last evening at the armory. An unusually fine programme of promenade music was presented to the audience, which was manifestly appreciated, and a large number of couples participated in the hop which concluded the entertainment.

Capt. S. Ellis Briggs, of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, has been obliged by ill health to visit the South. He sailed for Florida last Thursday by the City of Dallas. The members of his company assembled at Pier No. 20, East River, previous to the hour for sailing, and accompanied their commandant down the bay in a steam-tug specially provided for the purpose. A collation was spread in the cabin, which the members discussed shortly before the steamer and tug parted company, and toasts were drank to the distinguished officer expressive of regret at his arbitrary departure, coupled with wishes that he might be restored to health in a more congenial climate. Capt. Briggs delivered a brief address to the assembled company, in which he made many happy allusions to the harmonious relations which had always existed between his company and himself, and said he trusted that their expressed wishes might be fulfilled, and that he would be enabled to return to celebrate with his company the "glorious Centennial."

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. H. E. Roehr, commanding, is under orders to parade by wings, as follows: Right wing, comprising companies H, C, F, and E, on Wednesday, March 22; April 5 and 19, and May 3 and 17. Left wing, companies B, A, D, and G, March 15 and 29, April 12 and 26, May 10 and 24. Lieut. Col. John Rueger will command the right wing, and Major M. J. Petry the left wing. Companies will drill as follows: Companies B and A, Tuesday, March 21; April 4 and 18, and May 2 and 16; D and G, Fridays, March 24, April 7 and 21, and May 5 and 19; H and C, Tuesdays, March 14 and 28; April 11 and 25, and May 9 and 23; F and E, Fridays, March 17 and 31, April 14 and 28, and May 12 and 26. The following appointments are announced in orders: Capt. Carl F. Ritter, Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Ross, resigned; First Lieut. John Neger, Commissary of Subsistence; and Joseph J. Eisemann, Commissary Sergeant. Second Lieut. John Bettenhauser has been promoted First Lieutenant. Sergt. B. Heinrich and Privates F. Frank, J. Schneider, and August Eisner have been honorably discharged, and Private Max Hallheimer of Company C, has been expelled for neglect of duty.

Companies D and E, Twelfth Regiment, are about to be consolidated. Company D has achieved considerable notoriety, as possessing an excellent corps of sharpshooters. The company contested a match with a team from the California National Guard last Summer, and, although it suffered defeat, the scores made were excellent. Capt. H. B. Smith, the commandant of this company, has been appointed Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, a position for which he is eminently qualified. He filled the office of Acting Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice last season with great credit. This company held its final contest for the company medal at Creedmoor last Thursday. Capt. Smith and Sergt. Dolan "tied" upon the score of twenty-three, out of a possible twenty-five points. In shooting off, Sergt. Dolan made the score of twenty-one, defeating Capt. Smith, and having previously won the trophy four times, he was declared the winner. Capt. Victor Herb, of Company A, one of the oldest officers of the regiment, has tendered his resignation, having served continuously for sixteen years. His loss will be much regretted by the regiment. Companies B, F, and G are making elaborations for an exhibition drill, dress parade, and reception, which they propose to hold at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Monday, April 17. The regiment paraded for drill last Friday evening at the State Arsenal, equalizing in eight commands of twelve files front. The non-commissioned officers drilled at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening.

A regimental court-martial will be held in the Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, on Monday, March 27, at 8 P. M. for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut. Col. M. P. L. Montgomery has been detailed President of the court. The list of members entitled to wear "marksman's badges" is promulgated in orders. There has been an unnecessary amount of delay in issuing these badges to the several regiments this year which ought not to be permitted hereafter. The only use to which they can be placed is to decorate the arms of the proud marksmen with them on full dress occasions. The season is now far advanced; all the prominent military receptions have taken place, and perhaps the only opportunity the marksmen will have of displaying their hard-earned laurels will be at the Spring parades, as it is understood that the possessors of "marksmen's badges," in order to retain them, must make the requisite score annually at Creedmoor. The list of successful marksmen in this command comprises thirty-nine names, of which ten are commissioned and twelve non-commissioned officers and seventeen privates. The highest score made was thirty-nine, which was accomplished by Sergt. Beauman, of Company E. Col. Hitchcock made thirty-eight, and the remaining scores ranged from that number to twenty-five, the standard number of points. The Sergeants of the various companies of the regiment and the non-commissioned staff are directed in orders to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, with black belts, for instruction by the Adjutant next Saturday at 8 P. M.

The Court of Inquiry which was ordered to investigate the charges preferred against Inspector General Woodward by Capt. James Douglas, of the late Eighty-fourth Regiment, convened at the Head-quarters of the First Brigade last Friday. Capt. Douglas, in his charges, alleged that injustice had been done to the Eighty-fourth Regiment by three general officers at a meeting held in Gen. Woodward's office about two weeks previous to the disbandment of the Eighty-fourth, and that certain influences had been brought to bear to the prejudice of that command. Gen. Alexander Shaler was examined as to the meeting of the general officers referred to in the charge, and testified that he had frequently been consulted by the Adjutant General upon important matters concerning the division under his command, but could not recall any meeting at which the Eighty-fourth Regiment was the subject of discussion. He believed that the several regiments disbanded had been selected after mature deliberation and with no desire to injure any organization. An attempt was made to show that a notice of the last inspection of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, which was erroneously published in these columns, as taking place in the evening instead of the afternoon, had been instigated by Gen. Woodward, and had thus caused the absence of a large number of members. It was shown that Gen. Woodward had not held any conversation or written any communication in regard to this subject, and here we may say that the discipline of a regiment must be very lax, when its members allege a non-observance of orders bearing the signature of their commanding officer, to accept a conflicting statement published in a newspaper. The error was one of those unavoidable accidents which sometimes occur, and was not instigated by any officer. Capt. Whittaker, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, Assistant Inspector Gen. Fay, and others, testified as to their connection with the charges, and the court adjourned until to-morrow at 1 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS IN CASHMERE.

CHEETAH HUNTING IN BARODA—INHUMAN SPORTS.

The Jummoo correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes to that journal: I have already described to you cheetah hunting as practiced in Baroda. It is not an economical way of chasing deer, and I do not know that it is a very refined class of sport. But it is very seldom the cheetah succeeds in catching his prey: so that the spectacle of the savage beast tearing the neck of a handsome deer is not often afforded. The Maharajah of Cashmere was, however, quite determined that there should be no lack of amusement in that direction, and the way he managed it was this: The spectators, including the athletes and the Baltis, were requested to form a wide-spreading circle, embracing, perhaps, two acres of ground. Of horsemen, ladies, officers, gentlemen, and natives, there were, with the aid of the Royal party on the daïs, sufficient to do so; and, all being now in readiness, the deer which we saw lying on the ground an hour before were carried by their legs to the Prince's feet, and deposited there. Similarly, though with the greatest possible care, a cheetah was brought up to the daïs, patted, caressed by its keepers, and admired by the visitors. At length one of the deer, a splendid black buck, was released and urged to run. Poor beast, his numbed limbs and dazed eyes scarcely admitted of a great deal of motion, and it was really some time before could understand what was required of him. But when at last the struggling cheetah was held near him, he did comprehend that he was expected to do something, and accordingly began a slow trot toward the left-hand side of the daïs. He might, perhaps have gone about two hundred yards when the leopard was let slip, and there is little doubt he would have been caught at once but for the timely interposition of a little dog, which at that particular moment got in the way. Now, I believe a cheetah likes dog-flesh as much as venison, especially when there is less trouble in getting the former than the latter, and the unlucky puppy was chased without loss of time. But it was all to no purpose; the terrier was too smart for the heavier brute, and after a little running in a circle the pursuer gave up the attempt. All this while the wretched buck had been looking for some loop-hole of escape. He might as well have tried to fly to the clouds. And as ill-luck would have it, at that very moment when the cheetah had crouched down in the grass, chagrined at losing the dog, the buck, endeavoring still to find an opening in the crowd, came within a yard of him. Then the fierce creature sprang up and was after him. Round they went, the one striving for life, the other for blood. In terror the deer ran to the foot of the daïs, hoping perhaps to leap it and get away, but without effect. Slowly the cheetah came up with his prey, although the buck, now frantic with fright, skirted the little circle inside the crowd with wonderful celerity, till at last the leopard succeeded in springing upon the hind-quarters, entwining its forelegs round its victim's loins. Then followed the most sickening scene I have ever witnessed. Ladies cried "Shame!" and hid their faces; men who hated cruelty though they loved sport, murmured with vexation as the gasping, terrified deer struggled and groaned so loudly that its pitiful cries might be heard by every one present. Slowly the cheetah climbed on its back, though at one moment there was some hope that the beautiful creature would escape, for the former, somehow or other, failed to fasten its fangs in the buck's neck at first, and the two rolled over on the ground together. I will do the crowd—that semi-fashionable, semi-savage crowd—the justice to say that I believe if the buck had got clear this time they would have opened to let it pass. But this fit of mercy came too late. The strength of the deer was failing fast—another plunge, another roll, another loud groan and cry, and then the end came. The cheetah's teeth pierced the neck of the overpowered buck; there was a tearing noise, a final struggle, and then the bloodthirsty beast was seen sucking away the life of its motionless victim. I do not stay to moralise on the spectacle; these are the facts, the inference is the reader's. It may possibly be said that at one point, namely, on the extreme left of the daïs, there was an open passage through which the deer might have passed, and perhaps did go at first; but behind this there was a strong line of beaters, and the fact that the buck was driven back into the circle is sufficient proof of its inability to escape. It was killed within fifteen yards of the daïs. Our next amusement was the production of some lynxes and a jackal. This did not end satisfactorily, according to Cashmere ideas. The first lynx, on being let loose, absolutely fraternised with what should have been its prey, by rubbing its nose against that of the jackal, afterward quietly trotting back again to its keeper; and, by the time that the second lynx was let loose, the jackal having found an opening in the crowd, made purposely, I fancy, by some of those who did not care for the spectacle of death, trotted off too, thinking, probably, that there was really nothing of interest to wait for. This was somewhat discouraging, and so a plump hare was held forthwith to the noses of the lynxes and then untied and set free. But the little animal also got away, for the lynxes were anything but hungry, and as sport seemed to be on the wane, a couple of falcons were sent in pursuit, which, after several swoops, succeeded in killing him. It was an open plain, there was no cover very near, and the terrible birds soon disposed of their chase. This ended the fun. The royal party and the Maharajah entered their carriages, and we galloped in the rear toward Jummoo the Magnificent.

BRAVE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE LIFE AT SEA.

The London *Echo* of Feb. 24 has the following: "A deed of extraordinary heroism is reported from Liverpool. An American three-masted ship called the William H. Keeney was towed out of the River Mersey on Monday and was cast off by the tug-boat about ten miles to the north-west of the bar light-ship. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and orders were given for sail to be shortened. One of the seamen who went aloft was blown from the yard into the sea. Another seaman named Uphoff cast off one of the ship's boats, and, seizing a pair of sculls, jumped into it and pulled toward the drowning man. For several minutes he battled against the waves, and just as he was reaching his drowning companion the latter disappeared. Uphoff was by this time a great distance from the ship, which had been hove to, and giving up all hope of saving the life of his shipmate, he turned back and did his best to reach the vessel. At length he got sufficiently near to the ship for those on board to throw him a line over the stern, and as he stood up to catch the rope, he overbalanced himself and fell into the water. It would have been a hopeless task for those on board to have attempted a rescue, and the ship having lost two of her hands, was put back to port."

ROMAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

The *Voce della Verità* states that in the course of the excavations which are being carried on between the Forum and the Temple of Antonins and Faustina, at Rome, several archæological discoveries of the highest interest have been made. Among other things has been found a large fragment of the famous fasti consulares, half of which has long been in the Capitol. The fragment newly discovered gives the series of ordinary consuls and suffetes who held office during the six years between 755 and 760. This discovery is all the more important as it supplements and makes complete the fragment possessed by the Capitol, which gives the list of consuls from the year 761. The names are engraved upon a massive stone which was evidently used as the coping-stone of some large building; and this fact tends to confirm the theory of the archæologists that the fasti were inscribed not upon single stones but upon the blocks of marble which were employed for the construction of the temples. Among the other discoveries is the base of an imperial statue in the Forum. The name engraved upon it is effaced, and the only inscription still legible is the date of its dedication and the name of a sub-prefect of cohort. The presumption is that this statue was dedicated to one of those Emperors whose memory was condemned by the Senate, and whose name was effaced from all the public buildings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 C. Pa., S. J.Br. 98
16,000 St. P. 7s, G....100
49,000 W.U. T., 1900. 100
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....116
100 Mich. Central..s3. 63⅝
100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 3⅛
100 do........ 3¼
600 Western Union.. 68⅞
300 do......c. 68¾
400 do........ 68¾
100 do......c. 68⅝
1000 do........ 68½
300 do........ 68⅜
300 do........ 68½
1500 do........ 68⅝
200 do......c. 68¼
100 do.....s3. 68⅛
500 do........ 68⅝
500 do.....b3. 68¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 20⅛
300 do........ 20¼
200 do........ 20⅜
600 do........ 20¼
200 do......c. 20⅛
1000 do........ 20⅛
1900 do........ 20
100 do........ 19⅞
1200 do........ 20
800 do........ 20⅛
1700 do........ 20
1100 do........ 19⅞
500 do........ 19¾
400 do........ 19⅝
1100 do........ 19½
1800 do........ 19⅝
50 do........ 20¼
200 do......c. 19½
800 do........ 19½
300 do........ 19⅝
500 do........ 19½
100 Union Pacific..... 67¾
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 18½
700 Lake Shore........ 65½
1500 do........ 65⅝
1200 do.....s3. 65½
2800 do........ 65⅜
800 do........ 65¼
50 do........ 65½
100 do........ 65¼
100 Quicksilver....... 17½
100 Kansas & Tex..b3. 13¼
29 Dub. & S. City.... 75
1400 Erie R'way....... 20¼
200 do......c. 20¼
1600 do........ 20⅛
700 do........ 20
1700 do........ 20⅛
3800 do........ 20¼
1300 do.....b3. 20⅜
500 do........ 20⅜
900 do........ 20½
1300 do........ 20⅝
1200 do........ 20½
400 do........ 20⅜
1400 do........ 20½
1400 do........ 20⅝
700 do........ 20¾
1100 do........ 20⅝
1700 do........ 20½
40 Erie Pref......b3. 35
500 North-western.... 43¾
20 do........ 43½
100 do........ 43¾
300 do........ 43⅞
500 North-west. Pref.. 65½
100 St. Paul.......... 44⅛
400 do........ 44¼
50 do........ 44
100 do........ 44¼
200 do........ 44⅜
100 do........ 44¼
200 St. Paul Pf....... 81½
100 do........ 81⅝
2400 Ohio & Miss....... 21⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., 1867..........121⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. C. F.A.,'66. 12
1,000 Mo. 6s, L.B.b.c. 104
4,000 M. & St. P., 1st, L. C. Div.... 102⅛
6,000 do........ 102⅝
20,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89¾
10,000 do.....b.c. 90
1,000 M.& St.P. 2d... 98
10,000 M.&Es.1st con. 108¾
1,000 C.&N.W.c,G.B. 93¼
3,000 do.....b.c. 93
2,000 M. & Es.7s,'71. 110
2,000 Erie 3d....... 102½
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 92
1,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 98⅝
5,000 O. & M. 2d..... 78¾
3,000 Cent. P.G.Bds. 108⅝
1,000 C. P., 1st S.J.B. 97⅜
2,000 do........ 97½
1,000 West.Pac.Bds. 101¼
1,000 do........ 101⅛
1,000 do........ 101½
14,000 do........ 101⅛
10,000 Union Pac.1st. 105⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 105
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 109
4,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 54¼
2,000 C., C. & I.C.2d. 17¾
11,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 101½
2,000 Tol.& Wab.1st, St. L. Div.... 73
2,000 Tol.& Wab 2d. 68¾
4,000 Ill.& Iowa.1st. 65
1,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 99⅞
25,000 L.& W.B.C.b.c. 97
1,000 Can. So. 1st C. 69⅞
13 Park Bank.......125
200 West.U.Tel...b.c. 68⅝
300 do........ 68½
300 do........ 68½
300 do......c. 68¾
1800 do........ 68⅝
4700 do........ 68¼
100 do.....s3. 68¼
100 do........ 68⅜
805 do.....s3. 68¼
1500 do........ 68⅛
1000 do.....s3. 68⅛
4400 do........ 68
2200 do........ 67⅞
8300 do........ 67¾
2100 do........ 67⅞
200 do....s10. 67⅝
2200 do........ 67½
2600 do........ 67⅝
2600 do........ 67¼
1000 do........ 67⅝
100 Quick.Min.C.b.c. 17½
200 M.L.& M.C.A.P.b.c. 7¼
25 N.Y.C.& Hud..b.c. 116½
126 do........ 116¾
400 L.S.& Mich.So.b.c. 65¼
200 do.....s5. 65⅛
600 do.....b.c. 65
100 do.....s3. 65
100 do.....s3. 65
200 do........ 65⅛
300 do.....b3. 65¼
300 do........ 65¼
700 do.....s3. 65⅛
400 do.....s3. 65¼
16 do........ 65
100 do........ 65⅛
200 do.....b3. 65⅜
1000 do.....s3. 65¼
300 do.....s3. 65⅛
500 do........ 65¼
700 do........ 65⅛
1000 do........ 65
400 Mo.,K.& T....b.c. 13⅛
100 Dub.& SiouxC.b.c. 75½
100 Chic.& Alt..b.c.3s. 105
200 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 19⅜
600 do........ 19½
1400 do........ 19¼
200 do......c. 19¼
600 do.....s3. 19⅜
200 do........ 19⅛
1900 do........ 19⅛
600 do........ 19¼
400 do........ 19⅜
100 do........ 19⅝
900 do........ 19½
800 Erie Railway.b.c. 20⅝
100 do.....b3. 20⅝
100 do........ 20½
1100 do........ 20⅜
400 do........ 20¼
200 do........ 20⅜
300 do....b30. 20⅜
1600 do........ 20⅜
300 do.....b3. 20⅜
600 do........ 20½
600 do........ 20⅝
1900 do........ 20¾
800 do........ 20¾
500 do......c. 20¾
200 do........ 20⅞
2925 21
8100 do........ 21⅛
3100 do........ 21¼
3300 do........ 21⅜
200 do......c. 21⅜
2300 do........ 21¼
20 .... 21½
1900 do........ 21⅛
100 Erie Pf......b.c. 37
100 do........ 36½
500 Union Pacific.b.c. 68
100 do........ 67½
100 do........ 67⅞
200 Illinois Cent..b.c. 103
200 Mich.Cent.b.c.s3. 63½
100 do........ 63⅝
200 do........ 63¾
55 do........ 63½
40 C. & Pitts. Guar. 95¾
200 Chic.& N.W....b.c. 43⅝
100 do........ 43¾
400 do........ 43⅞
100 do.....s3. 44
200 do........ 43⅞
100 do........ 43¾
100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 65⅜
200 do........ 65½
200 do........ 65⅝
100 do........ 65½
300 Chic.& R.I.....b.c. 110⅞
200 do........ 110⅞
510 do.....b3. 111
400 C.,M.& St.P....b.c. 44¼
300 do........ 44⅛
400 do........ 44⅜
1100 do........ 44⅝
500 do........ 44⅜
200 do........ 44½
100 Tol.,W.& W...b.c. 3¼
900 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 81⅝
1000 do........ 81¾
300 do........ 82
100 do........ 82
200 do.....b3. 82¼
100 do.....s3. 82⅛
800 do.....b3. 82⅜
450 do........ 82
50 Del.,L.& W.....b.c. 118½
50 Chic.,B.& Q....b.c. 119
37 Mor.& Essex..b.c. 105½
200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.......b.c.b3. 31
100 Han.& St.Jo....b.c. 18⅝
100 do.....s3. 18½
100 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 21⅜
1000 do........ 21¼
500 do.....b3. 21¼
100 do........ 21⅛
100 O. & M. Pf.....b.c. 41

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$16,000 Mo., K. & T. S. F. x. c.... 61½
9,000 do........ 61¾
10,000 M.&St.P.cs.F. 90⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div... 73
1,000 N.Y.C.6s,'83. 105½
1,000 N.Y.C.6s,'87. 105¼
1,000 U. P. L. G...104
1,000 N. W. C......104
200 American Coal....53
700 Mich. Central....63⅝
300 do.....s3. 63½
300 do........ 63½
10 do........ 63⅜
200 do.....b3. 63½
1600 Western Union.. 67½
50 do........ 67⅝
200 do........ 67½
1100 do.....s3. 67⅝
200 do........ 67½
1100 do........ 67⅝
500 do........ 67¾
200 do........ 67⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...116¾
100 Pacific Mail.... 19½
200 do........ 19⅜
300 do........ 19¼
1000 do........ 19⅛
200 do........ 19¼
500 do........ 19⅜
600 do........ 19⅜
300 do........ 19½
100 Panama.........138
50 Union Pacific.... 68
100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 4¾
600 Erie Railway..... 21¼
500 do.....s3. 21¼
400 do........ 21⅛
900 do........ 21
1200 do........ 20⅞
1350 do........ 21
1600 do........ 21⅛
1000 do.....s3. 21⅛
700 do.....b3. 21¼
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 18½
25 do........ 18¾
1000 Lake Shore....... 65
300 do........ 64⅞
400 do........ 64¾
800 do........ 64⅝
700 do........ 64½
3500 do.....s3. 64⅛
700 do........ 64⅜
1300 do........ 64¾
1100 do........ 64⅞
300 do........ 65
300 do........ 64⅞
200 do........ 65
100 do........ 65⅛
100 do........ 65¼
500 do........ 65⅜
100 North-western.... 43¾
100 do........ 43½
200 North-w'n Pref... 65½
100 Kan. & Texas.s3. 13
100 St. Paul......... 44½
300 do........ 44⅜
200 do.....b3. 44½
100 do.....s3. 44⅝
200 St. Paul Pf...... 82⅛
50 do........ 82

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 West.Un.Tel.b.c. 67¾
600 do........ 67⅞
100 do........ 68
1300 do........ 68⅛
1200 do........ 68¼
1400 do........ 68⅜
100 do........ 68⅛
100 Un.M.Co.of T.b.c. 5
50 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 19½
600 do........ 19⅞
300 do........ 19¾
500 do........ 19⅝
25 N.Y.C.& Hud.R.b.c. 116¼
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 21¼
3500 do........ 21⅜
1000 do........ 21½
200 do........ 21⅜
900 do........ 21½
1700 do........ 21⅝
1600 do.....b3. 21¾
800 do........ 21⅝
300 Mich. Cen.b.c.b3. 63⅝
1400 L. S. & M.So.b.c. 65⅝
1500 do........ 65½
700 do.....b3. 65⅝
3200 do........ 65¾
3000 do........ 65⅞
500 do.....s3. 65¾
600 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 44
100 do.....s3. 43⅞
600 do........ 44
700 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 65½
15 Chic. & R. I. b.c..111
600 do.....b3. 111
300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 44½
300 do........ 44¾
200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 82¼
100 do.....b3. 82⅝
1200 do........ 82½
100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 3¼
20 Morris & Essex..105½
200 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 4½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72⅛
5,000 C. P., S.J.B'ch. 98
3,000 L. & W.B.Con. 97½
4,000 M.&E.1st,Con. 109
10,000 M.& S.P.C.S.F. 90⅛
5,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 54¼
100 Consol. Coal..... 44½
100 do....s60. 43½
100 Adams Express...106
10 N. Y. C. & H.....116
100 do........ 116¼
500 West. Union..... 68½
1300 do........ 68⅝
500 do........ 68½
200 do........ 68⅜
700 do........ 68¼
300 do.....s3. 68⅛
100 do........ 68⅛
300 do........ 68
500 do........ 67⅞
200 do........ 67¾
1100 do........ 67⅞
200 do....s10. 67⅝
400 do.....s3. 67¾
2300 do........ 67¾
700 do........ 67⅞
1300 do.....s3. 67¾
1200 do........ 67⅞
5 Panama.........135
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 20⅜
400 do........ 20¼
200 do........ 20⅜
500 do........ 20⅝
100 do........ 20½
800 do........ 20⅛
300 do........ 20¼
300 do........ 20⅛
200 do........ 19⅞
100 do........ 19⅝
100 do.....s3. 19½
800 do........ 19¼
1000 do........ 19⅜
100 do........ 19⅛
900 do........ 19¼
100 do........ 19
600 do.....s3. 18⅞
100 Illinois Central..103¼
500 Erie Railway..... 21¾
3300 do........ 21⅞
4100 do.....b3. 22
200 do........ 21⅞
6700 do........ 22
1500 do........ 21⅞
300 do.....s3. 21¾
100 do.....b3. 21⅞
1500 do........ 21¾
1200 do........ 21⅝
500 do........ 21½
1500 do........ 21⅜
300 do........ 21⅜
20 Morris & Essex..105¾
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 31
300 MichiganCentral. 63¾
10 do........ 64
300 do........ 63¾
7 do........ 63⅝
500 Lake Shore...... 65¾
4200 do........ 65⅞
1400 do........ 66
4900 do.....s3. 65⅞
400 do.....s3. 65⅞
1000 do........ 65⅝
1200 do.....b3. 65½
1600 do........ 65⅝
900 do.....b3. 65⅜
400 do........ 65⅛
1000 do........ 65¼
2400 do........ 65⅛
100 Union Pacific.... 67
300 do........ 66½
300 do........ 66¼
100 Rock Island......111¼
100 do.....s3. 111¼
300 do........ 111⅛
1200 North-western... 44⅛
200 do.....b3. 44¼
100 do......c. 44¼
200 do........ 44⅛
100 North-west'n Pf.. 65⅜
300 do........ 65¾
600 St. Paul......... 44¾
600 do....b30. 44⅞
200 do........ 44⅞
800 do........ 45
200 do........ 45¼
100 do.....s3. 45⅛
300 do........ 45
100 do.....s3. 45
200 do........ 44⅞
300 do........ 44¾
200 do........ 44⅜
600 St. Paul Pf...... 82⅝
600 do........ 82¾
800 do........ 82⅞
800 do........ 82½
1000 do........ 83
100 do.....b3. 83¼
400 do........ 83⅛
100 do........ 83⅛
800 do........ 83
100 do.....b3. 83
25 N. J. Central.... 107⅜
25 Dub. & S. City.... 75½
175 do........ 76
700 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅜
600 do........ 21½
400 do........ 21¼
100 D., L. & Western. 119¾
10 Chic. & Alton.... 105¼
200 Hannibal & St. J. 18¾
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 29
200 Kan. & Texas.b3. 13¼
100 do........ 13
200 P. R. of Missouri. 13½

Saturday, March 11—P. M.

The weekly bank statement is favorable, and shows an increase in all the items except circulation. The banks have gained moderately in specie and legal tenders, and the surplus reserve shows an increase of $953,400. The banks now hold $13,933,600 in excess of lawful requirements, against $13,040,200 last week. The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	March 4.	March 11.	Differences.
Loans	$270,162,800	$270,748,400	Inc. $585,600
Specie	22,701,600	23,139,800	Inc. 438,200
Legal tenders	46,945,200	47,629,500	Inc. 684,300
Deposits	226,426,400	227,102,800	Inc. 676,400
Circulation	16,832,500	16,697,700	Dec. 134,800

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was quite active, much more so than usual on Saturdays. At the opening Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Western Union were weak and the balance of the list strong, especially Erie and the Granger stocks. As the day advanced there was a general improvement; but in the afternoon Pacific Mail and Western Union became weak again, while Lake Shore, Erie, and the Granger stocks were strong and higher. In the final sales there was a general reaction from the best prices of the day in the entire list. Erie rose to 22, the improvement being assisted by the official announcement that an agreement had been made on the part of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and the Cambria Iron Company to furnish a third steel rail from Jersey City to Waverly, the rail to be extended to Suspension Bridge by the Lehigh Valley Road. By an arrangement with the Erie Road, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are to appropriate a twenty-fourth part of their earnings by transportation for two years for the payment of the cost of the third rail. Western Union fluctuated between 68⅞ and 67¼, with the last sales at 67⅞. There was a heavy pressure to sell Pacific Mail, and, under the relentless hammering of the bears, accompanied by alarming rumors relative to an application being made to the courts for the appointment of a Receiver, the price dropped from 20⅝ to 18⅞, with the closing transactions at the lowest point. Lake Shore, after an early decline to 64½, developed strength and advanced to 66, closing at the lowest point. The Granger stocks were higher, St. Paul common rising to 45¼, and the preferred to 83¼, with closing sales at 44⅝ and 83 respectively. North-western common rose to 44½ and closed at 44, the preferred being steady at 65⅜@65¾. Consolidation Coal advanced to 44½, and closed with sales at 43½, seller 60. New-York Central declined from 116¾ to 116. Rock Island was firm and advanced to 111¼. Union Pacific declined from 68 to 66¼. Investment shares generally were quiet and steady. The transactions of the day aggregated 283,000 shares, of which 84,000 were in Erie, 57,000 in Lake Shore, 61,000 in Western Union, 34,000 in Pacific Mail and 19,000 in St. Paul.

The week closed without any change in the money market, the rates for call loans being 2 @3 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $550,000, making a total for the week of $3,700,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £9,000 sterling by the Bank of England to-day. At London consols were steady at 94⅛ for money and 94¼@94⅜ for the account. In United States bonds the changes were only ⅛ ₩ cent., excepting in 10-40s, which declined from 106 to 105¾. There was an active speculation in Erie, which carried the shares up to 18¼ for the common after the close of the Exchange, and to 30@30½ for the preferred in the regular dealings. Foreign exchange was steady at yesterday's rates, the transactions having been smaller than usual on account of the sailing of the packet. Prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills sold at $4 85¾, and demand at $4 89½. The dullness of affairs in the Gold Room can be readily inferred from the fact that the quotation was stereotyped at 114⅝ throughout the day. The carrying rates ranged from 3 to 1 ₩ cent.

Government bonds were strong at a fractional improvement for some issues. The dealings, however, were small. In railroad bonds there was less activity than for some days past, but the market was firm at full prices. State bonds were dull and steady.

United States Treasury,
New-York, March 11, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,254,913 40
Gold payments	723,664 57
Gold balance	44,601,815 32
Currency receipts	4,743,049 07
Currency payments	4,678,724 61
Currency balance	35,777,841 98
Customs	500,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121¾
Bills on London	$4 85¾	$4 85¾
New-York Central	116¾	116
Rock Island	110¾	111⅛
Pacific Mail	20⅝	18⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44	44⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	81¼	83
Lake Shore	65⅝	65½
Chicago and North-western	43¾	44
Chicago and North-western Pref	65½	65¾
Western Union	68⅝	67¾
Union Pacific	68	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	3⅛	3¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118¾	118
New-Jersey Central	106¾	107
Panama	135½	138
Erie	20¼	21¼
Ohio and Mississippi	21¼	21¼
C. C. and I. C.	4⅝	4¾
Harlem	143½	143½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18½	18¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	29	29
Michigan Central	63¾	63¾
Illinois Central	102¾	103¼
Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116¾	116	650
Erie	22	20	83,770
Erie Preferred	38	36½	240
Lake Shore	66	64½	57,200
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	400
North-western	44½	43½	6,700
North-western Preferred	65¾	65⅜	2,600
Rock Island	111¼	110⅞	2,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45¼	44⅛	8,350
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	83¼	81½	10,650
Dubuque and Sioux City	76	75½	300
Delaware & Hudson Canal	119¾	119¾	100
Michigan Central	63¾	63½	3,560
Illinois Central	103¼	103	300
Union Pacific	68	66¼	1,500
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
C., C., and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18½	600
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	29	29	100
Ohio and Mississippi	21½	21⅛	6,200
Missouri Pacific	13½	13¼	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	4½	4½	200
Panama	138	138	100
Western Union	68⅞	67¼	61,150
Pacific Mail	20⅝	18⅞	34,350
Quicksilver	17⅝	17½	200
St. L., K. C. & N. Pf	31	31	300
Adams Express	106	105¾	100
Kansas and Texas	13¼	13	900
Mariposa	13	13	200
Total sales			283,220

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅜	122⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new-reg	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¾	122
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¼	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¼	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	118¼	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅞	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $58,000 for interest, and $106,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$19,935,000
Gold balances	1,345,387
Currency balances	1,680,675

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,964,013
Currency balances	2,119,074
Gold exchanges	2,982,808
Gold balances	455,914

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$396,983,430
Currency balances	16,304,854
Gold exchanges	32,635,792
Gold balances	4,934,362

The following are the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	31	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	104⅝
Alabama 5s, '86	32	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	120
Alabama 8s, '86	32	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	110
Alabama 8s, '88	32½	N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju.	17½
Ark. 6s, Funded	42	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	17½
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss.	15	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.J.&J.	55
Ark.7s,Mem. & L.R.	15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O.	55
A 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	14½	N.C.6s,NCRco.o.J&J.	40
Georgia 6s	95	N.C.6s,NCRco.o.A&O	40
Georgia 7s, new bs	104⅝	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	11
Georgia 7s, indorsed	101½	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	9
Georgia 7s, Gold bs	106	N. C. new bds.,J.&J.	9
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. new bds.,A.&O.	8½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	102½	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	102½	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	2⅞
Illinois War Loan	102½	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	2½
Kentucky 6s	102⅝	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Louisiana 6s	44	Ohio 6s, 1886	110
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	44	Rhode Island 6s	105
La.6s, new float'g d't.	44	South Carolina 6s	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	44	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	34
La. 6s, Levee bs	44	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	34
La. 8s, Levee bs	40	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	34
La. 8s, Lev.bs. of '75.	44½	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	40
La. 8s of 1910	10	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	40
Michigan 6s, '78-9	102	S. C. 7s of 1888	35
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. non-Fund. bds.	4½
Michigan 7s, '90	108	Tennessee 6s, old	42½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds	41
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	40¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¾	Texas 10s of 1876	99
Mo. 6s, due in '79	103	Virginia 6s, old	33
Mo. 6s, due in '80	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	34
F'd'g bs., due '94-5	103½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	34
L.bs., due '81 to '91 in.	103⅞	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72
Han. & St.Jo., due '76.	102½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	66½
Han. & St.Jo., due '86.	103½	Va.6s,Cons.2d series.	38
Han. & St.Jo., due '87.	103½	Va. 6s, Def. bds	8⅞
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	104⅝	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	72½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 2d bs.	110	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	104
Albany & Sus. 3d bs.	102	M. S. N. I. & S. F. 7 p.c.	109
Boston, H. & Erie 1st	21¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fd.	107
B., H. & Erie gtd	24½	Cl. & Tol. n. bs	105¼
Bur., C. & 1st 7s gtd.	49	Cl., P. & Ash. o. bs.	104
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	35½	Cl., P. & Ash. n. bs.	105
Ches. & Ohio 6s xC	32	Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	101
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	Buff. & Erie n. bs	107
Chi. & Alton income.	107	Buff & St. Line 7	103
Chi., B. & Q. 8s 1st	114½	Lake Shore Div. bs.	105
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	109¾	Lake Shore Con. 7s.	109
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	109½	Lake Shore C. 2d.	100
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.1.6s'95.	98¼	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	99
Cent. of N. J. 1st n	114½	Mich.Cen.7s, 1902.	105¾
Cent. of N. J. 1st con.	111¾	Mich.C.1st8s,'82,S.F.	114¾
Cent. of N. J. conv	108½	N. J. So. 1st 7s	22½
L. & W.B. con., gtd	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105½
M.&St.P.1st 8s P.D.	117	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D	98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	119
M.&St.P.1st 7s $g.R.D	99¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C	120
M.&St.P.1st L. C. D.	102⅝	Harlem 1st 7s, R	120
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.	94¾	North Mo. 1st	93
M.&St.P. 1st C.&M.	98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	98¼
M.&St.P. Con. S. F.	89¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	98
M. & St. P. 2d	97	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	78¼
C. & N. W. S. Fund.	106½	Cen. Pac. S. J. B.	97½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	105	Western Pac. bds	101½
C. & N. W. C. bds.	103¾	Union Pac. 1st	105
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bds.	95	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	103½
C. & N. W. 1st	102¾	Union Pac. S. F.	92½
C. & N. W. C. G. B.	93	So. Pac. of Mo.	68¼
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	105	Pac. of Mo. 1st	91½
Peninsula 1st, conv.	100½	Pac. of Mo. 2d	77½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	108¼
Winona & St. P. 1st.	85	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	104½
Win. & St. P. 2d	65	Cl. & P. 4th, S. F.	103½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	111	Col., C. & I. 1st	52½
C.,C.,C.&I. Con.bds.	100	Col., C. & I. 2d	17¾
Morris & Essex 1st	117	R., W. & Og. Con.1st.	96
Mor. & Es. 2d	108¾	St. L. & I. M. 1st	101
Mor. & Es. Con.	103	St. L. & I. M. 2d	79
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	109⅝	Alt. & T. H. 1st	106
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.	108⅝	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	92
Erie 1st, Ex.	110	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	74
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102	Bel. & So. Ill.1st, 8s.	92
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	102½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	87
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	103½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	105	Tol., P. & W. 2d	47
Long Dock bds	106	Tol., P.&W. Con. 7s.	45
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	91½
B.,N.Y.,&E.LargeB.	90	T.&W.1st, St.L.Div.	73
H. & St. Jo. Land G.	110	T. & W. Con. Conv.	46
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	79	Han. & N. 1st	45
Dub. & S.City 2d div.	105	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91½
C. Falls & Minn.1st.	88	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	60
I., Bloom. & W. 1st.	35	L., Bl. & Miss. 1st	66
I., B. & W. 2d	12	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	83
		West. Union, 1900, C.	99¾

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange	113¾	Market	112½
Butch. and Drovers'	135	Mercantile	105
Central National	100	Merchants'	118
City	300	Metropolitan	126
Commerce	115⅛	Nassau	103
Continental	81	New-York	127
Corn Exchange	132	Ninth National	81
First National	200	North America	99
Fourth National	85¼	Park	125
Fulton	150	Phenix	95½
Gallatin National	130	Republic	80
Hanover	85	Union	146
Imp. and Traders'	190¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	....
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	...	144
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅞	57
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51	51⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	45	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	39¾	39⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from this port for the week ending to-day:

March 7—Steamer Columbus, Havana—American gold	$270,000 00
Spanish gold	8,840 00
March 8—Steamer China, Liverpool—American gold	100,000 00
March 9—Steamer City of New-York, Havana—American gold	425,000 00
March 9—Steamer Gellert, Hamburg—Silver bars	30,236 20
March 9—Steamer Gellert, Paris—Gold bars	9,879 12
Foreign silver coin	10,900 00
March 9—Steamer Gellert, London—Silver bars	150,000 00
March 11—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars	6,700 00
March 11—Steamer Germanic, Liverpool—Mexican silver	171,656 44
Total	$1,183,213 85

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Two ₩ Cent.* on the preferred and common stock, payable April 1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 11—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¼; 10-40s, 105⅞; New Fives, 106; Erie Railway shares, 17⅛; do., preferred, 30.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 105¾; New Fives, 105⅞; Erie Railway shares, 17⅝.

3:45 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000.

Frankfort, March 11.—United States Bonds, New Fives, 101⅝.

Paris, March 11.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 60c.

Liverpool, March 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Receipts, 9,500 bales, of which 7,300 bales are American. Cotton to arrive firm; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6 5-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅜d.; also sales of the same at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 15-32d.; also sales of the same at 6½d.; sales of Middling Orleans, regular contract, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,600 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Upland, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅜d.

3:45 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive strong with an upward tendency. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 15-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 17-32d.

London, March 11—Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 8d. Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Antwerp, March 11.—Petroleum 30 francs for fine pale American.

Rio Janeiro, March 10.—Coffee—Market animated; prices firm; good firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25.

Santos, March 10.—Coffee—Market very quiet; prices maintained; good Santos, 5,600@5,750 reis ₩ 10 kilos.

AN IOWA MASTODON.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* has the following description of a mastodon recently secured for the museum of the Normal School at Winona, Minn.: "The bones were discovered about a year and a half ago near Wilton Junction, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, twenty-five miles west of Davenport, Iowa, and three-quarters of a mile from the junction. Sixty-seven bones have thus far been unearthed within a space of about thirty by thirty-five feet. The place consists entirely of drifted sand. From appearances it may be readily inferred that the depressed locality was once a part of the bed of a brisk river, which flowed through the place subsequent to the glacial epoch. As the animal lay buried in the fine silicious drift, the relative positions of the heavier and lighter parts were such as would have naturally resulted had the dead body been crushed between masses of floating ice, and afterward been released before going to pieces. The bones are in a remarkable state of preservation, some of them, when struck, ringing like ivory. The exclusive right to excavate for the remainder is retained by the purchaser. Some idea may be formed of the enormous creature by the size of several of the principal bones. The femur, or thigh bone, is 37 inches long, and the same around its lower extremity, the middle of the shaft being 16 inches. The articulating surface of the lower condyles is 12 inches across. The tibia is 32 inches long, 33 around the upper end, 19 around the shaft, and 12 across the upper surface, where the condyles of the femur rest. The sacrum is 19 inches long, 12 wide on the under surface, and 32 inches in circumference. Some of the ribs are 4 feet long, and from 8 to 10 inches in circumference. The wide-spreading scapula, or shoulder-blade, is 42 by 36 inches, and nearly 16 inches in thickness at the thickest part. The glenoid cavity, in which the head of the humerus rests, forming the shoulder-joint, is 11 inches across. The Wilton mastodon is the only specimen of its kind in this State, and we are greatly surprised that Iowa should ever have allowed it to leave its borders."

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

NEW BUILDINGS.

THE JAPANESE AND SWEDISH STRUCTURES —GETTING TO THE EXPOSITION—THE HORSE-CAR NUISANCE—CENTENNIAL POLICE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

Before the snow fell and the frosts came, Fairmount Park was crowded from morning to sunset with thousands upon thousands of loiterers, who were evidently taking time by the forelock and seeing gratis as much as possible of the great show. Then the Japs were the central attraction, and while they were putting up their workmen's cottages, the ground in the vicinity was black with the throngs who watched their every movement eagerly, criticised their peculiar saws that resembled butchers' cleavers, and wondered that they could plane toward themselves instead of away from their bodies like white men. But, grievous to relate, in the interval of bad and tempestuous weather the servants of the Tycoon have managed to complete their work in that part of the ground, and they have not yet commenced the grander and more decorative structures which are to be erected as offices for the High Imperial Commissioners of Japan. Also, during the same time, the Swedish school-house which is to be used by the Commissioners of Sweden has risen like an exhalation in another part of the park, and the structures which are now most prominent—the carriage annex, the shoe and leather annex, and several boiler houses—are painfully uninteresting from a sight-seeing point of view, and not in the least calculated to assuage the demands for excitement of the blooming-cheeked country cousins who are flocking into the city "to see things," and to "give a look around." It is therefore much to be wished that the gentlemen with the unpronounceable names who are stopping at the United States Hotel will promptly issue orders for the workmen to commence the Commissioners' building, which is to represent a Japanese dwelling of the better class. Then will the *flaneurs* rejoice, and the cherry-cheeked maidens from the interior of the State exult rapturously.

The beautiful weather of the past few days has brought thousands and tens of thousands into the park every day, and it has also developed the fact that getting to the Exhibition during the season will not exactly be a thing of joy. In Philadelphia it has hitherto been the custom to deride the poor dwellers in Gotham because they paid for seats in their horse-cars and then stood all the way. The journals of the Quaker City had occasionally descriptive articles of the tortures of the unhappy New-Yorkers returning from their business, and compelled to hold a package in one hand and to hang on to the strap with the other, with the big buttons of a stout gentleman's overcoat pressed into the small of one's back, and the basket of an Irish boarding-house keeper adjusting its roughnesses and angles to the configuration of one's ribs. The Nemesis of poetical justice has fallen upon these scoffers, and they have now found out what the straps in horse-cars mean. It is with grief I record the fact that upon any of the cars going to the Centennial ground it is as difficult to obtain a seat as it is in New-York. Nay, more, the plague of the baskets has not been omitted, for the Italian ladies who, in Philadelphia, conduct the pea-nut, ginger-snap, and apple business, are driving a very flourishing trade on the grounds, and travel very much on the cars, not forgetting to bring their baskets with them. They are usually accompanied by small children, pretty but excessively dirty, who are playful in character and democratic in tendencies, and who do not scruple to lean back upon the knees of seated passengers, and to lay hands—sticky with sweetmeats and grimy with the unwashed deposits of years—upon the most immaculate silks and beavers. All this has come upon the exultant and scornful Philadelphian, and, if Walt Whitman were a New-Yorker, and patriotic, he would certainly make this the subject of a vengeful yawp, and inform the world that "the Kobold of the Kaatskill laughs Ha, ha."

If we consider the facts relative to the position of the Quaker City, it will not be hard to understand why the cars are so overcrowded, and why the great mystery of hanging straps has suddenly been revealed. Philadelphia, although having indefinite powers of expansion north and south, has been, until recently, stopped from growing westward by the Schuylkill River. The streets running east and west start from the Delaware, upon whose banks the old city arose, and run to the Schuylkill for about twenty-four blocks. The streets running north and south stretch southward of Market, which is taken as the centre, for eighteen squares, and northward for twenty-one, making a total of thirty-nine squares. Obviously, therefore, although the principal business and dwelling streets—Walnut, Chestnut, Spruce, Green Mount Vernon, Spring-Garden—run east and west, the great development of the horse-cars has been north and south. Although Philadelphia is truly checkered by the horse-car routes until it resembles a wire grating, there are only four of these which cross the Schuylkill to West Philadelphia, and this for the excellent reason that there are only four bridges. These companies which go over the river are the Walnut and Chestnut, which crosses at the Chestnut street bridge; the Market Street, which crosses at Market street bridge, (this is the one built by Col. Tom Scott in a fortnight;) the Race and Vine, which crosses at Callow Hill bridge, and the Fairmount Park and Delaware River branch of the Germantown Line, which crosses at Girard avenue bridge. Of these four there are in reality only three, because across the river in West Philadelphia the Race and Vine Line unite with the route of the Walnut and Chestnut up Lancaster avenue, and thereby greatly reduces the power of either company to increase the number of its cars. Consequently there are practically but three routes, and the result is that at certain hours at the Centennial entrance one may see hundreds of ladies looking despairingly at the crowded cars that pass them in insolent unheed, and making mad rushes at every car that affords at least one inch of visible space on the hind platform.

If these things are seen in the green leaf, what will be seen in the dry? If it is difficult to get out to the Park now, how will it be possible to get there when the crush comes? Already a company of very neat carry-alls has been formed, but they ply from the Centennial ground rather than to it, and they are rather expensive, though not more so than is customary for vehicles which are both swift and comfortable. I am of the opinion that this evil will be mitigated principally by the working out of those plans of accommodation for the public which leaves in the cold Philadelphia proper. The Union Depot of the Pennsylvania Central is right in front of the Centennial main entrance, and therefore all persons who come from a distance may proceed from the railway either to one of the many hotels erected in the immediate neighborhood of the grounds, or to some one of the many camping places that are now being prepared. All of these are either in close proximity to the Exhibition or upon some line of railroad in connection with the Union Depot. It is true that there are numerous houses to let for the season in West Philadelphia, and that many of these will undoubtedly be leased by boarding-house keepers. But the views of the latter are so extreme that obviously the economical will be driven to the encampments, and the wealthy and lavish will, of course, go to such hotels as the Transcontinental, the United States, and the Aubrey. If therefore the public, and more especially that part which comes from a distance, can be made to comprehend the situation and the difficulty of getting to the Centennial grounds from the city proper there may ensue a settling down in West Philadelphia hotels and in the camping grounds of the environs which will afford the much-needed relief. If, on the contrary, the bulk of the visitors settle in Philadelphia proper the three avenues of approach by the horse-cars will be so choked that it will take many hours to reach the wished-for haven. For my own part I do not see why the city authorities should not extend Walnut and Chestnut and Market streets out beyond the Schuylkill up to a line parallel with the Exhibition, and by establishing cross lines, running north and south, obtain a communication from the westward. At present the only approaches are from the east and from the south, and even these are more limited than they ought to be.

Gen. Goshorn is very busily engaged in organizing a Centennial Police force, the buildings being at present guarded by the Centennial Fire Department. The gentleman who will be placed at the head of this force is Col. Starr, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of an excellent military record, and of whom every one speaks in the highest terms. He has just handed in his plans of organization to the General, and though they have not yet been adopted I have been permitted to learn something of their nature. It is proposed to give to this force a military organization, and to make it, in short, a regiment, perhaps of one thousand men, perhaps of more or less, according to Gen. Goshorn's decision. It must be remembered that there is a long picket line to guard, a variety of Centennial property to watch, and an enormous crowd of helpless women and children to protect. It is probable, therefore, that the number will not fall short of one thousand. This force will be domiciled in barracks, which will probably be erected in the vicinity of George's Hill. The men will receive a neat uniform and a cap inscribed with letters and numbers, and they will be fairly paid, although not by any means with the ridiculous lavishness of the New-York system. And I understand that the bureau of articles found on the grounds will be placed in the control of this department, and that it is the desire of Gen. Goshorn to make this as thoroughly efficient as heart can wish. The negligence and thoughtlessness of visitors to such places is inconceivable. Men will leave their pocket-books stuffed with bank notes on the counter where they have paid ten cents for soda-water, and it is recorded of the fair sex that the articles they forget, or lose, or drop include everything imaginable, even to babies. Lists of articles found will probably be advertised in the *Centennial Gazette*, and it may be also in the leading papers sold in the Centennial Grounds.

Now that the Centennial Police force is upon the eve of formation, there can be no excuse for any further delay on the part of exhibitors. The Director General has issued extensively a notice to exhibitors informing them that their allotted space is all ready, and that they must without delay make all necessary arrangements for foundations, connecting pipes, platforms, counters, cases, railings, &c.; and that those who so desire can be aided by the shop established under the Centennial Commission auspices for doing these specialties of work. This is a very great convenience to those exhibitors who live at a distance from Philadelphia, and the tariff of prices has been fixed at so moderate a rate as to make it also a pecuniary advantage. Gen. Goshorn has also issued another circular informing all those who have applied for space for special structures inside the grounds that all building material, &c., must be on the ground before the 1st of April. After that date all transportation facilities hitherto granted (and they have been unprecedented) will be withdrawn, as the management will then require all their tracks, engines, trucks, and cars for their own use. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those gentlemen who have received allotments of space will delay no longer. There are several who have obtained privileges, and apparently from want of means cannot utilize them. It is much to be desired that they would frankly relinquish them, as there are others who have the means but want the space. To persist in retaining what they cannot use is certainly a dog-in-the-manger policy, which will recoil upon themselves.

GAR.

THE LAW OF HOMICIDE IN ENGLAND.

A bill brought in by Sir Eardley Wilmot and Mr. Whitwell to amend the law relating to homicide proposes to divide the crime of murder into offenses of the first and second degrees, the degree to be found by the jury. Murder in the first degree is defined to be "unlawful killing of a human being by another, with deliberate intent to kill, and with malice aforethought;" also where death has been caused by the willful act of any person when committing or attempting to commit a felony, or when assaulting any peace-officer or soldier in the execution of his duty, or attempting to rescue himself or another person from lawful custody. Murder in the first degree is to be punishable by death, and murder in the second degree by penal servitude for life or lesser punishment. Infanticide in certain cases is to be held to be murder in the second degree. The bill also proposes to restore to Judges the power of recording sentence of death, and provides that in capital charges the prisoner shall not be called upon to plead, and that no person sentenced to penal servitude for life under the act shall be liberated unless the order for liberation shall have been previously laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament.

ABSENT-MINDED.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* tells a story of a manufacturer in that city who drove down street Tuesday afternoon and hitched his horse in front of the City Hall, about 3 o'clock. The animal being a valuable one was carefully blanketed. At supper time the owner, in company with a friend, walked home, passing within a few feet of his horse. In the evening he came down street again, and again walked past his team, repeating the operation later when he returned home. Meanwhile, the horse remained quiet, but attracted the attention of the Police, who, knowing the team and the owner, thought it strange that the animal should be left in the street so long. Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock the horse was taken up by an officer and driven to a stable. In the afternoon the manufacturer went to the stable where his horse is kept, and was very much surprised to learn that the team had not been seen since the previous day, when he himself drove it away. Gradually light dawned upon his mind. He remembered where he left the team, and, fearing that it had been stolen, was not long in looking up the missing property.

A LOOKOUT ASTERN.

The Boston *Traveller* makes this suggestion: "On the 5th of December, 1875, between 4 and 5 A. M., in latitude 46° 03′ north, longitude 40° 46′ west, the ship Baltic, Capt. Taylor, sighted a steamer steering the same course directly in her wake, and made all the noise possible to attract notice, without effect. The steamer came within twenty feet of the ship before she could answer her helm and sheer out of the way. If the steamer, in the confusion of a moment, had put her helm the same way as that of the ship, she would have smashed in her stern, and have probably sunk her; but she kept on, almost grazing the ship's stern as she passed, Capt. Taylor did not forget to give the officer of the steamer a little *italics* through his speaking trumpet as the vessels separated. The steamer was a vessel of about three thousand tons. An incident like this suggests the prudence of sailing vessels carrying a light aft, as well as the regulation lights forward, and to have a good lookout astern at the same time."

A BOON TO SCRANTON.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says: "It is estimated by practical railroad men that among the advantages arising from the narrowing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be the gain of a little more than an hour's time in making the trip from here to New-York. This will reduce the time to five hours, and, with a slight change of time-table, would enable Scranton merchants and others to visit the great City, transact some business, and return home on the same day. A train leaving here say at 7 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York at noon; then allowing five hours in the City, and leaving there at 5 o'clock, will reach Scranton again at 10 o'clock at night, or shortly after that hour. This would be a decided boon to Scrantonians, and would encourage many to make the trip who now look upon it as a heavy undertaking, inasmuch as they cannot return on the same day."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

PRELIMINARY SPARRING—A DISAGREEABLE REMINISCENCE—A LIBEL ON A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—A REMARKABLE TRANSACTION—A CONCERT BY COMMAND—WESTON'S WALKING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876.

The political world is still very dull, and, though there has been more than one encounter in the Parliamentary ring, neither side has been able to get a fall or even to deliver a hearty blow. It is mere sparring for the look of the thing. As far as any vote of the House of Commons is concerned, the Suez Canal question is practically dead and buried. The country was clearly committed to the purchase by the action of the Government, and even though there might be doubts as to the wisdom of the transaction, it was impossible to reverse it. There can be no doubt that, as the truth has gradually come, the gilt has been pretty well rubbed off the ginger-bread, and most people have come to the conclusion that, though the purchase of the shares may be excusable under the circumstances, there is nothing to brag about. Indeed, the way in which the business part of the affair has been managed is highly discreditable to the Ministry, and shows how little they are to be trusted in such matters. They seem to have given the Khédive just what he chose to ask for, and have given *carte blanche* in the same way to the Rothschilds, who at once booked them at fifteen per cent. The English are, after all, whatever else they may be, a commercial people, and they see the absurdity of this style of doing business and are offended by it, because they think it makes the country look foolish. On the other hand, however, people are grateful for any sign of the Government plucking up spirit, and are not disposed to cry over spilt milk. Mr. Lowe helped the Government immensely by reminding the House of his cleverness in saving some paltry sum by the way in which he arranged for the payment of the Alabama damages, as if such a poor economy as that could soothe the bitterness of English feeling in regard to the weak and foolish concessions—as they are here considered—which then were made. There is no subject which rankles so much in the hearts of Englishmen as the recollection of this affair, and there can be no doubt that it was the main cause of the contempt and distrust into which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues at once fell, and from the consequences of which they have not yet shaken themselves free. Mr. Gladstone made a vigorous and able speech; but it was known to be only blank cartridge, and was accordingly admired as a harmless artistic exploit. He has since published in the newspapers a long string of questions addressed to the Government, but no notice has been taken of them. Mr. Disraeli, who struck a heroic attitude after the fashion of the ancient Roman, had the House already with him when he sneered at the "silver streak" policy. "Thank God," said Mr. Gladstone once, "for that silver streak that separates us from the continent," as having made everybody sea-sick; but with characteristic exaggeration he went rather too far in his declarations that Englishmen wished the Empire to be maintained and strengthened, and would not be alarmed even if it were increased The vote was then passed, and next night the Liberals, through the Marquis of Hartington, again proposed the postponement of the report of the vote, but the strident "no," which shook the House, showed the impatience of members at any prolongation of an idle controversy.

A LIBEL ON A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Disraeli once described Mr. Horsman as "a superior person," and the name expressed so graphically the bilious conceit of the gentleman in question, that it has stuck to him ever since. Indeed, Mr. Horsman himself seems rather proud of it than otherwise, for when, a week or two since, Mr. Edmund Yates' paper, the *World*, published a paragraph attributing scandalous conduct to "a most superior person," Mr. Horsman at once put the cap on his head and appealed to the public to say whether it did not fit him exactly. The charge against Mr. Horsman, for he was indeed the person referred to, was that having some years ago taken advantage of the youthfulness of his brother-in-law (Sir John Ramsden) to obtain advances from him to the amount of £400,000 on the security of a certain estate in the East, he had recently informed his brother-in-law that the £400,000 had gone the way of Peruvian Loans, and that neither interest nor principal were likely to be forthcoming, with which explanation Sir John was expected to be content. Mr. Horsman immediately applied for a criminal information against the *World*, supporting his application by a long affidavit, in which he denied that he had ever received £400,000 from Sir J. Ramsden, or that he had in any way plundered or defrauded his relative. It was admitted, however, that there had been money transactions between them, involving advances from Sir John of £237,000, and that since 1873 Sir John had not been on good terms with Mr. Horsman, and had, therefore, not been asked to make an affidavit on his behalf. It seems that one part of the family arrangements was that £60,000 had been borrowed from an insurance company on Mr. Horsman's account, on the security of a policy of insurance in Sir J. Ramsden's name; but it is alleged by Mr. Horsman that Sir John held in return an assignment of Mr. Horsman's property, and that the latter had regularly paid the interest on this and the other loans. It was further asserted that, though the estate at Penang had for some years not been flourishing, it had now been put in such a position that it would soon afford a substantial security for all claims against Mr. Horsman. When reduced to its elements, the state of the case appears to be that Sir John's security depends on the future value of a doubtful property, and that if Mr. Horsman's expectations should happen not to be realized, as in human affairs is quite possible, Sir John will find himself left in the lurch. He will no doubt have legal claims on his brother-in-law, but then there may be nothing to satisfy them. There is no evidence that Mr. Horsman deceived his relative in regard to the nature of his property, but all the same, the investment has not turned out very well for the young baronet, and he is naturally uncomfortable about it. When this question of libel first came before the Court of Queen's Bench, the Judges held that there ought to have been an affidavit from Sir J. Ramsden as well as from the plaintiff, but granted a criminal information against the writer of the article complained of. Yesterday, however, when the case again came on, it appeared that an arrangement had been come to between the parties that on an apology and retraction being given by the *World*, the application should be withdrawn. Under these circumstances the Judges had no power to compel the plaintiff to go on with the prosecution, but they took care to express in strong terms their opinion of the "compromise" which had been entered into. The Chief Justice [Cockburn] said that the libel imputed to Mr. Horsman the basest and most dishonorable character possible, and if that was false, it was a very serious offense. In such a case, it was not enough to apologize and say it was a mistake. When people assail characters they should not make mistakes. "It is," he added, "the old story of the boys throwing stones at the frogs. You are at the mercy of public writers, who scatter abroad imputations of the most serious and vital importance to the character of the men they assail; and it is not enough for them to say afterward, when a criminal information is hanging over their heads, that they were misled by a man in the street, that his story turned out to be all imagination, and that they were very sorry for circulating it." The Chief Justice then went on to say that though the court could make the rule for a criminal information absolute, it could not prevent a compromise at a future stage, and had therefore no choice but to submit to the compromise which had been come to, but it must be understood that it was no party to it. It was a most serious and even flagitious libel, and it would be incumbent on the court in future to see that its process was not used simply for private purposes, but in the interest of public justice. The rule was accordingly discharged.

A CONCERT "BY COMMAND."

Yesterday afternoon a concert was given "by command" of the Queen, and in her presence, in the Albert Hall at Kensington, for the purpose of giving a lift to that broken-down speculation, which is at present in such a desperate state that it can hardly keep itself in decent repair. Since the Prince Consort's death, the Queen's veneration for his memory has been systematically worked upon by a set of quacks and jobbers for their own purposes, and a number of exhibitions have been got up, ostensibly to promote the views of the Prince as to the regeneration of the world by means of science and art, but in reality to serve the private ends of a clique of intriguers and land jobbers. There has, in fact, been a regular conspiracy to bring together a group of museums and kindred institutions in this district, in order to raise the value of house property, and to provide snug places for the Cole family and its numerous branches. It is melancholy to think of the memory of such a man as the Prince Consort being dragged through the dirt in this way, and the public are getting very sick of it. The Queen, however, is blind to what is so obvious to the rest of the world, and tries to force the Kensington shows down people's throats by royal command, even offering herself personally for exhibition in order to turn loyalty and curiosity to account for the benefit of her pet superstition. There was certainly a good gathering at the Albert Hall yesterday, but the fact that the seats from which the Queen could not be seen were conspicuously empty, showed that it was the rare sight of royalty, and not the music, which was the attraction. The concert being in the afternoon, there was a dismal mixture of gas and foggy daylight. The Queen, though she had only to sit still, found herself so fatigued that she went off in the middle of the concert, and most of the company followed her example. So much for the advancement of science and art!

WESTON'S WALKING.

Great interest is taken in the walking performances of the American, Edward Payson Weston, at the Agricultural Hall. His feat of walking 500 miles in six consecutive days naturally attracted a large body of spectators here. On Tuesday evening he began another walk of 275 miles, which was to be gone over in seventy-five consecutive hours. In his former matches, the two Englishmen, Perkins and Clark, successively gave way; and on this occasion Weston's competitor was Charles Rowell, a Cambridge waterman, who was allowed to walk or run, as he pleased, and had even, as it afterward came out, had a fifty-miles start given him. Rowell is a muscular and strongly-built man, well practiced over long courses; but he too had to succumb. Weston made his first appearance in a neat costume, consisting of velvet coat and breeches, leather gaiters, white kid gloves, &c., but afterward adopted a lighter dress. Rowell wore a jersey and flannel drawers, with short ones over, and put on thin shoes and thick boots alternately, as he ran or walked. The men started at 8:05 on Tuesday night, and at 2:30 next day Rowell had done 71 miles 1 lap, having changed his pace and also rested at intervals. At the end of nineteen hours' incessant walking Weston had covered 90 miles 1 lap. In twenty-four hours Weston had done 104 miles 1½ laps, and Rowell was some ten miles behind him. On Wednesday night at 9 o'clock Rowell left off at exactly his one hundredth mile. Rowell, after a hearty supper of cold beef, bread, and tea, at about the same hour went on again, and scored 120 miles before he went to bed at midnight. It was now pretty well up with Rowell, for, though he was still stout about the feet, his legs were becoming very stiff and sore, and even a Turkish bath did not restore their elasticity. On Thursday morning placards outside the hall announced that both men were walking, and that Rowell was in front; but this was scarcely honest, for it turned out that the calculation was based on the assumption—not before disclosed, and as to which some doubt exists—that Rowell had a fifty-mile start, and had, therefore, a lead of ten miles. He was now, however, so exhausted that the start was of no avail, and at 11:17 on Thursday night he went to bed for an eleven hours' rest, having completed 142 miles 2 laps, while Weston, who had been walking right on, save for an interval of not quite three hours, went on till nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, scoring 193 miles 4 laps. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Weston had accomplished more than 239 miles, but it seemed doubtful whether he could make out the 275 within the time, (11 o'clock,) as that would require him to go at a rate of four and a half miles an hour. However, he struggled on manfully, and though with evident effort, finally triumphed, having 3m. 39s. to the good. Rowell had covered 175 miles and 1 lap just as Weston finished. There were some five or six thousand people in the hall at this time, and great excitement prevailed at the close of the match. Both men were cheered. It is said that week after next Weston will attempt to repeat his feat of 500 miles in six days.

A number of doctors are watching the performer very closely from a professional point of view. The only preparation Weston makes for his feats is to pass a few days quietly in the country, taking a ten-mile walk daily. It has been stated that he lives chiefly on cold meat and is a total abstainer, but this is not exactly the case. He does not confine himself to cold meat, and before starting for his present 275 miles walk he had a broiled steak; and he also takes soup made from extract of beef. During his walks he takes nothing except cold tea, lemons, and oranges to refresh himself, with the soup just mentioned for nourishment; but at other times he is not a teetotaller. His ordinary rate of walking is about four miles and a half an hour. During the first twenty-four hours he rests for ten minutes every two hours, when he reclines on a couch, with both head and feet elevated and the body doubled up, and he is then shampooed with bay rum, rubbed in a direction from the distant end of the limbs toward the trunk. At the end of each twenty-four hours he takes two hours' sleep and generally eats a little cold beef. His walking is entirely from the hip, the knees being flexed.

J. H. F.

THEIR SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* says: "On Wednesday last, Mr. and Mrs. James McDermot celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. On the 1st of March, 1816, Mr. James McDermot and Miss Jane Flemming were married, at Somerset, Penn., by John Tautlinger, Justice of the Peace. She was just twenty years of age, and he was in his twenty-second year. Mr. McDermot served in the Army in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He is now in his eighty-second year, and bids fair to be with us for years to come. His father was born in 1725, and was seventy years of age when James was born. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country and served seven years in the American Army during the Revolutionary struggle. They are a long-lived family, and here are two men—father and son—covering a period in their joint lives of over one hundred and fifty-one years."

THE BLACK HILLS.

TROUBLES OF THE INEXPERIENCED.

EVERY-DAY LIFE IN CHEYENNE—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEN WHO ARE GOING INTO THE HILLS TO GET GOLD.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* has a letter from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, written at the close of February, which says:

"This town, always remarkable for its liveliness among the mushroom villages sprouted up by the enterprise of the Union Pacific Railroad, has forged ahead to fastness so rapidly, under the stimulus of the Black Hills gold excitement, that it would be scarcely recognized by any of its friends of a year or two ago. Last Fall the first flush of the adventurers did not appreciably affect the life of the town, and after the pioneer prospectors were driven out by the Army, many of them became burdens upon the body politic, because their exchequer was down to bed rock, and their appetites were looming up among the hundreds at bonanza marks. Yet these men, in the intervals of pauper drudgery, talked of their claims with the air of bonanza kings, and it was comical to see them leave off shining a boot to emphatically declare that they would not part with their claim for less than $100,000. During the months of January and December small squads of adventurers arrived here daily, but few of them pushed on until about the middle of the present month. Then the influx of 'tender feet,' as old miners call the new arrivals, was something like a flood, and the belief that the Government would not again drive the men out of the Hills, sent them forward into the Hills in very large numbers. The later irruption was of different material from that which inaugurated the descent upon the Hills. Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, and California contributed largely to the new force, and hundreds of old weather-worn miners from the older gold and silver fields, slouched carelessly along in the tide of greenhorns that was surging toward the new field. The air of conscious knowledge which these old stagers wore distinguished them from the novices by whom they were surrounded, and the simple recognition of one of these grizzled veterans was an honor that the 'tender feet' strenuously struggled for.

A company of novices equipped for the start into the Hills is a pageant of a most amusing nature. Generally each man is loaded down with deadly weapons, and at all hours of the night these tyros are popping away. Many of the old hands arrive here broke, their whole stock in trade being a repeating rifle and an ugly-looking, self-cocking, half-trigger revolver. This class are agrarians, and the way they divide up and appropriate the goods of the greenhorns makes the latter sweat. As a rule, these encroachments are philosophically borne, and the sufferers become in turn the plunderers after they have paid their footing.

The profound ignorance of the mass of the adventurers of all things pertaining to prospecting is a never-ending source of fun to the experienced miners. After being here twenty-four hours the greenhorn's conversation reeks with the mining slang of the Pacific coast, and he splutters about 'leads,' 'placer pockets,' 'claims,' and the 'color' and 'prospecting' with an affectation of knowledge that is appalling. He is very dubious about his prospecting, and there are hidden terrors in the term that make him very uneasy when he reflects what a world of knowledge and art is covered by that one short word. His idea of the 'color' is that gold in a crude state can be detected by any one that ever saw a twenty-dollar piece, and this false impression is the cause of much of his suffering. He begins by determining that for the first year he will confine himself to surface, or placer mining, and he laughs to scorn the imputation that he cannot tell gold at sight. He is impressed with the belief that the shining particles will smile up at him from the grass roots, and he contentedly fits himself out with the most primitive implements for placer mining.

To illustrate how firm a hold the yellow color of crude gold has upon the minds of the average fresh prospector, a short recital of an actual occurrence here this Spring will be to the point. In one of the saloon cabinets—and a saloon without a cabinet is a thing unknown—there were a number of glittering specimens of mica rock. One of the boys conceived the idea of a plant, and one of the fresh arrivals was selected as the subject. Several strangers took supper at the same table with the victim on the evening after the job had been fully prepared, and during the meal they talked in hoarse, mysterious, though audible whispers of the strike they had made. The richness of the find was dilated upon extravagantly, and occasionally one of the party exhibited small specimens of the rock, and as they passed from hand to hand the great value of the ore was ecstatically gloated over. Before supper was over the jokers had worked the ore up to $6,000 per ton, and the tender-foot was nearly crazy with curiosity. When they left the table he sidled up to them and put a cautious question or two, but the fellows who had struck it shut up like a jack-knife, and he could not get a word out of them. Eventually, however, he procured an introduction to the discoverer of the bonanza, and, after setting the drinks up quite freely for the crowd, the lucky man agreed to let the fresh fellow have a look at his specimens. He took him around to the house where he had left his bag of specimens, and by the light of a tallow dip showed him huge pieces of rock, with the deceptive yellow mica sticking out of it in large pieces and bewildering quantity. The miner casually cursed the luck that made him so poor that he would have to let some capitalist in with him, so that the mine could be developed, and the greenhorn swallowed the bait greedily. He had but $1,000, but he would give all that just to get his nose into the first shaft, and with great condescension the miner agreed to have the papers drawn on the morrow that would assure the small capitalist the position of watchman in the mine, with a very small share of the profits for the first year, and rather reluctantly allowed him to carry off one or two particularly rich specimens, with the understanding that no one was to be let into the secret. The countryman was watched, and, as was expected, his good fortune was too much for him to keep to himself, and on the day after he obtained his interest in the bonanza a bulky letter was sent to his home, and the mica rocks were sent by express as valuable packages, at high rates, to Omaha, to be assayed. The joke leaked out before the assay arrived from Omaha, and the life of the capitalist was made so miserable that to escape he fled to the Hills, with the title of 'Mica Jim' following him, and this cognomen will stick to him as long as he lives in this country.

Although there is a very strong effort being made to give the route to the Hills, via Bismark, the reputation of being the best road, this place still holds the palm, and it promises to be the favorite route to the gold fields. And many of the men who went into the Hills by way of Bismark last year are loud in their praises of the excellence of Cheyenne as a supply point. The town is full of gamblers, and the faro banks are doing a brisk business. The preponderance of respectable, hard-working men in the multitude that is surging toward the gold field leads many to believe that society in the Hills will not be of that desperate character that made the early history of California, Nevada, and Montana so bloody and lawless. True, there is a large sprinkling of the desperate classes in the legion, and they make their presence known here by an occasional desperate street fight. How it will be in the Hills, when the mass of men break up into little groups in the separate camps, can only be conjectured, but it is quite probable that the desperadoes will assert themselves, and that severe and speedy justice will have to be meted out to some of them to bring their fellows to their senses. I have no doubt, taking the tone of the Eastern press as a criterion, that the people there are very much more alarmed about the Indians than are the men here who are on their way to the hills. Around their camp fires at night—which fires, by the way, light up the surrounding prairies for miles away from here—the Indian is a frequent topic of conversation, but he inspires no fear. The impression is daily gaining ground that the troublesome Indians will have their hands full in attending to the business that Gen. Crook will map out for them, and the miners believe that they will be safer in the Hills than they would be in the frontier settlements, and it is quite probable they are right. In any event the adventurers will be satisfied if the Government does not disturb them, as they are very confident that they can bring the Reds to terms of lasting peace. New routes to the Hills will spring up in great quantity during the coming Spring, and before next Fall the wayfarer can take his choice of any of half a dozen routes that will be completed ere then. A much-talked-of new line is one that it is proposed to build from North Platte, a small town in Nebraska, 225 miles east of here on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The proposed route will be the shortest yet devised to the gold fields, and it will open up a rich tract of agricultural country."

A DISCOURAGING VIEW.

WHAT A SYRACUSAN HAS SEEN AND HEARD CONCERNING THE HILLS.

The Syracuse *Journal* makes the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Thomas I. McCarthy, son of John McCarthy, Esq., of that city, dated at Denver, Feb. 28. It will be read with particular interest by all who credit the highly-colored reports put in circulation by speculators relative to the Black Hills. Mr. McCarthy writes:

"I have made an extra effort to get some information in regard to the Black Hills furor, about which you hear so much. Many of the reports, rumors, and interviews are conflicting in their nature, according as they come from speculators in supplies or land, sporting men, miners, or fools. Last evening, in company with a representative of the press, I called upon a gentleman from Golden City, who is well known in mining circles as the discoverer of the famous Blue Bird Mine in Boulder County, Colorado, and who had just arrived from Custer City, Black Hills. The gentleman gave the following facts from memory and a journal he had kept during his absence: Left Denver about the 1st of January, in company with four others; went to Cheyenne, thence to Fort Laramie, thence to 'Old Woman's Fork,' and from the latter point to Cheyenne River, which is within forty-five miles of Custer City, which place we reached on Jan. 29. Prospected several days on French Creek, near town, from the bottom of a twelve foot hole; took out three pans of dirt, and from careful washing found color of gold worth about one cent. Left this section for Hill City on Spring Creek, where we prospected twenty days in Ruby Gulch, near the creek, where the best prospects have been found. We sank a pit to bed-rock, fourteen feet from the surface, three feet wide and five feet long. We then drifted at right angles, taking out about two tons of dirt, from which we washed out *two dollars and a half*. (Mr. Jones then exhibited the dust, in a very small bottle, the total amount would not fill a small mustard spoon, and it was the result of the labor of his party for six weeks.) Prospected in Palmer Gulch and other points near Hill City, found 'colors' in every hole we sank, but nowhere in paying quantities. Of my own personal knowledge, do not know of any point in the Hills where a man can make on an average $5 a day.

Allen and his five men have been on Spring Creek for four months, and have taken out some $500, or an average of $1 per day to the man. They have run a drift on the rim-rock or bar about forty feet in from the bank of the creek, and two other drifts some thirty feet each in length, at right angles from the end of the first tunnel, all the drifts following the bed-rock. They take out the dirt by the use of a dump cart and wooden track. This dirt is washed in sluice-boxes, and all the gold carefully gathered.

The lode claims I discovered contained nothing but barren quartz, and gave no indication of the real stuff. As an agricultural and stock country, it cannot be excelled. The climate is warm and pleasant. Timber is plenty, and water good and in abundance. Custer City, situated in a small park, contains about two hundred houses, (mostly log;) population, seven or eight hundred. There have been no serious disturbances as yet, but in a few days two dance-house outfits from Cheyenne will open up, and that will probably set the ball rolling for the boys. Sporting circles are well represented. Supplies of all kinds exceed the demand, as everybody goes with a stock on hand. The item of flour sells for $6 a sack, whisky twenty-five cents for the usual two ounces. Mr. Jones sold his supplies just before leaving the Hills, and came through from Custer to Cheyenne—about two hundred and seventy miles—in seven days. Met no Indians, but saw pony tracks at some of the crossings, (streams;) stated he had been to the Hills, and had seen enough to satisfy him there was no big money to be made in mining. But if a person wanted to locate for farming or stock purposes, would advise them to go and see all for themselves. This closed his statement.

I had occasion to visit the United States branch mint this morning, and asked the officials if they had yet received any dust from the Hills. They stated that they had received only three small lots since the excitement commenced, amounting in all to about eighteen ounces, worth $20 an ounce. Use this information or letter for the information of yourself or any of my old friends, as you may see fit."

A COLONY FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Friday says: "A large number of citizens assembled last evening at the head-quarters of the Black Hills Expedition Company, No. 816 Vine street, to hear an address on the Hills by Charles C. Mackey. Mr. Mackey stated that the object of holding the meeting was for the purpose of organizing a second expedition, to start for the Hills on the 10th of April. He referred to Capt. Cummings' expedition, which left this city several weeks ago, as the first one that had met with success. Persons who are desirous of visiting the new Eldorado will have to provide themselves with a gum cap, coat, boots, and blanket; also two ten-pound blankets, a rifle, and one month's provisions, the whole to cost about $115. The speaker exhibited several specimens of gold ore which had been brought from the Hills by Capt. Cummings on one of his former expeditions. This, he stated, would be the only chance to visit the gold hills, as he doubted whether there would be another expedition started from this city. If he could raise the number, he would like to take about fifty men. Mr. Mackey then directed the attention of the audience to a large map, trying to convince them that the trip could easily be accomplished. He concluded by calling upon those present to come forward and sign their names, thus expressing their willingness to undertake the journey to the hills. Fifteen men answered the request by signing their names."

EVIDENCE BY CABLE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, on Monday, during the argument of the question of the right of telegraph companies to erect poles in the highway without the consent of Councils, a question of fact arose as to whether underground wires in Europe had proved satisfactory, it being alleged upon the one side that such enterprises had almost invariably been abandoned, while the city insisted that this was the method now in universal use in Great Britain and Continental Europe. City Solicitor Collis, at 11 o'clock, cabled a message of 128 words to the London General Post Office for information on the subject, which was transmitted to its destination in twenty-three minutes, and it required but twenty-two minutes for a reply of 108 words to return to the Court-house. The whole was therefore done in forty-five minutes. Mr. Winter, Assistant Engineer in Chief of the London Post Office, in reply to Mr. Collis' inquiries, says: "The underground wires in London referred to in Mr. Fleetwood's recent paper are in successful operation. It would not be possible to carry the same number of wires through London by overground work, nor would it be desirable, considering the atmosphere; but there are some overground wires, which are carried over the housetops. There are no poles in the streets. All the important wires have been carried underground through London for the past twenty-five years. Pole and underground lines are in use in Continental cities."

A SOLDIER ON THE FLAG.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, now President of Bowdoin College, lectured in Brunswick, Me., on Thursday evening, on "The Old Flag." The flag means, he said, the nation and not a confederacy or a partnership association. The flag also means a Government altogether unlike any other; the principle of local self-government being of equal weight with that of a central Government. Both are an expression of the sovereignty of the people. There is no sovereignty in the Government except as a delegated exercise or agency. Sovereignty is in men as members of a body politic, and not in them as mere isolated individuals. Third, the flag means a nation under God, not acting by capricious self-will, but following its living conviction, which is its God-given law. Fourth, the flag means freedom; not merely as against slavery, bondage to service, but as against every bondage that depresses man. Fifth, it means work yet to be done. It is a moral protest against the dishonesty, faithlessness, drunkenness, lust, and murder that fill the land. It is to be borne in the forefront of many a good fight yet. It is high time to let go the fight that is over and take up one further to the front. Instead of taunting the South with defeat or even wrong-doing, we ought to teach them and ourselves what the true victory was, not over them but over wrong; and for them we ought to stand together and fight the present evil that threatens a worse slavery than the last one, and bear the flag on to the full realization of its meaning.

RAILROAD DEMAND ON MARYLAND.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has presented to the Maryland Legislature a memorial asking for refund of $289,525 65 paid by the company for the difference between gold and United States currency, as advanced by the company for payment of interest on the State's sterling debt in London. The company urges in this behalf that as it was compelled to receive United States currency for freight and passenger traffic it should not be obliged to pay in gold, at high premium, its obligations to the State. The memorial alleges that a summary of the transactions of the State and the railroad company shows the State to have received from the road, from its inception, a clear net gain of $8,577,316 88. This large revenue has come from the 245 miles of road within the State, including all branches, while in the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the road owns and works 1,250 miles of track, thereby contributing to the commercial interests of Baltimore, and, generally, to Maryland. Allusion is also made to the road's terminal facilities at Baltimore for shipment of Western grain by means of the grain elevators of the company at Locust Point, and the addition thereby to the State's commercial importance. The memorial also alludes to the fact that Baltimore City is proprietor of the company's stock to the amount of $3,250,000, from which there has been for many years an annual dividend of $325,000. It is also suggested that the chief source of revenue for the Johns Hopkins University is its accruing revenue from stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as bequeathed by Mr. Hopkins for that great benevolence—that revenue being now to the amount of $150,000 per annum. The memorial also asks the Legislature to relieve the company from payment of one-fifth of receipts from passenger traffic on the Washington Branch from the date when the company reduced its fare on said branch, after the Superior Court of Baltimore City decided that the one-fifth exaction of fare from passengers was illegal.

HOW UTICA GIRLS REACH FOR LUCK.

The Utica *Herald* of Friday divulges the following: "'There's a pin lying on the bridge with its point toward me. If I pass it I shall have bad luck; if I pick it up I shall be lucky, but I can not get down to do it!' That is what one of two neat-looking country ladies remarked on Genesee street bridge yesterday noon. The floor of the bridge was wet and snowy, but the ladies hesitated. The presence of several pins in the back of the speaker's dress was the 'pullback' which prevented the lady from encouraging good luck by lifting the piece of metal which lay with its point toward her. She made two vain attempts, and finally with a sigh passed on a few steps, laughing as if amused at her folly. Just then her companion exclaimed, 'There's another with its point looking me right in the face! I'll have that if I tear my dress!'—and being shorter than the other, by an ingenious twist she did succeed in securing the omen of good luck, and placed it carefully in her dress. The other regretted that she had not obtained the first one."

PORTRAIT OF POCAHONTAS.

Col. S. Basset French, of Richmond, has received from Mr. Eustace Neville Rolfe, of Beacham Hall, King's Lynn, England, a framed portrait of Pocahontas about ten by twelve inches in size. He deposited it in the State Library of Virginia, as it was intended by the donor to take that direction and there remain. The Virginia Princess has a very dark copper-colored face, and does not appear altogether lovely, though decked with a high felt hat and a large square-cut lace collar. The picture is a correct reproduction of what is supposed to be an authentic portrait, and bears the following inscription: "*Matoaka alias Rebecca, Filia Potentiss. Princ. Pawhatani Imp., Virginiaer.*"

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Of the French Assembly, nineteen members are Protestants.

Rev. Mr. Griffin, of the Baptist Church at Zanesville, Ohio, has become a Unitarian.

A society for the evangelization of Africa has been formed in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. John Fretwell, Jr., is lecturing in this country for the benefit of the Unitarian cause in Hungary.

Bishop Keener is visiting Mexico in order to inspect the Southern Methodist missions in that country.

The English company of Bible revisers have carried the revision of the New Testament as far as Galatians.

The meetings begun by Moody and Sankey in Ireland are still kept up, and increasing earnestness is manifested.

The various Women's Missionary Societies of this country raised last year over $260,000 for foreign missions.

Bishop-elect Tuigg, of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburg, will be consecrated in the Cathedral at Pittsburg March 19.

Very Rev. Sydney Turner, who was recently installed Dean of Ripon, is about to retire on account of poor health.

The Norwegian-Danish Augustan Synod (Lutheran) is about to establish a Theological Seminary at Beloit, Wisconsin.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, late of the Unitarian Church of Northfield, Mass., has been installed as Pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church of Chicago.

The next meeting of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held in Ottawa, Canada, July 12. It was to have been held in May, but has been postponed.

The Neufchatel Missionary Society is about to establish a mission in Africa, close to the Ashantee territory, for the support of which it will appropriate 6,000 francs yearly.

Rev. Dr. Robert Laird Collier will be installed pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston, next Wednesday evening. Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will preach the sermon.

Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Philadelphia, who recently withdrew his acceptance of the election to the Protestant Episcopal Bishopric of Iowa, has returned from a visit to Florida in improved health.

Rev. L. G. Mylne, a tutor of Keble College, Oxford, has been chosen to succeed the late Dr. Douglas as Bishop of Bombay. Mr. Mylne is a young man, having just reached the canonical age for consecration.

The Oneida Community is about to publish a new weekly paper to be called the *American Socialist*. It is to take the place of the *Oneida Circular*, and will be edited by John Humphrey Noyes, the leader of the Community.

The contributions received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in January amounted to $100,000, and it is now hoped that the amount which it is desired to raise will be completed by the end of April.

The Baptist Missionary Union has received news of the death of one of its missionaries at Prome, Burmah, Rev. Mr. Simons. He sailed from Boston for his post in 1832, and has consequently been in Burmah over forty-three years.

Prominent members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are getting signatures to an address to Dr. Doellinger, thanking him for his efforts in behalf of intercommunion between the Anglican, and Old Catholic, and Eastern Churches.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Protestant Episcopal,) has sailed for Bermuda. He has been in poor health for some time, and goes to the West Indies on the recommendation of his physician. He hopes to return in April in better health.

The next meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference will be held at Louisville, May 14 and 15. The conference "conditions its fellowship on no dogmatic tests, but welcomes all thereto who desire to work with it in advancing the Kingdom of God."

The Roman Catholics have in India 17 vicariates, 3 perfectures, and 1 archdiocese. The vicariates and prefectures form as many independent missions and have 1,594 priests, 887 schools, with 35,214 pupils, and a Catholic population of 1,255,376, including natives, French, and Portuguese.

Mr. Thomas K. Cree, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, Mr. George A. Hall, of the Washington Association and others, are holding revival meetings in the South. Mr. Cree writes that the meetings at Charleston and St Augustine, Fla., have been very successful.

A conflict has lately sprung up in Portugal between the civil and Catholic ecclesiastical authorities. The chapter of the Cathedral of Braganza refused to raise to the episcopate the candidate recommended by the Government, but chose an Ultramontane instead. The Government has stopped the salary of the canons.

The *Herald of Truth*, organ of the Mennonites in this country, learns that the "religious liberties of the Mennonites in Switzerland are much infringed upon, and that the military service and consequent warfare are being forced upon them. It is therefore to be expected, and also stated in letters of friends from that locality, that several families from there will this year emigrate to America."

Since its formation in 1872 the Woman's Auxiliary to the Episcopal Board of Missions has collected $6,000 for the domestic missions, $10,000 for the foreign, and $50,000 for the missions of the Church among the Indians. In addition to this boxes of clothing valued at $116,000 have been sent by the society to the families of the domestic and diocesan missionaries, and hospital stores, clothing, &c., to the value of $30,000, have been furnished to the Indian missions.

A general Congress of the Liberal Leagues (Free Religion) will be held at Philadelphia, beginning July 1, 1876. The Liberals demand the taxation of churches and ecclesiastical property; oppose sectarian appropriations and the employment of chaplains in Congress, the Legislatures, and in all public institutions; ask that all appointments of public fasts, &c., by national or State Executives, shall cease; and demand the abolition of judicial oaths, all Sabbath laws, all laws for the enforcement of "Christian" morality, and the banishment of the Bible from the public schools.

Mr. E. D. Young, the head of the Livingstone Mission at Lake Nyassa, Africa, writes: "As far as I can judge, the mission, thus far, is quite a success. The people are not savages; they are good, kind, honest people, loving the very name of the English, and only desirous of being taught. Surely this is the country for missions. Here we are on a great and fine inland sea, with 700 miles of coast, which you can get to from the sea coast in three weeks now that communication is established. On the Lower Shire there are thousands and thousands of natives imploring the English to come to them. So there is no risk of hostilities from them."

A London religious paper says, concerning the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury favoring more fraternity with the Nonconformists: "Meetings of prominent Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians are to be held separately, and another composed of members of the Church of England will be held very shortly, each to consider the proposals of the Christian League, of which Rev. Dr. Cather is Secretary, and to arrange, if possible, some scheme by which the substantial unity of the Church of Christ may be made more manifest. It is considered probable that the Archbishop will receive a deputation on the subject. A considerable number of Anglican clergy, both High Churchmen and Evangelicals, are said to have given their adhesion to the movement."

The *Primitive Methodist*, of London, England, says: "Rev. J. Odell has, with the consent of the General Committee, accepted an invitation from our church in the City of Brooklyn, United States of America, to become its Pastor. For years this church has had to suffer from the unfaithfulness of its ministers. They have remained with the church only as long as it was convenient for them to do so, and have made their connection with us as a denomination a means of introducing them to other denominations. The minister whose resignation has led to Mr. Odell's invitation, has proved no exception to what it seems is the rule of ministerial defection. Owing to the circumstances in which the church is placed, it is necessary that Mr. Odell should as soon as possible be with them, and we understand it is his intention to begin his labors with them on the first Sabbath in April." This is understood to refer to the church of which Rev. Fred Bell was recently Pastor.

Bishop W. R. Nicholson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, concerning the controversy which has sprung up on the proposal to abolish Lent in the Reformed Church, writes: "1. I regard the Lenten season as presenting a favorable opportunity for a protracted series of special religious meetings for worship and Bible instruction. 2. It is fatal to any healthful religious effect of Lent, when its six weeks are regarded as holy for their own sake, and the blessedness of Lenten devotion is looked for as belonging to the season, instead of to the Gospel truth then taught and enforced. 3. The only effective spirit in which for a Christian to keep Lent, or to engage in the services of any other allotted portion of time, is that of the joyous simplicity and freedom of the Gospel. 4. Fasting is never of any spiritual profit when it is done for the sake of Lent. In itself considered, and merely as an act performed, fasting is of no manner of account in the sight of God."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

No. 59 5th av.
No. 299 5th av.
No. 583 5th av.
No. 614 5th av.
No. 622 5th av.
No. 628 6th av.
No. 800 5th av.
No. 238 Madison av.
No. 250 Madison av.
No. 254 Madison av.
No. 533 Madison av.
No. 649 Madison av.
No. 16 West 40th st.
No. 9 East 41st st.
No. 36 West 47th st.
No. 17 East 48th st.
No. 29 West 49th st.
No. 20 West 52d st.
No. 1 East 53d st.
No. 11 West 53d st.
No. 9 West 56th st.
No. 16 East 57th st.

For prices and permits apply to

ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES CAN BE bought at prices in accordance with the times, and with immediate possession if desired:

No. 59 5th av.
No. 264 5th av.
No. 178 Madison av.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 25 West 20th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 111 East 28th st.
No. 43 West 31st st.
No. 9 West 36th st.
No. 9 East 38th st.
No. 27 West 45th st.
No. 15 East 49th st.
No. 11 West 48th st.
Nos. 16, 22, and 24 West 40th st.

Apply for further particulars and permits by mail or personally at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 13, the office No. 35 East 17th st. will be closed. All communications addressed to our office, No. 3 Pine st., will be attended to. Houses, furnished and unfurnished, stores, and country seats to rent. Real and personal estate sold at private sale and at auctions on reasonable terms. Loans negotiated and executors' sales of stocks made at the lowest rates current. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., office No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, CLOSE TO 5TH av. and 53d st., a full-sized brown-stone house, which, for completeness of arrangement, fine quality of material, care in erection, and present condition cannot be excelled by any house in the City that can be purchased at or near the price as the one we offer. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, IN close proximity to Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' Churches, the two new and very desirable houses, No. 19 East 48th st., (built by Byrnes,) and No. 1 East 53d st., (by Hamilton.) There are no better built houses to be had in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale in 39th, 40th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 42d, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 60th, 61st, 73d, 74th sts., near 5th av. Also a large number of houses from $10,000 to $20,000.
B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts., 28 feet on each street by 198 feet in depth, through the block, suitable for any business requiring strength and a good light. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. —AT A BARGAIN.—First-class four-story full front high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the latest modern improvements; will exchange for a house below 34th st. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE CORNER RESIDENCE, near Gramercy Park, for sale; 25 feet wide, very deep; four-story, high stoop; laundry, butler's pantry; every convenience; moderate price. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 463 WEST 23D ST., LONDON terrace; most convenient and roomy dwelling, in perfect order; price moderate and terms easy. To close an estate, must be sold immediately. H. V. ALLIEN, Executor, No. 7 Bond st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DWELLING NO. 584 7TH av., junction of Broadway and 42d st., and opposite the splendid new Rosemore Hotel; $22,500; easy terms; must in a few years double in value price now asked; possession. Owner, No. 723 6th av.

VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 25x65x one-half block, in handsome order throughout, on 39th st., near 5th av., will be sold reasonably. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $10,500, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 231 West 36th st.; in good order, with immediate possession. Apply to the owner, BENJAMIN V. MOISE, No. 10 University place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Handsome and complete three-story high-stoop brick house; all improvements; 23.10x60x98.9; price low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable piece of property No. 61 Beekman st., fronting on Gold and Ann sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or WM. SHARP, No. 1,475 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

A FINE, MODERN, FULL-SIZED HOUSE, near Dr. Hall's new church, price very low; also beautiful medium-sized house, same locality, $25,000; also on 39th and 46th sts., near 5th av., $32,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS.
COMPLETE NEW LISTS READY.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— A beautiful house, with or without furniture, for sale or exchange in part.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—FOR sale, choice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 20x50x75. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

MURRAY HILL—FULL-SIZED HOUSE, WITH stable lot, for sale at $62,500. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A THREE-story frame house, modern improvements, four lots, fruit, stable, &c.; situated in 83d st., east of Boulevard. Apply to F. W. CLARK, 83d st. and Boulevard.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 WEST 56TH ST., BY ORDER of Executor, 25x65; built by Sherwood, and in good order; lot 100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 WEST 39TH ST.; FOUR-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 55; possession May 1; permits at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 232 West 46th st., near Broadway; price $10,000; (Astor leasehold;) rent $1,600. J. J. SEARING, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—17TH ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, nicely frescoed; price $25,000, or would rent.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, 78th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Inquire of owner, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 30.

$15,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick; 22d st., near 6th av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

$25,000 WILL BUY FOUR-STORY brown-stone, 55th st., near Madison av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. —Three-story double frame house; lot, 37.6x102.2. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST 45TH ST., in perfect order, near Broadway, $17,000. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

A CORNER HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale, in good location, at bottom price.
WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR WILL EXCHANGE for a desirably-located and good dwelling-house in New-York City, the following property: A nice residence, with about ten acres of land, all available for building upon, without expense for grading, &c., situated on Livingston av.; also, a business property on Albany st., all in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., one hour from New-York by rail, and trains every hour during the day. For particulars apply to R. N. KITCHING, No. 80 Reade st.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY ERIE RAILWAY.—For sale or to let, several desirable dwellings, with from eight to twelve rooms and one-half to five acres of land, with out-buildings. Also, one large dwelling, twenty rooms, six acres, and ample stabling, suitable for Summer boarding-house or boarding-school. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, Ridgewood, N. J., or THOMAS T. WALTON, No. 158 Broadway, Lenox Insurance Company's Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE THRIVING VILLAGE OF Arlington, N. J., two neat cottages nearly completed. Also, for rent, three new stores with living apartments over them; will be ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Apply at the office of the Arlington Homestead Association, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 2, or S. S. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent, Arlington.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
A fine list of properties for sale and to let on the line of this road can be had on application to the Secretary, No. 197 Reade st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 104 EAST 15th st., second door east of 4th av., newly painted and in complete order; can be seen from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M. Rent $2,000. Apply to
HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

A LARGE, FINE RESIDENCE AND OUT-BUILDINGS, 150 acres land, valuable fruit orchards, beautiful lawns, shade, &c.; ½ mile frontage on the Hudson, for sale cheap, or exchange for smaller place or City house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—29TH ST., $1,500; 40TH ST., $1,200; 32d st., $2,000; 34th st., $2,200; 22d st., $1,300, and others, furnished and unfurnished.
WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER. —To rent, fully furnished, a gentleman's residence containing gas, bath, laundry, &c., with nine acres of land in lawn, fruit, and vegetables; carriage, ice, and green houses, and within 900 feet of depot; rent low to a desirable tenant. Also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, in a high state of cultivation, 130 acres, consisting of an elegant mansion and grounds, gardener's house, hot and cold graperies, and a stone gothic house on river front, will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON EAST bank of Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, 80 acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE AT COS COB, (GREENWICH,) Conn.—Cottage, eight rooms, heater, bay-windows, &c.; one acre; carriage-house; whole fronting on the Sound; absolutely healthy; near churches and schools; five minutes from depot; furnished or unfurnished; photographs, &c.
BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH—THE DOUBLE-FRONT cottage known as No. 128 West Jersey st., the most desirable location in Elizabeth; lot 80x300 feet, and ground filled with choicest shrubbery and fruit; will be sold very cheap. Apply to
WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A BEAUTIFUL COT-tage-house; nine rooms, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements; situated at Montrose, Orange, N. J.; three minutes' walk from railroad station, one hour from New-York. Inquire of or address P. GERBERT, corner Main and Canfield sts., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON PASSAIC River, New-Jersey; ten miles from City; seven acres; private water front; cottage, twelve rooms; out-buildings, shade trees; depot ten minutes' walk from station; healthy; rent $600. W. VAN ZANDT, No. 49 West 16th st.

YONKERS.—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON PALISADE av.; fine river view; grounds in splendid order; carriage-house, stabling, &c.; will exchange for City house. RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land, one hour from City, in New-Jersey; good house; twelve rooms; modern improvements; Carriage-house; elevated; healthy; fruit; shade; $7,500; terms to suit. OWNER, No. 50 Cortlandt st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Litchfield County, Conn.; four to forty acres; fine old trees; large house in good repair, barns, &c. Address Owner, No. 210 East 35th st.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.— New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—FOR sale or to let for one or more years, furnished or unfurnished, a cottage in the most desirable part of Tarrytown. Address A. C. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY,

CITY SALES-ROOM, No. 379 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock.
CLINTON AV. AND ADAMS ST. PROPERTY,
BROOKLYN,
Belonging to the estate of the late JOHN McCONVILL,
deceased,
And sold by order of his executors.

The CLINTON AV. property embraces 138 feet 10 inches on that avenue, 200 feet on DeKalb av., and 138 feet 10 inches on Hamilton st.; dwelling 50 by 60, and one of the most convenient and well-built mansions in the City; contains every improvement; three bathrooms, water-closets, billiard-room, hot and cold water in every room; house handsomely frescoed in oil; partition walls of brick from cellar to attic; was built by day's work by John French, Esq. In the rear, on Hamilton st., is a brick stable, about 32 by 34, finished in the best manner; the location of the property is not surpassed on the avenue. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

The ADAMS ST. property is known as the Market, being the three-story building on the west side of Adams st., between Fulton st. and Myrtle av.; frontage of 135 feet 3 inches on Adams st., and depth of 60 feet on south side, and 121 feet 9 inches on north side; the building covers the entire area described, and can be adapted to any business. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, or to JAMES H. MULLARKY, No. 15 South Oxford st.,
MICHAEL H. HAGERTY, No. 204 Union st.,
JOHN McCANN, No. 225 Gates av.,
Executors.

Either of the above pieces of property can be purchased at private sale before the day of auction, on application to the above named Executors.
Maps at sales-room.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE,

All that valuable property situated on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, in the City of New-York.

The above property has a frontal on Greenwich st. of thirty-three feet three and one-half inches, (33.3½;) ninety-one feet, eleven inches on Fulton st., (91.11;) depth of the northerly side of said lot, one hundred and three feet two inches, (103.2;) the rear of said lot being thirty-two feet, (32;) together with the buildings thereon.

Terms will be made known on the day of the sale.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876, AT 12 O'CLOCK at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, will sell at auction the valuable five-story brown-stone buildings

NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 CANAL ST.

No. 213 is almost entirely new, with hoistway and large French show windows, and is leased for three years at $3,200 per annum as an extensive furniture warehouse. No. 215 is the famous Cantor oyster house, established fifty years ago on the site of the present building, and is the oldest oyster-house in the city; leased for three years from May next at $2,600 per annum. No. 217 is occupied as a furniture house, for which business this street is the acknowledged centre. This valuable property will be sold to close an estate. A large portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, No. 523 3d av., corner 35th st., five-story brick house and lot, 19.6x60; this is one of the most valuable corners on 3d av. for business; sale positive. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON 57TH ST., (palace street of the island,) between 5th and 6th avs.—To be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 15, inst., at 12 o'clock, by JAMES L. WELLS, at the Exchange, two lots, each 25 feet by half the block; free from rock and ready for improvement. These lots are only about 200 feet from Central Park.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

East 14th st., near 3d av., four stories	$1,800
East 17th st., near 3d av., four stories, E. B.	1,500
East 21st st., near Broadway, five stories, E. B.	3,500
East 34th st., near Park av., four stories	3,000
East 37th st., near Park av., four stories	3,500
East 46th st., near Lexington av., four stories	2,000
West 50th st., near 5th av., four stories	2,500
West 53d st., near 6th av., four stories	2,250
5th av., near 13th st., four stories, with stable	4,800
Madison av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., four stories	4,000
TO RENT FURNISHED.	
East 18th st., near 3d av., three stories, per m'th	$325
West 21st st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., three stories, per month	250
East 26th st., near Lexington av., four stories, per month	300
West 36th st., near 5th av., four stories, per year	5,000
West 38th st., near 5th av., four stories, with stable	6,000
West 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, per month	300
West 53d st., near Madison av., four stories, per month	400
5th av., near 42d st., five stories, E. B., per m'h	300
Madison av., near 66th st., four stories, per m'h	300

Lists and full particulars at our office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut: nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71: five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LOCATED AT Bloomfield, N. J., on line of Morris and Essex Railroad, seven minutes from depot; two-story and attic and two-story extension frame house of eight rooms, piazza front and rear; lot 140 feet front by 300 feet deep; fruit in great variety; barn and carriage-house, with three finished rooms over same.

Will be rented from April 1 or May 1 for six months at $100 per month.
ROSS, CROSS & CO.,
Corner of Broad and Market sts.,
Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, NO. 125 WAVERLEY place; rent $1,000. Call from 2 until 5 P. M. ALSO, third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. Keys with M. Manns, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.
ALSO, entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., northeast corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery, $50 per month. Keys at No. 129 Waverley place.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

AT ENGLEWOOD.—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, completely furnished house, with garden and grounds, five acres, billiard-room, &c., in perfect order, to private family, at moderate rent; possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & TAYLOR, Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard st., City.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburg and five from West Point; for health, beauty, and location it is unsurpassed; also for sale or exchange. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 49 West 37th st., admirably located, on Murray Hill, just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—Building No. 770 Broadway, corner 9th st., (opposite Stewart's.)
TO LET—Building No. 734 Broadway, one of the finest stores in the City.
TO LET—House No. 202 West 43d st., containing thirteen rooms, in good order.
TO LET—Upper part of No. 7 Clinton place.
TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; all modern improvements; in excellent order.
TO LET—Upper part of No. 6 Clinton place.
TO LET—House No. 48 Clinton place.
TO LET—Stable in rear No. 9 Washington place; four stalls, all in good order.
TO LET—Upper part No. 13 Clinton place; nine rooms.
TO LET—House No. 36 St. Mark's place, corner 2d av.; twenty rooms; 28 by 100, all in good order; to rent cheap.
FOR SALE—Lots and plots of land, with buildings, &c., &c., at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; can be bought at prices to suit the times.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEAS-ant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR A YEAR OR A TERM OF YEARS—A pleasant residence, with ten or fifty acres of land, at Locust Valley, near Glen Cove, Long Island; the place is attractive and convenient to railroad; the house is commodious and well arranged; owner would not object to lessee taking a few Summer boarders; boating and fishing on the premises. Apply at No. 47 Broad st.

TO LET—HOUSES.

No. 688 Lexington av.
No. 418 West 18th st.
No. 230 East 11th st.
No. 210 East 11th st.

For particulars apply to
M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

TO LET—BROWN STONE HOUSES.

68th st., near Madison av., four story.
71st st., near Park av., three story.
73d st., near 5th av., four story.
10th av., near 60th st., four story.

RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE OPPOSITE PARK; COT-tages in West 107th st.; small house in East 83d st.; floors and houses in West 32d and West 25th sts.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., before 10 A. M.

TO RENT.—A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING THE City will rent, for six months or a year, an elegantly furnished suite of apartments in one of the best kept and most select houses on 5th av., consisting of parlor, library, three bed-rooms, and two bath-rooms, all communicating. For full particulars address Box No. 5,585 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A furnished country place in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City Hall; convenient to railroad and steam-boat. The house contains fourteen rooms and bath-room. The grounds consist of five acres; plenty of fruit, grapery, and all necessary outbuildings. Apply at 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., two suites of apartments from May 1; sunny exposure; elevator; meals served at table d'hôte or by private table. Apply at No. 531 5th av., between 1 and 5 o'clock, week days.
JAMES P. COLT.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, completely furnished, and entrance to board owner only; location near 5th av. and entrance to the park; reference required. Address S., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET.—STEAM-HEATED, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house; modern improvements; thirteen rooms and eleven pantries; rent, $800; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 2,308 2d av., between 118th and 119th sts.

PROSPECT PLACE, EAST 42D ST.—THREE-story stone, all improvements, $750; East 41st st., $900; one painted in oil, 20x50, $1,200. Office, East 42d st., corner Prospect place, or CHARLES H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A VALUABLE FULL SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—FULLY and completely furnished three-story brown-stone house to let, to a first-class family, for three or five years. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT, Opposite Gramercy Park; four story, brown stone English basement; fine order; rent low, furnished or unfurnished, to desirable tenant.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, CORNER of 17th st., have a number of desirable furnished and unfurnished houses at reduced rentals to private parties and boarding-houses; new lists. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH ST.—SUPERBLY LOCATED, finished, and furnished, new medium-sized private residence, to let low.
Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST ST., FACING GRAM-ERCY PARK—Desirable, large, high-stoop four-story dwelling; rent low; furnished or unfurnished. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

$1,300—TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house No. 417 West 22d st.; location desirable, and convenient to the elevated railroad. Apply at 161 West 13th st.

TO LET—FINE FLAT IN SPLENDID ORDER AS to painting, plumbing, &c.; in excellent location. Apply to J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., 9 to 12 o'clock, or to C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

NO. 121 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV. —Splendid full-size dwelling; low rent. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO RENT FURNISHED, $150 PER MONTH— A small house in 38th st., from 1st May. Apply to FRANK G. & CHARLES S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st. for permit.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 219 East 19th st.; all improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET—A CHOICE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone house, with mirrors, &c., in 25th st., near 4th av.; will be embellished to suit if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT Washington, furnished and unfurnished houses, assorted to suit all classes; within fifty minutes' City Hall. A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FIVE minutes' from Fulton Ferry; genteel brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; rent, $750. Apply at No. 42 Fulton st.

NO. 71 BOWERY TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, five-story and basement brick building. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO RENT—ONE STONE HOUSE, 35TH ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., $2,200; two stone houses, Brooklyn Heights, $1,000, $900. Inquire of OWNER, No. 31 West 26th st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND PART OF THIRD FLOOR in private house, No. 240 East 50th st.; seven rooms, including bath-room, use of tubs, &c.; rent $50 per month. Apply at No. 133 East 52d st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address H. A. W., *Times* Office. No agents noticed. Rent, $2,000.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS FUR-NISHED and unfurnished houses to rent.
TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE SUITE, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room; apartment house. No. 2 East 15th st., corner 5th av.

A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE RESI-dences on the Hudson River to rent for the season. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP STONE house in 53d st., near Lexington av.; $1,300.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—19TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., FOUR-STORY English basement brick house; rent moderate.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—IN CHOICE LOCA-tions, at moderate rents. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

A.—FLATS FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; all improvements. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUS-ton st.; inquire in the corner.

FURNITURE.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND st., corner Chrystie, call attention to their CARPETINGS, at the following prices: Brussels, $1 60; Tapestries, $1; Three-plys, $1 25; Ingrains, all wool, 75c.; Ingrain, (union,) 37½c., &c. Linoleum, a substitute for Oil-cloth, best floor covering yet introduced.

CATALOGUES OF SALE OF FURNITURE AT No. 20 West 39th st. now ready at office, No. 3 Pine st. Furniture sales at residences of owners attended to as usual. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, TO GENTLEMAN AND wife or single gentleman, handsomely furnished rooms, with parlor, on first floor; table first class in every respect; best of references. Address C. E. R., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY OWNING THEIR OWN HOUSE, near Central Park, would let the entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with board, to a family of two or three adults; no other boarders. Address A. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 127.—MRS. P. E. PUTNAM offers suites of rooms on second and third floor, front, unexpectedly vacated, with or without board, permanent or transient; also two single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST., HAVING changed proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR GEN-TLEMAN and wife can have rooms and board at moderate terms; central, near 5th av. Address R. L., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 327 EAST 41ST ST.—TO LET, FURNISH-ed or unfurnished, upper part of first-class brown-stone house, with or without board, fire, and gas, or for house-keeping, together or separate.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished suite of front rooms, bath, &c., with or without board; moderate terms.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT board. No. 13 West 9th st., near 5th av.; good board.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, CONNECTING with back room, second floor, together or separately; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, with or without board, together or separately. Apply at No. 115 West 34th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 16 EAST.— Nicely furnished rooms, with good board; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished suites of rooms, baths, &c., with or without board; reasonable terms.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; no moving in May.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—BUT FEW BOARD-ers. No. 116 West 45th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, for a gentleman, wife, and three sons. A parlor, bedroom, and small room on second floor, with large room on third or fourth floor, would be required, either furnished or unfurnished; if suited, the parties will be permanent; best references given and required. Address, with terms, location, &c., W., Box No. 490 Post Office.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PERMANENT board in a private family; square room, running water, grate, for about $45 per month. Address MARCH, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT back parlor, second story hall room; hot and cold water in room; bath; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; transient taken; near restaurants. No. 1,250 Broadway, 31st st.

FOR PHYSICIANS.—A MOST DESIRABLE office for physician to let on 23d st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel, partially furnished; rent very moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR TO RENT, WITHOUT meals or with private table, by the year or less time, on 5th av., near 48th st. Address H. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WEST-minster Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; prices moderate; references.

NO. 7 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED room, without board, by two young gentlemen, between 3d and 5th avs., and 14th and 20th sts. Address, stating terms, C. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—HALF HOUSE BY A GENTLEMAN and wife for housekeeping; best of reference given and required; rent moderate and paid in advance. Address C., No. 67 West 11th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

LOFTS TO LET.

Advantageously situated for Western trade, opposite Earle's Hotel.

At No. 246 Canal st. through to Walker st., well-lighted and fitted for show-rooms.

Also,

The store and basement No. 248 Canal st.

Apply on the premises to

PHILIP M. OAKLEY.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 1,237 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel; in perfect order; excellent location for dentist or fancy goods; rent, $100 per month. Also, basement; in good order; good location for shoe store; rent, $40 per month. Also, stores and buildings Nos. 502 and 504 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.; rent, $2,500 each, per annum. Also, stores and apartments in Nos. 140 and 142 West 30th st.; rent reasonable. Apply to D. L. JAMES, in the store No. 142 West 30th st., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or after that time at No. 129 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; very fine business stand.
ALSO, store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place; rent reduced; possession may be had of entire building on May 1.
ALSO, building No. 45 Thomas st., $450 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LEASE—MAIN OFFICE AND OTHERS, NO. 240 Broadway.
Lofts, No. 738 Broadway, and others near by.
Store, No. 1,155 Broadway.
Studios Nos. 6 and 7, together, in 1,155½ Broadway.
Lots in West 32d st. and opposite Park.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., before 10 A. M.

THE LARGE IRON WORKS, WITH 24 full lots and four immense buildings running through from 13th to 14th st., between Avenues C and D, to lease low for any business purpose; valuable supply of machinery and tools. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, LOCATED DI-rectly opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building, Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.; the building is 40x90, lighted all round, with a 60-horse power engine, steam-heating, &c., all of first-class build. Apply on the premises.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET— No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODI-ous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO RENT—3D AV. AND 71ST ST.—CORNER AND inside store; can be had by good tenants on very favorable terms.
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

STORE AND FLOORS TO LET, NO. 405 6th av.; rent for the whole house, $4,500. Inquire of F. ROSENBERG, No. 92 7th av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV., BE-TWEEN 33d and 34th sts., to rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st.
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BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MATT MORGAN..................Manager
OPENS MONDAY, MARCH 13,
For the Spring and Summer season,
With a brilliant entertainment, comprising
OPERA,
Selections from Offenbach.
COMEDY,
Off the Stage.
BURLESQUE,
The Pique Family,
A Play on the Daly,
By Sidney Rosenfeld.
A gorgeous transformation scene, entitled
COLUMBIA'S COURT, by MATT MORGAN.
PROGRAMME.
A SOIREE OPERATIQUE,

in which Miss Adolphine Estelle, Miss Mary Somerville, Miss Julia Hogan, Mr. Vincent Hogan, Tom Bartleman, James Danvers, and a complete chorus will appear.

A new, original, elegant comedy, in one act, entitled
OFF THE STAGE,
with a cast including
Mr. WALTER LENNOX, Miss MINNIE PALMER,
Mr. CHAS. VILLERS, Miss EVA WEST,
Mr. W. A. ROUSE, Miss NELLIE BOYD.
THE MIMIC'S GUISES,
by Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with an original, absurdly atrocious, and atrociously absurd burlesque concoction of the phenomenal success of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Daly's play of to-day, "Pique," construed without regard to construction, and written in defiance of everybody expressly for this theatre, by Mr. SIDNEY ROSENFELD, author of "Rosemi-Shell," entitled

THE PIQUE FAMILY,
A PLAY ON THE DALY.

Playfully cast as follows:

Matthew Spanish, of Massachusetts, full of Yankee notions	Mr. W. A. ROUSE
Arthur Harkins Spanish, of the Pique Family	Mr. CHAS. VILLERS
Dr. Gastric, a juicedly useful fellow, if you only knew it	Mr. WALTER LENNOX
Rainbow Blessing, cursed with too many affections	Miss EVA WEST
Jimmy Loose, } The Boy Gallants.	Miss MINNIE PALMER
Johnny Droo, }	Miss FLORENCE ELLIS
Inflation Tim, a Tramping Scamp	Mr. VINCENT HOGAN
Padding, a Tramping Scamp	Mr. JAS. DANVERS
Phanny Dazzliport, of the Pique Family	Mr. HARRY JOSEPHS
Widow Lucille, whose English is more broken than her heart	Miss A. ESTELLE
Mary Spanish, a sentimental maid	Miss NELLIE BOYD
Aunt Dollymount, a nice old lady	Mr. H. W. ELLIS
Wretch, the waif	Mr. W. DIXON
Mother Merilles	Mr. GEO. C. RANDOLPH
Charley Ross Spanish, the little Pique	ADMIRAL DOT

Concluding with a gorgeous Transformation Scene, COLUMBIA'S COURT. By MATT MORGAN.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Orchestra seats and chairs	$1 00
Balcony, reserved	75
General admission	50
Family circle	25

Every evening at 8, and matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Box-office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Seats secured one week in advance.

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Late Dan Bryant's, near 6th av.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
The biggest entertainment in the City.
Nothing like it ever before witnessed.

A COMPETE MINSTREL TROUPE
AND A GREAT SPECIALTY COMPANY.

Forming the largest combination in America.
Immense attractions for the coming week added to the FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!
Engagement of the great and truthful delineator of the Southern darkies,
Mr. J. W. McANDREWS.
First appearance of Miss LULA DELMAY, the graceful and talented serio-comic vocalist.
First appearance of Miss ALICE SOMERS, the beautiful actress, terpsichorean, and vocalist.
First appearance of Miss ALLIE DRATON, the queen of song and dance.
First appearance of Mr. HUGH FAY, the popular Irish comedian.
First appearance of Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, in his Teutonic warblings and imitations of his popular "Brother Gus,"
together with fifty other artists.
FAMILY MATINEES
EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

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CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av., (Knabe Building.)

Encouraged by the great success the entertainments are meeting with, the Director has made arrangements with

Dr. CLINTON WAGNER
to deliver a series of lectures on the
MECHANISM OF THE HUMAN VOICE,
to begin WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th inst.,
in the favor of the Conservatory.

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THE GREAT LENTEN RECREATION.
Prof. CROMWELL'S grand entertainment.
THE OLD AND THE NEW, with magnificent COSMOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS. EVERY EVENING at 8.
THE OLD AND THE NEW—MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Verdict of the Press: Both Profit and Pleasure.
Organ selections by Prof. F. F. MULLER, Organist.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE, (first time here,) the UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, including
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,
in the great Union Square success,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY evenings,
LED ASTRAY.

PROF. PHILIP LAWRENCE, NO. 46 EAST 10th st., author of "Lawrence Speaker," "Model Speaker," &c., instructs ladies and gentlemen for the stage, making them talented actors, eloquent speakers, and graceful reciters.

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WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHING-TON, OPPOSITE THE PALISADES.—Open the year round; first class in all its appointments; forty-five minutes from Wall st. by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads. CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

FINE ARTS.

ART ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. HENRY D. MINER respectfully announces that in consequence of the alterations, refurnishing, and refitting of his galleries, No. 845 Broadway, necessary for the important exhibition and sale of

Mr. WM. H. WEBB'S

Collection of high-class paintings, statuary, bronzes, and art library, he was unable to name the precise date of sale, but now that the alterations are about completed the galleries will be opened on THURSDAY MORNING, 16th inst., and the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. This collection is without doubt one of the most valuable and meritorious that has ever been offered for public competition in this country, containing many of the most noted examples of distinguished artists now deceased, carefully selected by Mr. Webb during his several visits to Europe during the past fifteen years, and in most instances ordered or purchased direct from the studios of the artists, without regard to cost, but solely with a view to artistic merit and beauty of subject. The Art Library contains many rare illustrated works of great value, issued to a limited number of subscribers, and many of which are to be found in but few libraries in this country.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Now on free exhibition at No. 74 University place, balance of De Castro Gallery, consisting of

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, &c.,

to be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock, without reserve.

City and country trade invited.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

TO ORIENTALISTS AND LIBRARIANS.— B. C. manuscripts, Talmudic megilhas, $26; Egyptian Papyrus, Arabic Koran, Oriental journals, mediæval Papal bulls, Grand Masters' edicts. No. 21 Great Jones st., back office; afternoon; no brokers.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUPERB mansion corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn. The house is 50x56 feet, built of granite and brick, with cabinet staircase and wainscot in dining-room, and hall, wall, and ceilings richly frescoed. Ceramic wash-tubs in laundry, encaustic tile in halls. If sold, two-thirds of purchase money may remain for a term of years at five per cent. interest. A fair exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property of smaller values, or for good country property free of mortgage. For particulars and cards to view the property apply to
J. W. MERRILL,
No. 89 Liberty st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR PART EXCHANGE—FOR City improved property, valuable block of water front, on Brooklyn shore; best water in New-York Harbor; good bulkheads; perfect order; near two ferries. Address M., Box No. 137 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children desire a large house, centrally located, with parties who would be willing to take a portion or all the rent in board, also the privilege of other boarders; references first-class. Address B. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE THREE OR FOUR-story brick or brown-stone house, in good order and location between 9th and 42d sts., and Lexington and 7th avs. Price not to exceed $20,000. Commission can be saved by negotiating directly with PRINCIPAL, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of
CURRIE, PURDY & CO, No. 7 Washington place.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FIRST NIGHT
of the
WONDER!!

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1876,
will be produced Mrs. Centlivre's brilliant five-act comedy of the

WONDER!
with
ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS, and a
GREAT CAST, including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK	as	DON FELIX
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	DON PEDRO
Mr. HARRY BECKET	as	LISSARDO
Mr. W. R. FLOYD	as	Col. BRITON
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON	as	DON FREDERICK
Mr. W. HERBERT	as	GIBBY
Mr. J. W. SHANNON	as	DON LOPEZ
Miss ADA DYAS	as	DONNA VIOLANTE
Miss EFFIE GERMON	as	FLORA
Miss GERALDINE MAYE	as	DONNA ISABELLA
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	INIS

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

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No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
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W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent composer and teacher, directs the instrumental department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director, superintends the vocal department.

CLASSES of THREE PUPILS	$10 per quarter
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The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAPPENHEIM.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance in Italian opera of
MME. E. PAPPENHEIM.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, at 8 O'CLOCK,
TRAVIATA.

Mme. E. PAPPENHEIM	as	Violetta
Signor BRIGNOLI	as	Alfredo
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA	as	Germont

Signor Reina, Miss Cooney, Signor Barili, Signor Landini.
Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, March 18—GRAND TITIENS MATINEE for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union.
IL TROVATORE.

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, March 15, at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
and the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 18.
Committee.

Mrs. GEO. W. CULLUM..........President
Mrs. B. S. CHURCH..........Secretary
Mrs. N. P. HOSACK..........Treasurer
Mrs. Henry H. Parker, Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Howard Crosby,
Mrs. T. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Parke Godwin,
Mrs. C. A. Arthur, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. F. S. Banks, Mrs. Warden Pell.

GRAND TITIENS MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
in her celebrated character of LEONORA.
Miss BEAUMONT. Signor BRIGNOLI.
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA,
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, March 15, at Academy of Music and 114 Broadway.

EAGLE THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
NOTICE.—Positively entire change of bill.

MONDAY, March 13, 1876, and first time of a new and original satire, written expressly for this theatre, by Mr. Kenward Philp, entitled
PEAKED.

A burlesque of to-morrow. The unequaled Burlesque Actor Mr. GEORGE K. FORTESCUE, in the character as Lable Henfrou; Messrs. MACDERMOTT, WILD, and all the company in the cast. $400 for eight performances for the world-renowned and only
GARNELLA BROTHERS.

The Garnella Brothers have just returned from a most brilliant engagement in California. Their stay at the Eagle cannot be prolonged after one week.

Messrs. BUCKLEY and TURNER will introduce their inimitable imitations of Trinity Bell Chimes, Hand-organ, Bag Pipes, Musket Drill, and the novel feat of Playing on Two Banjos at one time.

Also, reappearance of
Miss JENNIE HUGHES,
the favorite Serio-Comic Vocalist.

A new and original Irish Sketch by KERNELL and BRADLEY. JOHN WILD and LARRY TOOLEY, in two new and laughable sketches.
Reappearance of everybody's favorite,
Mr. DAVE REED.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel, convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
FIFTH WEEK
and
COMPLETE SUCCESS (CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY)
of ROWE'S humorous comedy,

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with the author in his original character creation of WAIFTON STRAY, (that "perverter of truth,") and the popular company, elegant scenery, splendid effects.

EACH TABLEAU ENCORED. | WITTICISMS APPRECIATED. | EVERYBODY LIKED.
"See this Ring!" "Fact! Fact! I Assure You!"
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.
BALCONY, (entrance next door)..........50 cents.
Order carriages at 11:20.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.—"I DO FEEL so Awful Loose," as sung by Macdermott, 40 cents; "Sweet Birds," song and chorus, by Geo. W. Persley, author of "Little Robin, Tell Kitty I'm Coming," 35 cents; "Sighing and Singing," romanza, Albites' editions for Soprano and Contralto, each 40 cents; "Daisy's Dream," reverie for piano, Meininger, 60 cents; "Slavery Days," (sung by Harrigan and Hart,) Braham, 40 cents; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 30 cents; Seventh Regiment Music—"Second Company Quickstep," and "Eighth Company Quickstep," Grafulla, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square.

BURBANK-GILDER.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
STEINWAY HALL, MARCH 18.
Reserved seats 50 cents, if procured before March 18. For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and No. 162 Broadway.

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES.

Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. No evening lectures.

UNEQUALED SUCCESS OF THE NEW song, "My Little Love." Never has a new song become so soon a universal favorite, which it richly deserves. Price, 40 cents, mailed. DODWORTH & CO., No. 23 Union square.

DR. JOHN LORD.

ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, 11:30.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

FROBISHER'S BLOOD AND BREATH.

Teachers, clergy, students.
25 cents. Goodyear's and bookstores.

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FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
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Office for Safe Deposit Department, **475 4th av.**
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ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience, elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c.,
To close an estate, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.,
at No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock.

Goods now in store.
Samples on morning of sale.
Catalogues at office.
By order of J. H. Bardwell, Esq., Executor.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
CENTENNIAL WEEK OF

PIQUE.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.

In order to meet the increasing demand for places at the DAY PERFORMANCES, and to celebrate in an appreciable manner the Festival of the Week, Mr. DALY begs to announce, in addition to the regular nightly representations

FOUR MATINEES FOR THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, March 13, at 1 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1 o'clock,
FRIDAY, March 17, at 1 o'clock,
and
SATURDAY, March 18, at 1:30.

PIQUE!
SPECIAL FEATURES.
PIQUE!

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE will be celebrated on FRIDAY NIGHT, March 17.

At EVERY PERFORMANCE this week, beginning with the MATINEE on MONDAY, EVERY PURCHASER of TICKETS at the Box Office will RECEIVE SILVER CHANGE, instead of Fractional Currency; and on the 100th Performance GOLD CHANGE will be given instead of Fractional Currency.

THE THEATRE will be brilliantly decorated at the performances Friday and Saturday.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST OF PIQUE,
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HARDENBERG, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. BARRYMORE, Mr. DREW, Mr. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mrs. GILBERT, Miss HOLLAND, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL,
and
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

***BOX SHEET open for the entire week, and for TWENTY DAYS AHEAD. LADIES are requested to secure their places in advance of their visit, and thereby avoid the CRUSH and DISAPPOINTMENT which has attended recent Matinées.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.

POSITIVELY
LAST
WEEK
OF
ROSE
MICHEL.

114TH TO 121ST TIME
OF
ROSE MICHEL.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
Seats may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be presented for the first time on the English-speaking stage, Sardou's last work, the charming comedy in four acts, entitled
FERREOL.

In this representation the following favorite artists will participate: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, T. E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, Becks, Thompson, Quigley and Collins; and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, (her first appearance here,) Augusta Raymond, and Ida Jeffreys, (her first appearance on any stage.)

***The scenery used in this play have all been painted expressly for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage.

Seats for the opening night of FERREOL may now be secured.

CHICKERING HALL,

Tuesday evening, March 28, 1876,
ANNUAL CHARITY CONCERT OF

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.

Mrs. P. D. GULAGER, Soprano,
Miss JOHANNA LEHMAN, Contralto,
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, Tenor,
Mr. THOMAS P. WICKES, Basso,
Mr. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist,
Mr. P. A. SCHNECKER, Organist,
and a picked Chorus of FIFTY VOICES,
All members of ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.
With accompaniment of Piano-forte, Harp, and the new and already famous Concert Organ recently erected in the Hall by
MR. HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT,
All under the direction of

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.

ADMISSION, $2; THREE TICKETS FOR $5.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets and programmes can be obtained of the ladies of St. Thomas' Church, of Mr. B. W. Williams, and of Mr. Thomas Robson, Assistant Sexton of St. Thomas' Church; at the Buckingham Hotel, at the Windsor Hotel, at the residence of Mr. Warren, No. 20 East 50th st., and at Chickering Hall.

"IDES OF MARCH."

SPECIAL MATINEE OF JULIUS CÆSAR on next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th inst. Seats can now be secured at the Box-office of Booth's Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH MONTH.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
***A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
***MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
***WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT.

CHICKERING HALL.

HANS VON BULOW.
RECITALS.
Monday, March 20, first BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Wednesday, March 22, second BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Thursday, March 23, first BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
Friday, March 24, third BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Saturday, March 25, second BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Monday, March 27, CHOPIN SOIREE.
Wednesday, March 29, SCHUMANN-MENDELSSOHN SOIREE.
Thursday, March 30, CHOPIN MATINEE.
Friday, March 31, SCHUBERT-LISZT SOIREE.
Saturday, April 1, LAST MATINEE.

Subscription, ten recitals, $15. Single Recitals—Admission $1; reserved seats, $2. Subscription tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, where programmes can be had. Sale of seats for single recitals will commence Thursday, March 17, when subscriptions will close. Chickering pianos used by Von Bulow.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST. AND 4TH AV.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, MARCH 12,
prior to the departure of the Great American
SLAVE TROUPE,
(formerly owned by Hon. Robert Sinclair, of Louisiana,)
for Europe, they will give one of their original
JUBILEE SINGINGS,
in aid of Zion's Hospital.

The plaintive, touching, beautiful refrains, songs and choruses of this troupe transport the auditor to the days of good old times when the slaves' greatest happiness was in singing the
CAMP-MEETING HYMNS.
THE WONDERFUL BLIND PIANIST,
and the great HORACE WESTON
have volunteered for this occasion.
Singing commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission and reserved seats, 75c.; general admission, 50c.; gallery, 25c.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SUNDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, March 13, 1876,
ONE WEEK ONLY
Of the great Irish comedian,
T. G. RIGGS.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinée, the great sensation,
SUIL GAIR.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinée, first time in the City, the new sensational play,
VATES.

MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
A. H. Sheldon, H. Stewart, Therese Wood
H. Colton, Emily Maynard, Mrs. Berrell,
In THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. & BROADWAY

Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 o'clock. A Phairy Phantasie of Pharce, Pholly Phrolic, and Phun. Culminating triumph and last week of the season.

The Sculptor's Dream. Out on a Lark, Oneida Community, My Wife's Bonnet, Triple Clog.

Miss Emily Prior, Lawrence Sisters, Horace Western, Virginia Stickney, Wiley Hamilton.

A Galaxy of Sixty Brilliant Stars in Variety Olio.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

PROF. DEVEZE WILL LECTURE IN French, in the church No. 30 West 22d st., next SUNDAY at 3. Subject, "The Reformation, its Influence on Catholicism." Free.

ELEGANT FRENCH CONVERSATION guaranteed to travelers to Europe. Free lesson to show the system. Address SAVARD, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ANNIE EVA FAY, GRAND SPIRITUAL SEANCE to-night, 7:30 o'clock, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO SINGER DE-sires a position in some church either in New-York or Brooklyn; moderate salary required. Address C. A. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND STEINWAY OR Chickering seven octave piano; must be in perfect order. Address, giving terms, MUSICAL, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

A WIFE'S STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

ARREST OF A BROOKLYN GROCER CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE—WHAT GAVE RISE TO THE SUSPICION OF MURDER.

Charles C. Schnauffer is a wealthy German grocer, who formerly did business at Nos. 259 and 255 Bridge street, Brooklyn. He is about fifty years of age and has been married four times. He was married to his fourth wife about three years ago, and their relations toward each other have, it is said, never been of the kindest character, and they have for some time past been separated. His present wife's maiden name was Annie Davenport, and it is said that their troubles began even before they were married. There was said to have been urgent reasons why Schnauffer should have married her, but he refused, and she brought an action against him to compel him to do so. During the pendency of the trial Schnauffer changed his mind and consented to the marriage, and the ceremony was performed. Shortly after the marriage Schnauffer is alleged to have commenced to use his wife in a most brutal and inhuman manner, when she, acting under the advice of friends, brought suit against him in the Supreme Court for divorce on the ground of abuse. In the complaint on that action were a number of allegations of cruel treatment on the part of Schnauffer toward his wife, among which were that of locking her in a room and attempting to starve her, pouring hot grease into her eyes while she was asleep, throwing her down stairs, and forcing her out of doors almost naked, on bitter cold nights, &c. For some reason, however, the woman was finally induced to drop these proceedings against him, and for a while afterward he treated her kindly, until he had accomplished his object in so doing, which was to induce her to sign her name to some mortgages upon his property, to enable him to raise some money upon them. This being accomplished he again renewed his abuse, and she commenced a second action against him for divorce. This suit, too, was settled, and shortly afterward Schnauffer sold his store in Bridge street, and removed to Williamsburg. Some time during the month of August last Mrs. Schnauffer is alleged to have disappeared entirely, and her friends say that she has not been since seen. He is said to have made contradictory statements as to her whereabouts, and to have threatened her life before she went away, saying at one time that he would "kill her if he could make it appear like an accident." It is also alleged that since last August he has several times represented himself to be a widower, and to have asserted that his wife was dead. There is no record of her death in the Health Office, and her inexplicable absence, added to the known abuse which he was in the habit of inflicting, has given rise to the suspicion that she had been put out of the way by some one, and that her husband was at least in possession of knowledge of that fact. Several of the friends and neighbors of Schnauffer have denounced him in plain terms, and her attorney, Mr. Tighe, has frequently been urged to commence proceedings against him, but refused for want of testimony upon which to base an action.

All these facts and circumstances culminated yesterday in the arrest of Schnauffer while he was transacting some business in Provost's real estate office in Montague street. It seems that he had just concluded a sale of some property on Bridge street to one Edward Rorke for $2,600, for which he gave a deed bearing the signature of his wife, Annie Schnauffer. This, taken in connection with his previous assertions, and her long absence from home, looks suspicious, and led to his arrest. When taken before Superintendent Campbell Schnauffer said that he did not know where his wife was living, but that he could find her if the officer would allow him to go and look for her. He said that he saw her on Friday, at which time he met her on Broome street, near the Bowery, in New-York, and that he brought her over to a notary on Broadway, in Brooklyn, E. D., where she signed and swore to the deed given Rorke for the Bridge street property. That was all he would tell the Superintendent about the matter, and Mr. Campbell concluded to send the case before the courts. He accordingly ordered Schnauffer to be taken before Justice Walsh, where two complaints were filed against him. The first of these was as follows:

State of New-York, Kings County, City of Brooklyn, ss.—James G. Tighe, of No. 283½ Wyckoff street, of the City of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that within one year last past, at the said City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, one Annie Schnauffer, as deponent is informed and verily believes to be true, was feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, and with a deliberate and premeditated intent to effect the death of said Anna Schnauffer, killed and murdered; and I, this deponent, hath just cause to suspect and doth suspect that one Charles C. Schnauffer, of the City of Brooklyn, county aforesaid, did commit the same felony and murder.

After the reading of this affidavit, ex-Judge Troy, counsel for the prisoner, addressing Judge Walsh, said: "I ask for the discharge of the accused on this complaint. It is not even claimed that the woman is dead, and does not justify the issuing of a warrant. If a man may be arrested on such a flimsy complaint as this, none are safe. It is not known that the woman is dead, as in fact she is not. No *corpus delicti* is proved. Any person might swear that any other person might have committed a crime."

Justice Walsh, in reply, said: "I think myself that the affidavit is hardly sufficient to hold him on a charge of murder, but there is another charge here for forgery, under which all that is alleged in this complaint can be subsequently shown. I will hold him on this affidavit."

The affidavit on which Schnauffer is held is as follows:

State of New-York, Kings County, City of Brooklyn, ss.—Patrick Corr, of Central Police Head-quarters of the City of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 10th day of March, 1876, at the said City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, one Charles C. Schnauffer did forge or counterfeit, or cause to be forged or counterfeited, the name and signature of Annie Schnauffer to a certain paper in writing, being, or purporting to be, a deed of conveyance of certain land and property situate in the City of Brooklyn, with intent to injure and defraud one Edward Rorke, of said city, and deponent has probable cause to believe, and does believe, that one Charles C. Schnauffer did forge and counterfeit, or cause to be forged and counterfeited, the name and signature of said Anna Schnauffer, as aforesaid.

To this complaint Mr. Schnauffer pleaded not guilty, and was sent to jail until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the amount of his bail will be fixed. When the prisoner was arrested he had in his possession $1,585 in greenbacks, a watch, and a pistol, and an order was made out and sent to Police Head-quarters for them. The prisoner was taken to Raymond Street Jail.

At the time Schnauffer moved to Broadway he opened a grocery on the corner of that thoroughfare and Quincy street. On Dec. 27 that place was entirely destroyed by fire, and there were circumstances connected with it which looked suspicious at the time. In his testimony before the Fire Marshal, at the time, he stated that his loss was $3,874 75, on which he had an insurance of $3,100. He said that he owed different persons at that time about $1,120 and that he and his family were absent from home all that night.

Mr. Schnauffer is said to be worth about $40,000, much of which amount is invested in real estate, and it is thought that he was trying to turn it into money, with the intention of leaving the city. He appeared quite anxious and nervous while in the Police Court, and was very indignant when first taken before the Superintendent. His wife is said to have been much his junior in years and prepossessing in appearance.

The detectives were busily at work hunting up evidence in the case last evening, and succeeded in establishing several points of interest. It is said they have now a complete description of the woman, and that she was last seen going toward Canarsie, in August last, in company with Schnauffer. Mr. Schnauffer was at that time the owner of a yacht, which was lying at anchor there. The woman was well known about Tillary and Bridge streets, and was said to have been somewhat intemperate in her habits. Schnauffer is said to have lately complained that he was the victim of black-mailers, and it is the firm conviction of the Police that the persons who were thus annoying him were those who had knowledge of the death of his wife. Last night Detective Corr compared a deed executed some time ago by Mrs. Schnauffer with the one executed recently to Mr. Rorke, and it was found that the two signatures were entirely different. Mr. Kranz, the notary who took the last acknowledgment, could give no satisfactory explanation of the transaction, and it is the opinion of the Police that, even if Mrs. Schnauffer is living, she is not the woman who signed that deed.

Mr. Schnauffer, in explanation of his side of the affair, claims that his wife is living in New-York, and that she will be brought forward in due time; that the charges against him are only a part of the conspiracy to black-mail and extort money from him, and that he will be able to establish his entire innocence of either forgery or murder when his time for trial comes.

THE KELSEY CASE.

Should the present movement toward obtaining a trial of the murder indictments in the Kelsey case be successful, some new and remarkable developments may be looked for. Since the trial of the riot cases the matter had in a measure gone out of the public mind, and there was an impression that the more serious charges against the Sammises would not be pressed; but it now appears that while the "tar" party have been hoping that this was really probable the friends of the missing Kelsey have been constantly at work in the effort to obtain new evidence, circumstantial and otherwise, bearing upon the alleged guilty persons. The man McKay, who, at the time of the inquest before Coroner Baylis at Oyster Bay, was alleged to have a guilty knowledge of all the circumstances of the tarring and feathering of Kelsey, and of what subsequently occurred previous to the victim's final disappearance, has been reported as saying recently in effect that he was satisfied that the legs found in Oyster Bay harbor were not those of Kelsey, but that they had been "planted;" and he intimated, among other things, that William Morse, the jeweler who identified the portion of a watch chain found with the legs, was in collusion with the "planters," and had previously expressed his ability and willingness to fix the "plant" for a certain sum of money. Mr. Morse positively denies all these allegations and insinuations.

HOMICIDE IN HOBOKEN.

HOW A CONVIVIAL PARTY WAS BROKEN UP—FATAL RESULT OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE QUARREL.

Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, yesterday concluded his inquest over the remains of Emma McCarthy, who died at her home in Hoboken on Wednesday night, in consequence, as is alleged, of injuries received at the hands of "Jack" Smith. Smith has served a term in the State Prison for having assaulted an officer who at one time undertook to arrest him for larceny. Mrs. McCarthy lived, with Eliza Graham, her sister, in one of a row of tenements known as "the barracks." Smith had been on intimate terms with Eliza, who is a small, unprepossessing woman of perhaps twenty-five years, and it was understood among her neighbors that they were to have been married. Eliza testified at the inquest, however, that she was not on good terms with Smith. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 29, Mrs. McCarthy invited a number of her fellow tenants to her rooms, and among them were Mrs. Stanton, James Bradbury, alias "Shad," Mrs. Miller, and Smith, the alleged homicide. Mrs. McCarthy and her sister entertained them. Eliza poured out beer into as many glasses as there were mouths, and, as she testified, by direction of her sister, gave the first glass to Smith. More liquor was brought, and all drank freely of it, till Mrs. McCarthy, who, Mrs. Miller testified, became very drunk, quarreled with Mrs. Stanton, and ordered her out. The obnoxious visitor took her departure with "Shad," leaving still in the room Mrs. Miller, Eliza, Smith, and the deceased. The liquor continued to go around; and finally, according to the evidence of Eliza, Mrs. McCarthy took a seat by Smith. Something that no one seems to have heard passed between them. Mrs. McCarthy jumped excitedly to her feet, and ordered Smith out. He refused to go. She rushed to the table, seized a frying-pan, and struck him on the head with it, drawing blood. He endeavored to keep her away from him, but she finally caught him by his shirt-collar and tore his shirt-bosom out. Then he drew off and struck her in the forehead, over the nose. Bleeding, she reeled back against the door, and Smith went away. Though able to go around, she complained of pains in her head for two or three days subsequently. Saturday following she was seized with a fit of vomiting, which Eliza attributed to too free indulgence in cold water. Sunday she became unconscious and lingered in that condition till her death on Wednesday night. Coroner Crane, being notified, ordered the arrest of Smith. Officers Ford and Gallagher found him in a saloon on Sixth street, and Gallagher took him up to jail. Gallagher testified that while being taken to jail, Smith said that he expected to "swing" for what he had done, but that Mrs. McCarthy had struck him first, and he lost his temper. The County Physician made a post-mortem examination of the body, and on removing the cap of the skull found the brain very much inflamed, the inflammation resulting, he judged, from blows. Smith, when taken before the Coroner's Jury yesterday, said first that he had no statement to make, but afterward said: "She struck me first, and I got mad. I understand that there was another fight in the house since the Tuesday night I was there."

The case was given to the jury, and they, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to her death in consequence of blows received at the hands of John Smith. Smith was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which assembles next month.

ATTEMPTS TO SAVE RUBENSTEIN.

A telegram received in this City from Chicago on the 7th inst. purported to give an alleged confession to a Roman Catholic priest in the latter city of a man who admitted being the murderer of Sara Alexander. The telegram was handed to Superintendent Walling, who consulted with Patrick Campbell, the Brooklyn Superintendent of Police. In response to a dispatch of the latter to the Superintendent of Police at Chicago, the following telegram was received:

Chicago, March 8, 1876.

Patrick Campbell, Esq., Chief of Police, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Have received a letter yesterday written in German, signed "Catholic Priest," mailed in Chicago, stating man confessed to him having murdered Sara Alexander. Nothing reliable. Full by mail.

M. C. HICKEY,
General Superintendent of Police.

On the 9th inst., Superintendent Campbell received a German letter from Chicago signed "A Catholic Priest," in which the writer says he is a German Catholic priest, and that a man came to him at the confessional the day previous, and said that he was the murderer of Sara Alexander. The writer says that the man told him he saw Rubenstein and the woman in the field, and saw Rubenstein give her a handful of bills. Rubenstein, he said, left shortly afterward and then he endeavored to assault her. She ran away from him but he seized her. She drew a knife and cut the man, whereupon he says he cut her throat, took the money away from her and went to Pittsburg, where he remained a month and then departed for Chicago. The General Superintendent of Police at Chicago also forwarded a letter, which Mr. Campbell received yesterday morning, wherein the former expresses his doubt of the reliability of the story. Accompanying was a translation of a letter received by the Chicago Superintendent to the same purport as that sent to Mr. Campbell. None of the Police officials place the slightest faith in the genuineness of the communications, which are believed to have been gotten up to aid the prisoner. Meanwhile, Rubenstein's counsel will apply to-morrow for a writ of error and stay of proceedings.

THE MISSING CUBAN.

The friends of the missing Cuban merchant, Don José Holgado, are still unremitting in their efforts to find him or any evidence that may lead to an identification of his abductors. In the event of their investigation proving futile it is their intention to bring the matter to the notice of the Spanish Minister at Washington, and solicit his assistance in discovering the whereabouts of their missing friend and punishing his captors. They appear loath to abandon the belief that Don Holgado has been kidnapped by professional thieves, and give expression to unbounded indignation at the assertion that he absents himself from some private motives.

THE DEFAULTING BROKER.

Two additional revelations concerning the alleged embezzlement by Moses Jesurun, the Custom-house broker, of No. 23 William street, were made yesterday at the Custom-house. Messrs. William Jex & Co. reported that they had paid him two sums, one of $70 and the other of $80, with which he was to pay additional duties demanded of them. The books of the Custom-house do not show that the sums were so paid, and it is inferred that Jesurun pocketed the money. The other instance was a similar one, in which Messrs. Heroy & Marrener claim to have lost $456. The total amount said to have been misappropriated by Jesurun is about nineteen thousand dollars. No tidings have been received of him, although the search was continued yesterday. Jesurun is a married man, and his wife and three children are said to be in Germany.

THE MEAL-TICKET THIEVES.

John H. Morrison, who was arrested on Friday for attempting to dispose of meal-tickets stolen from Algernon S. Crapsey, of St. Paul's Guild, was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Tombs yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail, on complaint of Mr. Alfred Leslie, of Elm and Pearl streets, the publisher, to whom he had sold $1 50 worth of the stolen tickets. George W. Pierce, the young man employed by Mr. Crapsey, who stole the tickets and gave them to Morrison, was arrested yesterday in a low lodging-house in Cherry street. Pierce admitted his guilt and was fully committed by Justice Flammer for trial on two charges, an additional complaint being made against him by Mr. Willy Wallach, the stationer of Park row.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Henry Jackson, an employe of one of the Trenton potteries, and living on Hudson street, in Chambersburg, committed suicide on Friday evening by hanging himself to a bed-post. He had been subject to melancholic fits for a number of years, and had made two previous attempts to end his existence. In October, 1874, he threw himself in front of a railroad train, but escaped with slight injuries. Last August he lay down a second time in front of an approaching train. One of his legs was then so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate it. He was forty-three years of age.

NEW POLICE RULES.

A special meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the Superintendent shall forward to the Committee on Rules and Discipline all charges made against members of the Police force, and the committee shall take such action by dismissing the charges, or directing trial thereon, as may be proper, and report such action to the board.

Resolved, That two copies of each general order shall be supplied to the Captains of precincts, who shall cause one file to be kept in the sitting-room of the station-house for the information of the force of the precinct.

Resolved, That all telegraphic dispatches received at each station-house calling attention to persons or property to be inquired or searched for shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the sitting-room for the information of the Police force of the precinct only.

The board then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC BRIBERY.

THE METHODS OF FERNANDO WOOD.

MONEY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PAID TO HIM FOR A POLITICAL APPOINTMENT—DETAILS OF THE TRANSACTIONS—THE CHARGED CRIMES OF A PARTY LEADER.

It has been for many years a standing reproach to the Democratic Party, and one from which it has apparently made no effort to clear itself, that it has retained as party leaders, and has elected repeatedly to the most responsible offices men notoriously corrupt. For years open charges have been made against some of the most prominent men in the party of flagrant betrayals of public and private trusts, and of shameless jobbery in office. These charges, while they have been made in such form as to be free from the taint of partisanship, and while they have been indorsed by responsible and well-known citizens, are seldom or never met boldly, and in the few cases where they have come to an issue in the courts the issue has been forced, not by the men accused, but by the accusers.

Two cases are now before the courts of this State which well illustrate the truth of these statements. They are both against one defendant, Fernando Wood, a man who has stood silent for twenty years under a challenge to test in court the truth of the accusations of many crimes, and who has been so favored by the Democratic Party, despite them, as to be a favored candidate for Speaker of the last House of Representatives.

The accusations against this man are numerous enough to fill a good-sized pamphlet, which was used in the canvass for Speaker, and embrace charges of forgery, fraudulent partnerships, fraudulent manipulation of bills, obtaining money under false pretenses, selling nominations and appointments to public offices, treachery to his friends, and submission to black-mail. One of the transactions detailed in support of these claims is the basis of the two suits referred to, which are now before the courts.

Mr. Nathaniel Hill Fowler, formerly a merchant of New-York and now practicing law in this City, is the plaintiff in one of these suits, whereby he seeks to recover $1,000 alleged to have been borrowed from him by Fernando Wood while he was occupying the position of Corporation Attorney, which, as alleged, he had purchased from Wood for $5,000, the first year's salary, and a moiety of the perquisites of the office and the salary for the balance of the term that he should hold it. The other suit is brought by David Ogden against Fernando Wood, N. Hill Fowler, and others for the recovery of about fifteen thousand dollars alleged to have been fraudently paid by Fowler to Wood in the purchase of the office of Corporation Attorney. Ogden's standing as plaintiff depends on the assignment to him of certain judgments obtained against Fowler and his partners in business by various of their creditors, between 1852 and 1858. These judgments, amounting in the aggregate to over five thousand dollars, the plaintiff alleges, were in existence and unsatisfied when the said Fowler, in fraud of the judgment creditors, paid over to Fernando Wood, in consideration of his appointment by Wood to the office of Corporation Attorney, various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen thousand dollars, or thereabout. He demands that these payments be declared null and void, and prays that an accounting by the defendants be ordered, and that out of the money thus paid to Wood by Fowler the judgments be satisfied.

The defendant at first sought to have these two suits consolidated, but afterward they were allowed to stand separately, and are now in litigation. The case of Fowler against Wood, in the Supreme Court, was tried before Judge Van Brunt in November, 1871, and a verdict was rendered for the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case of Ogden against Wood was summed up on Saturday last before Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, and decision was reserved. In the testimony taken in the latter suit, Mr. Fowler testified that he was appointed Corporation Attorney of the City of New-York by Fernando Wood, who gave him a written appointment to the office, which appointment was made out and signed by John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, who had the legal right to make such appointment, and from whom Wood is said to have purchased the privilege of naming the appointees to the offices of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator, for the sum of $20,000. The appointment, Mr. Hill testified, was made out in blank, no name being inserted of the appointee, and he said further that Fernando Wood inserted his [Fowler's] name as Corporation Attorney in the body of the note on the fulfillment by Fowler of the contract he had made with Wood. Concerning this contract he testified as follows:

Q.—What was the contract you speak of? A.—It was made in the early part of January; I don't remember the date.

Q.—What year? A.—1863.

Q.—Where was it made? A.—At Albany, at the Delevan House.

Q.—What was the contract? A.—I had to give him $5,000 in cash.

Q.—Give whom? A.—Fernando Wood; and I was to give him my first year's salary and divide the perquisites of the office and salary for the balance of the term that I held it.

Q.—What did you do in pursuance of that contract? A.—I gave him $5,000 that night in cash at his house, in Bloomingdale; that was on Jan. 14, 1863. I think on Jan. 14, 1863, I paid him $4,000 on account of the $5,000 in cash, and on the 14th and 18th of February, 1863, I paid him $1,000 more; making the $5,000.

Q.—Where were those two sums paid to him? A.—At his office in Nassau street.

Q.—You mean to him, Fernando Wood? A.—Fernando Wood.

Q.—What do you say that was paid in consideration of? A.—My appointment as Corporation Attorney. The first year's salary I paid to him.

Q.—How much did that amount to? A.—Five thousand dollars.

Q.—When did you pay him, and where? A.—At his office in Nassau street every month as I drew it. The whole amount as I have footed it up of the perquisites was about $10,408 I think.

Q.—Have you loaned to Mr. Wood money at any time? A.—I have.

Q.—What amount, and where? A.—I loaned him $1,000 that he has never paid me; and I paid for him between $800 and $1,000 at his request; that he has never paid me.

In addition he testified that no other consideration was received for the payment of the money excepting the appointment; witness had had no conversation with Develin about the position, and had never solicited the appointment from the latter; at the time of paying the money to Wood witness was indebted to various persons to the amount of about $20,000; at the time of the payment of the $4,000, Wood promised the witness that in case of the latter's death, while in office, he would pay back this money to witness' wife.

The defendant's reply was a general denial, and on his being called to the stand he contradicted all of the previous witness' statements as to his having received money from him in consideration of his appointment to office, and as to having borrowed money from him. He admitted receiving about one thousand dollars a year from Fowler, but said that it was in the nature of a political assessment for the support of Mozart Hall, and that $1,200 was paid back to Fowler, he having contributed more than his share.

On Mr. Wood's cross-examination two of his letters to Fowler were put in evidence. In one of them Wood's son Joseph "is authorized to receive the $2,500 due." The other, dated Jan. 14, 1863, has this passage: "Mr. Blauvelt tells me on this day that on Saturday last you said in the presence of two persons, —— and ——, that you were sure of being appointed Corporation Attorney, that you had bought Wood. If you said so, that ends our acquaintance."

Mr. Wood also denied that Mr. Fowler was ever at his residence, but evidence is said have been procured yesterday which the plaintiff will seek to introduce, showing by the testimony of third parties that Mr. Fowler was there on two different occasions, each time conversing with Mr. Wood for over an hour.

Concerning the rupture between himself and Mr. Wood, and the circumstances which led to the institution of the suit of Fowler against Wood, Mr. Fowler says that Mr. Wood and Mr. Develin, then Corporation counsel, "put up a job" on him to get a pretext for ousting him from the office he held; that just previous to his being turned out Mr. Wood had borrowed $1,000 from him, which then remained unpaid. He says that being incensed at the treatment he had received he denounced Wood openly as "an infernal scoundrel," and that Wood, hearing of this, sent to him, asking him to call at his office, which he did. Mr. Wood, he says, asked him if it was true that he had applied such an epithet to him, and he told him that it was true, and repeated the epithet to him, reaffirming that Wood was "an infernal scoundrel." He says that Mr. Wood asked him if he knew what that expression would cost him, adding that it would cost him just one thousand dollars, for he would never pay one cent of the borrowed money. Despairing of getting the money in any other way he had brought suit for it, and, deeming that the treatment he had received absolved him from the confidential relations he had sustained with Mr. Wood, he deemed himself justified in exposing the transactions they had had together. He says that at the time he loaned the $1,000 to Mr. Wood the latter gave him a due bill for the amount, which he afterward asked to have returned, saying that he would make another arrangement which would secure Mr. Fowler. Mr. Fowler says that he returned the due bill, which Mr. Wood immediately destroyed, but that he made no arrangement such as he promised, and the money still remains unpaid.

Mr. Wood put in a general denial in this suit, and testified that the money he had received from Mr. Fowler was all for political assessments in support of Mozart Hall. He admitted giving, not a due bill but a memorandum showing that Mr. Fowler had paid $1,000 on account, which paper he said that Mr. Fowler had returned to him, saying that the matter had been arranged. He further testified that Mr. Fowler agreed at the time of his taking the office of Corporation Attorney, that he would pay to the extent of $5,000 a year to support Mozart Hall. This agreement was made in the presence of John McCool, the Register of the County, Mortimer Sullivan, and, he thought, Charles B. Cornell and Thomas O'Callaghan.

On a motion for a new trial, after a verdict had been given for the defendant the evidence of the four gentlemen named was offered by the plaintiff. Thomas O'Callaghan testified that he had no recollection of being present when Mr. Fowler made such an agreement as Mr. Wood testified to. Mr. Cornell had no recollection of being present, and never knew of Fowler paying any money for the support of Mozart Hall to the Mozart Hall Finance Committee, of which witness was a member. Mr. Sullivan testified that he was not present at any such meeting as Mr. Wood referred to, and never knew Mr. Fowler to pay a cent for the support of Mozart Hall. Mr. McCool did not remember being present, and thought he would have remembered it if he had been present.

The motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Donohue, and an appeal was taken to the General Term. Mr. Fowler expresses his determination to expose Mr. Wood's corruption as fully as possible in revenge for the treatment he has received from him. He says that he is personally cognizant of much that is derogatory to Wood, and instances his receipt of $5,000 for a Mozart Hall nomination. This sum Mr. Fowler says he paid to Mr. Wood for Mr. Gunther in consideration of the Mozart Hall nomination to the Mayoralty.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS—THE BELKNAP CORRUPTION.

At the last regular meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee there was a large attendance. A resolution was offered by Mr. Weeks, Chairman of the Executive Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That primary elections for the election of delegates to the various Assembly District Conventions hereinafter named, be held under the direction of the ward and town associations recognized by the General Committee, on Wednesday, March 15, 1876, at the following-named places and times, and by the Inspectors of Election hereinafter named.

The resolution was adopted. The places designated were as follows:

First Ward.—No. 152 Montague street, 7:30 to 9 P. M.
Second Ward.—No. 123 York street, 8 to 9 P. M.
Third Ward.—Svea Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
Fourth Ward.—Sawyer's Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
Fifth Ward.—No. 154 High street, 7 to 8:30 P. M.
Sixth Ward.—Corner Harrison and Court streets, 7 to 9 P. M.
Seventh Ward.—Knight's Hall, Classon and Myrtle avenues, 7 to 9 P. M.
Eighth Ward.—Corner Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, 7 to 9 P. M.
Ninth Ward.—Miller's, Flatbush avenue, near Park place, 7 to 9 P. M.
Tenth Ward.—Corner Third and Smith streets, 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.
Eleventh Ward.—No. 10 DeKalb avenue, 7 to 9 P. M.
Twelfth Ward.—No. 341 Van Brunt street, 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.
Thirteenth Ward.—No report.
Fourteenth Ward.—No. 285 Fulton street, 7 to 9 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward.—Corner of Grand and Leonard street, 7 to 9 P. M.
Sixteenth Ward.—Turn Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
Seventeenth Ward.—No report.
Eighteenth Ward.—Jefferson Hall, Jefferson street, 7 to 9 P. M.
Nineteenth Ward.—Union Hall, 7 to 9 P. M.
Twentieth Ward.—Armory Hall, 6 to 9 P. M.
Twenty-first Ward.—Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of De Kalb and Throop avenues, 7 to 9 P. M.
Twenty second Ward.—Eureka Hall. Fifth avenue and Seventh street, 7 to 9 P. M.
Twenty-third Ward.—Liberty Hall, corner of Nostrand and Gates avenues, 7 to 9 P. M.
Twenty-fourth Ward.—Wigwam, Atlantic and Kingston avenues, 7 to 9 P. M.
Twenty-fifth Ward.—Reid avenue and Macon street, 6 to 9 P. M.
New Lots.—Chris. Cook's, Jamaica Plank Road, 7:30 to 9 P. M.
New-Utrecht.—Pope's Hotel, 7 to 8 P. M.
Gravesend.—Ryder's store, 7 to 8 P. M.
Flatlands.—Skidmore's House, 8 to 9 P. M.
Flatbush.—Cate's Hotel, 7 to 9 P. M.

Mr. Weeks also offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the various Assembly District Conventions be held on Thursday, March 16, 1876, at the times and places hereinafter designated, and that the said conventions shall consist of the same number of delegates from each ward and town organization recognized by this General Committee as the several ward and town associations are now entitled to representation in this General Committee.

The places designated are as follows:

First Assembly District Convention.—Sawyer's Hall, 7:30 P. M.
Second.—Sawyer's Hall, 8 P. M.
Third.—Union Hall, corner Harrison and Court streets, 8 P. M.
Fourth.—Nilsson Hall, Gallatin place and Fulton street, 8 P. M.
Fifth.—Armory Hall, 8 P. M.
Sixth.—Turn Hall, Meserole street, 8 P. M.
Seventh.—Washington Hall, Fourth street, 8 P. M.
Eighth.—Snyderbeck's Hall, No. 31 Maujer street, 8 P. M.
Ninth.—Sawyer's Hall, 4 P. M.

Mr. Coit, of the Sixth Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Circumstances exist unprecedented in our political history calling for the exercise of the greatest possible wisdom in the selection by the Republican Party at the approaching National Convention of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention from the State of New-York should not be committed to the nomination of any particular person, but should be at liberty to cast the vote of the State in such a manner as they may think best adapted to secure the triumph of Republican principles.

Resolved, That the defection of the late Secretary of War, and the corruption he has fostered and encouraged in the administration of the department over which he was placed, are acts of unparalleled baseness both to the administration of President Grant and to the country at large, and justly expose him to that retributive justice which an indignant and outraged people will be sure to award him.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is in no sense justly chargeable with the delinquencies of Secretary Belknap; that hereafter, as heretofore, it will be prompt to expose and punish fraud and corruption in high as well as in low places, whether committed by its so-called friends or its enemies.

Resolved, That the return of the Democratic Party to power in the General Government would be attended with untold disasters to our common country; reversing our entire Governmental policy as established by the late war, hindering our return to a sound prosperity; precipitating the payment of a vast amount of Southern claims; fastening upon us the pernicious heresy of an exclusive paper currency; subverting the public faith in the payment of the national debt, destroying the credit of the nation, and introducing recklessness and consequent ruin in every department of the body politic.

Resolved, That to avert such calamities the Republican Party, whenever in power, is called to increased diligence in the selection of persons of probity and honor for positions of trust and confidence, and to the selection of candidates of like character for all elective offices.

The resolutions were received with applause, and after a spirited debate were withdrawn, and the following, offered by Mr. Williams, the President, were passed as a substitute therefor:

Believing that the highest and best interests of the country are inseparably connected with the continuance in power of the Republican Party, and that the confidence of the people in that party can be retained only by meeting fairly and plainly the questions which now involve the interests and national honor of the country, and by putting in nomination for the offices of President and Vice President men who will aim to satisfy the popular demands; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention from the County of Kings are hereby requested by this General Committee to favor the choice of such Republicans for delegates to the National Convention as will unite in securing the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of men possessing such ability, character, and independence as to command the confidence of the people of this country; and to that end

Resolved, That the County of Kings should be represented in the Cincinnati Convention by delegates conscious of the high and serious nature of their work, who will, untrammeled from any source, know their duty and dare do it at the time and under circumstances which will teach them what that duty is.

THE TAMMANY HALL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, John Kelly in the chair, the committee appointed to consider the claims of the German Democratic Association reported progress. A report unfavorable to the request of Mr. Arthur J. Delaney for a reorganization of the Fifth Assembly District, was presented by the committee appointed to consider the matter, and the delegation headed by Henry A. Gumbleton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was admitted.

THE SHIP ONTARIO.

The ship Ontario, which went ashore on the night of the 8th inst., is now lying off the beach two miles north of Egg Harbor, in some ten feet of water. Two steamers and a number of lighters are being employed by the Coast Wrecking Company in taking off the cargo, the most of which, it is thought, will be saved. The crew have been paid off in this City, whither they were sent by the Captain, he with three officers remaining with the wreck. The owners, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., have given up the vessel and cargo to the Underwriters, who have employed the Coast Wrecking Company to recover whatever is possible. The ship is somewhat damaged, but to what extent, is not known.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,817.

Patrick Byrnes, aged forty, of No. 287 Front street, was taken with fits at the corner of Oliver and South streets yesterday, and died soon after.

It is said that Mr. James P. Sinnott, who was appointed Judge of the Marine Court by the Governor, without consulting the Senate, has taken the oath of office.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Capt. Ambrose Snow was unanimously re-elected Commissioner of Pilots for a term of two years from March 12.

The cigar store of George Peyser & Brother, at No. 38 Catharine street, was broken into by burglars on Friday night and robbed of tobacco, cigars, and currency amounting in all to $382.

Henry W. Roemer was committed by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Court yesterday, for brutally assaulting Joseph Douglass, of No. 52 Oliver street, who was taken to the hospital in a dangerous condition.

During the past week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 679 deaths, 471 births, and 145 marriages, being an increase of 28 deaths, and a decrease of 32 births and 7 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Theodore M. Berge, of No. 43 John street, appeared as complainant at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, against Robert Hodgson, of No. 84 Water street, whom he accused of stealing engravers' plates valued at $200. Hodgson was committed for trial.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for Croton rents, penalties, &c., last week were $6,298. The amount of taxes collected during the same time was $56,733 33. Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's office, received $508 75 for permits since Monday last.

"Bobby" Patterson, a noted young Fifth Ward thief, was arrested by Sergt. Oates, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, and committed by Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, on two distinct charges of burglary. Patterson has only been out of Sing Sing two months.

Detective Jackson, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested yesterday a boot-black named Otto Manix, thirteen years old, for being drunk in Sullivan's bucket-shop, in James slip, and beating a dilapidated old vagrant named O'Connor. Judge Flammer sent the young blackguard to the Island.

During last week the Board of Excise transacted the following business: March 5, ten applications, $570; March 7, ten applications, $450; March 8, eight applications, $440; March 9, three applications, $120; March 10, five applications, $305; and March 11, seven applications, $410—making a total of forty-three applications, and $2,295 received.

At the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club of this City, the following officers were elected: Commodore, Edgar Williams; Vice Commodore, William Ruddiman; Secretary, E. M. Sanson; Treasurer, John Potter; Measurer, G. O. Baker; Board of Directors—John Potter, William Ruddiman, Dr. McElroy, E. M. Sanson, George A. Henshaw.

James Cauldwell, aged twenty-eight, a resident of New-Haven, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the East River at One Hundred and Fourth street, after having filled his pockets with stones to facilitate his drowning. He was rescued and taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street for treatment. Extreme poverty was the motive for the attempted self-destruction.

Late on Friday evening a general alarm was telegraphed from Police Head-quarters warning the Police to be on the look-out for two drafts on the Bank of New-York, one for $8,750 and the other for $2,750, which were reported by the holder, Mr. F. K. Saures, to have been stolen from him. Yesterday they were found in the New-York Hotel, they having slipped down through Mr. Saures' vest when he supposed that he put them in his pocket.

Patrick C. Sheehan, the ticket agent of the National Steam-ship Company, whose arrest was noted in The Times yesterday, states that he does not owe the company $10,300. He says he does not in reality owe the company $2,000, and that he is ready to settle with the line as soon as it or its manager is ready to settle and carry out its covenant with him. He states further that he could have procured the $10,000 bail in his case, but chose not to do so in order to test the legality and honesty of his arrest.

The observer at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory makes the following abstract of his report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer, mean, 30.063 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., March 5, 30.379 inches; minimum at 9 A. M. March 8, 29.511 inches; range, 0.868 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 41.2°; maximum at 4 P. M. on March 7, 66°; minimum at 7 A. M. on March 9, 26°; range, 40°. Rain fell from 5 A. M. to 7:30 A. M. on March 8, the total amount of water being .06 inch. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,147 miles.

BROOKLYN.

Ex-Judge Daily, counsel for Jane Shields, the first wife of Henry Shields, who has just won her suit for right of dower in the estate of her husband, yesterday had a consultation with Catharine Lawlor, the woman to whom Shields was last married, and to whom he willed his fortune, and offered to compromise with her upon some fair basis.

Mrs. McFarland, wife of Rev. H. H. McFarland, went to Public School No. 11, in Washington, near Green avenue, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, accompanied by her daughter, a young lady aged eighteen years. The daughter remained outside while her mother went in to see one of her other children, and while she was gone a strange man came up to the young lady and attempted to get her pocket-book away from her which she was carrying in her hand. In the struggle she dropped it on the sidewalk, when the ruffian seized it and escaped. The whole thing was done so quickly, that some workmen engaged on a building near by had not time to interfere, and the girl was so frightened that she could not give any alarm.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Charles Fruhauf, late proprietor of the Fourth Avenue Hall, Mount Vernon, disappeared some days ago, and has not since been seen or heard of.

The Republicans of East Chester have made the following nominations for town officers: For Supervisor, William P. Esterbrook; Town Clerk, George Archer; Justice of the Peace, Charles V. Morgan.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Crispins have subscribed $100 for the aid of the New-York strikers.

Mayor Traphagen signed yesterday the resolution recently adopted by the Jersey City Police Board reducing the pay of the policemen.

William Delaney, a prisoner who had served one month out of a three-months term, escaped from the Essex County Penitentiary, in Cauldwell, Friday night.

Constable Tenny, of Elizabeth, was convicted yesterday of having appropriated to his own use money collected on execution, and was remanded for sentence.

James Downing, a notorious burglar, was arrested in Plainfield early yesterday morning, while in the act of breaking into the hat factory of William Coriel & Son.

George L. Bulware, conductor of an Orange and Newark horse-car, was put under bonds yesterday for having put James Dutton off his car. The conductor claims that Dutton was drunk.

Joseph Rhodes, Captain of the canal boat Brewerton, lying at the California Docks, Jersey City, fell into the water on Friday evening and was drowned. His body was speedily recovered. Suspicion is entertained that he was thrown into the water by some unknown person.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City, in compliance with the late decision of the Supreme Court, appointed yesterday Benjamin G. Clark, A. S. Whiton, and John F. Ward, arbitrators, on behalf of the city, to make the award to County Register Cleveland for work done on the new reservoir.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

In the assignment of George E. Brooks to Charles E. Brooks the liabilities are stated at $9,399 95, and the assets at $1,520 70. A bond in the penalty of $1,500 was ordered from the Assignee.

Ex-Judge Frederick W. Loew was appointed yesterday as Receiver of the New-York Match Company to sequestrate its property for the benefit of creditors.

John Elder, Jr., assigned his property yesterday to Farrell Logan, Peter P. Keller, and Nathaniel Cheeny, who were appointed a committee for that purpose at a recent meeting of Elder's creditors. They take about $11,861 83 of available assets.

Knox's Spring Style of gentlemen's Hats is now ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—W. W. Appleton, James Tatham, Albert Crosby, Mrs. Crosby, H. V. Bemis, Mrs. Bemis, T. L. Burnett, James McDonald, Charles J. Pusey, Mrs. Pusey, Dr. T. Hun, L. G. Hun, Miss C. R. Pusey, Miss E. A. Pusey, J. B. D. Shepard, L. A. Maham, Miss L. Merrill, Miss S. H. Pusey, Miss A. V. Pusey, R. W. Corbin, Miss H. A. Pusey, Miss M. O. Anable, Marquis de Chambrun, E. P. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Gertrude Smith, H. W. Palmer, C. Lancaster, Frederick A. Mahaw, Eugene Barber, Mrs. Miss Alice Morgan Barber. Miss Nellie Barber, George L. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, A. Kinney, W. Krebs, Miss Krebs, R. Lamden, J. O. Cook, W. M. Hawley, James R. Hosmer, H. F. Bockmann, George Wright, Thomas Green, R. E. Harcourt, E. C. Warren, James E. Wilkinson, Robert Long, Cæsar N. Spier, Frank Drake, Miss Clara F. Drake, H. Sahldgaard, H. Jonas, C. W. Fletcher, J. H. Edward, G. H. Shubotham, S. H. Benedict, F. A. Lamgenbeck, H. Roebuck, John Barr, E. Pursell, Brevet Major Gen. C. Grover, Mrs. Grover, Charles C. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Lyman Elmore, Mrs. Elmore, George Swallow, Henry Sansom, Mrs. Sansom, John Aspinall, John Inglis, J. Dennison Pender, Capt. Smith, William A. Street, Mrs. S. A. Irwin, Miss M. B. Irwin, Moncure D. Conway, S. Wallaston, Mrs. Wallaston, S. Barling, John Durand, V. W. Wicks, M. M. Gibbes, Robert W. Irwin, Y. Wiagima, Sebastien B. Schlesinger.

In steam-ship City of Alaska, for Charleston.—Miss Holcomb, Miss Stone, Felix Campbell, wife, and child, D. Muller, J. B. Crosby, W. B. Wright, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Johnston, Thomas E. Turner, wife, child, and maid, Judge Van Schaick, John Wieters, O. Farnum, B. Jacobs, George W. Scott, Mr. Emmeson, Mr. Southard and wife, Royal C. Mix, C. W. Hays, Miss Ayers, Mrs. William Harris, S. Noble, Capt. Barstow, Peter Turner, Miss Martha Davis, A. A. Benedict, J. H. Stout, Mrs. Thayer and two children, Mr. Cadwell and wife, J. P. Chambers, Master George Vanderbilt, H. Vanderbilt, wife, and maid, Mrs. S. H. Coffin, Miss H. Creiger, Mrs. E. T. Woolsey, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. Crosby, Mrs. Crosby, J. H. Bahrenburg, J. W. Sheehy, E. Spear and wife, Miss Barstow, Miss Josleyne, Mrs. B. Jacobs, Mrs. Jacobs, A. Johnston, J. D. Kennedy, Jr.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—F. G. Peabody and wife, Miss G. Weed, Adolphus Klemm, Mr. Upton, Mrs. J. J. Regan, C. J. Rogers, M. Keiser, George W. Ayman, Mrs. J. B. Upton and daughter, K. Nixon, C. P. Holden, C. B. Tompkins and wife, Mrs. W. Eastwood, Mrs. Bigelow and child, Albert Phelbern, Owen Phelhern, William Horwig, Charles Kellinger, A. L. Dodge, G. Wayne Dodge, Hiram Dodge, Leonard Dodge, J. Wilkin, J. W. Covort, Benjamin W. Downing.

In steam-ship America, for Hamburg.—M. Fox, Master Louis Fox, Emil Stein, Theodor Stein, August Werner, Albert Brever, G. Ielenks and wife, Charles Schierhorst, Mrs. Fanny Tatlock, H. Klug, William Koelliker, Mrs. D. Gallmann, Mrs. M. Mollmann and child, John Sniegel, William Wendroth.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Hon. Mathew McDougall, John Pages, John McCulloch, Edgar Dredge, Thomas B. Philp, Thomas Osborne, John Ross, Henry Brown.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.—Edward Chapman, John G. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Blevin, J. W. Lee, Miss Annie Buckley, R. Sneed, F. W. Bennett, George L. Cole.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By steam-ship Periere, from Havre.—J. B. Berhouagen, E. Boreille, H. Lejeune, Mr. Thory, A. Bourgon, Mrs. A. Bourgon, M. Ward, Miss Tilmann, Mrs. Filley, C. Lepeinteur, Charles Geslain, Mr. Holmeyer and two children, Mr. LeGallo, E. Lavanoux, Alexander Boisay, H. Kentzinger, C. Stoeltzing, S. Claude, A. Pineau, Mrs. Louise Pineau and child, Louis Peigne, Mrs. Aline Mouret, John Simpson, Eugene Whitman, Charles P. Boell, Mrs. De Tranaltes, and three children and nurse.

By steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Mr. Glennie, Mr. Dean, Miss Lawrence, Miss Lindue, Mr. Middleton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:16 | Sun sets....6:04 | Moon rises..8:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:58 | Gov. Island..9:47 | Hell Gate..11:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, March 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Germaine, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston Mass., H. P. Dimock; State of Texas, Bulger, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Italie, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bro.; Leander, (Br.,) Knight, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; E. C. Knight Chichester, Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Rowe, Jr.; Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Hindoo, (Br.,) Mills, Hull, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Helvetia, (Br.) Thomson, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Ga., Clark & Seaman; America, (Ger.,) De Leman, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Liberty, Lundberg, St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Ship Leander, (Br.,) London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Eliza Barso, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Ber., Jones & Lough; Ewagor, (Norw.,) Weber, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Durco, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Belfast, Ire'd, Funch, Edye & Co.; Anazi, (Br.,) Hall, London, Eng., Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Fanny, Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., James W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Herbert E——, Mount, Brazos, Santiago, Woodhouse & Rudd; Herald of the Morning, McLean, Gloucester, McLean; Joseph Rudd, Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., Woodhouse & Rudd; Cherub, Fletcher, Boston, Mass., Charles Tuing; Pilot's Bride, Eldridge, Havana, Cuba, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Mary B. Hickman, Robinson, Norfolk, Va., Squire Bros.; E. J. Edwards, Higbee, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; J. H. Stickney, Smoot, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Hannah McLoon, Keen, Liverpool, Eng., H. P. Brown & Co.; Nelson Kearny, Weeks, Philadelphia, Penn., Ferguson & Wood; Louie A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Van Brunt Bros.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Feb. 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 5 cabin and 49 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Tybee, Keuhl, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Crowell, Charleston March 8, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship British King, (of Liverpool,) Rutter, Calcutta 103 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 22, St. Helena Feb. 2, and crossed the equator 19th, in lon. 36 20; had no monsoons in Bay of Bengal; had a succession of light airs and calms from the Cape to lat. 12 S., and light moderate trades to the equator; Jan. 7, lat. 21 24 S., lon. 66 19 E., spoke ship Niobe, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London; 9th, lat. 29 S., lon. 58 E., spoke ship Lord Strathnairn, (Br.,) from do., for do.; 22d, off the Cape, spoke ship Dunkeg, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Liverpool; Feb. 2, off St. Helena, spoke ship Culzean, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London.

Bark Samuele, (Ital.,) Rollo, Palermo 73 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 16.

Bark Nuovo Rattler, (Ital.,) La Commara, Palermo 65 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17.

Bark Unison, (of Sunderland,) Webster, Colombo 107 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 8, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator Feb. 3 in lon. 29 04; had light N. E. trades and variable winds and calms since Feb. 13, in lat. 14 N.; March 9, lat. 39, lon. 73, passed a spar buoy, with black and white horizontal stripes; Jan. 31, lat. 4 S., lon. 25 W., passed bark Ben Nevis, (of London,) bound S.

Bark Neversink, Jarvis, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. March 8, lat. 39, lon. 73, had a gale from N. W., lasting 48 hours, veering to N. E.; left in port bark James E. Brett for New-York, ldg.; brig Myronus for do., to sail March 4.

Brig Kossack, Smith, Messina 71 ds., with fruit to Develin & Rose—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Came a middle passage and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 24 ds. from thence with strong westerly gales; Jan. 12 off Algiers; had a gale from N. lasting 36 hours, and veering to W.; lost lower topsail and damaged other sails.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Bangor,) Harding, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. March 2, lat. 31, lon. 79, encountered a severe gale from N. E., veering to S. and W., and lasting 22 hours, in which lost foreyard and split sails.

Brig Manzanilla, Wall, Portland, with lumber to C. Sherwood & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Will discharge at South Amboy.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, (of Staten Island,) Zeleff, Aquin, 13 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Grace L. Ferris, (of Gloucester,) McDonald, Fortune Bay 15 ds., with 600 bbls. herring to master.

Schr. J. W. Sawyer, (of Southport, Me.,) Orchard, Fortune Bay 16 ds., with 600 bbls. herring to master.

Schr. Leona, Jordan, Corpus Christi 18 ds., with tallow, hides, &c., to J. H. Brower.

Schr. Bill Stowe, Manson, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. Adella Carson, Godfrey, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; City of Brooklyn, Germanic, and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Hindoo, for Hull; Bolivia and State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Atlas, for Kingston, Jam.; Liberty, for St. Jago; George Washington, for Halifax; Carondelet, for St. Thomas; State of Texas for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Brashear, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; bark Prindsesse Alexandra, for St. Thomas; brigs D. Trowbridge, for Barbados; Ethel Bolton, for Matanzas.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Fortress Monroe, March 11.—The schr. Ralph Carlton, Capt. Harkness, Cardenas, for north of Hatteras, put into Fortress Monroe this morning with loss of mainmast. The ship Athenais, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, Pensacola, for Liverpool, timber laden, is ashore on the Rebecca shoals, Bahamas. She has refused assistance from wreckers. At last accounts they were throwing overboard the cargo. No date or further particulars is given.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cienfuegos.—Arr. 8th, brig Samuel Lindsey, Gileson, Barbados; schr. James K. Lawrence, Porto Cabello.

Sld., brig Christina, Crowell, Boston.

Havana.—Arr. 9th, brig Portens, Hair, Portland.

Sld. 9th, brig Fidelia, (Br.,) Young, New-York; 10th, steamer Margaret Baker, New-Orleans; schr. Post Boy, Robinson, Hampton Roads.

Liverpool, March 11.—Sld. steamers Dominion, (Br.,) Roberts, Boston; Iberian, (Br.,) Boston.

Matanzas, March 9.—Arr. bark Sandy Hook, Borstes, St. Thomas.

Sld. 9th, bark Anna Walsh, Lawrence, N. of Hatteras; brig Mattie B. Russell, New-York, do; schr. George Peabody, White, do.

Sagua, March 9.—Arr. schrs. Talumah, Bennett, Porto Rico; J. P. Wyman, Mann, Boston.

Sld. 9th, schr. W. H. Card, Foss, Delaware Breakwater.

St. John, March 10.—Cld. schrs. The Star, Lynch, Philadelphia; Adelaide, Baldwin, Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, March 11.—Sld. 3d inst., Sarah L. Davis; 9th inst., Arizona; 10th inst., Abbo, Cuba, Capt. Theobold, Mystic Tie, and Harmony.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Kalalis, Francisco, Cilento, Yellow Pine.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Claudine.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., R. Von Benningsen, Mercur, Agnes, and Saron.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Excellencen Sibbern, Valiant, Carrie Wyman, Iris, To Venner, Glenola.

Arr. out on the 11th inst. Ober Burgermeister Von Winter, Weser, Sistos Castle, the latter parted her cable and drove ashore at Pwll-y-Crochan. She will be towed off to-night.

Moville, March 11.—The Anchor Line steamer Columbia, Capt. Montgomery, from New-York Feb. 24, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

Queenstown, March 11.—The Williams and Guion Line steamer Idaho, Capt. Guard, from New-York Feb. 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

Havre, March 11.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Labrador sld. from here this morning at 10 o'clock for New-York.

SPECIAL
RETAIL NOTICE.

WE WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF A PART OF OUR STOCK OF FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, OPERA GLASSES, FANS, AND RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS AT A SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST. WE OFFER THIS INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

LE BOUTILLIER & BRIDE,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 184 Fifth avenue,
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B. L. Solomon & Sons.
SELLING OFF,
To Close Our
Retail Departments.
Fine Furniture.
Upholstery Goods.
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657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

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CARPETS,
ENGLISH TAP. BRUSSELS.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
320 and 322 Broadway,
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"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judges' Report, Amer. Ins. Fair.
WILLCOX & GIBBS
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[Medallion in base of every machine.]
NEW
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.
No other Sewing Machine in the World has an "AUTOMATIC TENSION," or any other of the characteristic features of this machine.
Correspondence and investigation invited.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
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SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
CARPETINGS.
We will offer on MONDAY, MARCH 13,
500 PIECES 5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, AT $1 75 PER YARD.
300 PIECES TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT $1 10 PER YARD.
200 PIECES EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, AT $1 PER YARD.
The above are all FRESH GOODS and the BEST BARGAINS offered for many years.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

Secure Your Valuables
AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!
CENTRAL SAFE
DEPOSIT COMPANY.
71 & 73 W. 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.)
FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c., for any length of time in Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults, which are made secure against all surprises by use of TIME LOCKS and every other improvement.
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Safes Rented at from $10 to $100 a Year, the renter only holding the key to his Safe.
Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.
ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.
JOHN P. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas.
WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

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Enameled Cottage Suits, $25 up.
Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $50 up.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.
Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., at Extremely Low Prices.
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Nature's infallible remedy for Bright's disease and other kidney and liver affections, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, &c. Depot 1,163 Broadway.